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FIFTY-FOURTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD AT CHICAGO, OCTOBER 3, 4 AND 5, 1893.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

The Grand Lodge

OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Free and Accepted Masons.

M. W. LEROY A. GODDARD, GRAND MASTER.
R. W. J. H. C. DILL, GRAND SECRETARY.

FREEPORT, ILL.:
JOURNAL POWER PRESS AND BINDERY.
1893.

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OFFICERS

OF THE

Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois,

1893-4.

M. W. Leroy A. Goddard	*Grand Master*	Chicago.
R. W. Owen Scott	*Deputy Grand Master*	Bloomington.
R. W. Edward Cook	*Senior Grand Warden*	Chicago.
R. W. Charles F. Hitchcock	*Junior Grand Warden*	Peoria.
R. W. Wiley M. Egan	*Grand Treasurer*	Chicago.
R. W. J. H. C. Dill	*Grand Secretary*	Bloomington.
R. W. Rev. H. W. Thomas, D D	*Grand Chaplain*	Chicago.
W. Pleas. T. Chapman	*Grand Pursuivant*	Vienna.
W. Haswell C. Clarke	*Grand Marshal*	Kankakee.
W. Walter Watson	*Grand Standard Bearer*	Mt. Vernon.
W. J. S. McClelland	*Grand Sword Bearer*	Decatur.
W. George M. Moulton	*Senior Grand Deacon*	Chicago.
W. Andrew J. Benson	*Junior Grand Deacon*	Chicago.
W. F. E. Eubeling	*Grand Steward*	Urbana.
W. A. M. Boring	*Grand Steward*	Carlinville.
W. Wm. H. Johnson	*Grand Steward*	Wheaton.
W. J. M. Montgomery	*Grand Steward*	Rock Island.
Bro. Robert R. Stevens	*Grand Tyler*	Chicago.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

Free and Accepted Masons,

AT ITS FIFTY-FOURTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the Fifty-fourth Annual Grand Communication was held at Central Music Hall, in the City of Chicago, commencing on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, A. D., 1893, A. L. 5893, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M. W MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....*Grand Master.*
R. W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....*Deputy Grand Master*
R. W. OWEN SCOTT.....*Senior Grand Warden.*
R. W. EDWARD COOK.....*Junior Grand Warden.*
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....*Grand Treasurer.*
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....*Grand Secretary.*
R. W. REV. ULYSSES GRANT JOHNSTON .....*Grand Chaplain.*
R. W. GEORGE W. WARVELLE.....*Grand Orator.*
W. LOYAL L. MUNN, JR.....*Deputy Grand Secretary.*
W. JOHN H. MITCHELL.....*Grand Pursuivant.*
W. WALTER WATSON.....*Grand Marshal, pro tem.*
W. JOHN W. SWATEK .....*Grand Standard Bearer.*
W. JOSEPH G. MARSTON.....*Grand Sword Bearer.*
W. CHARLES H. PATTON.....*Senior Grand Deacon, pro tem.*
W. ANDREW J. BENSON.....*Junior Grand Deacon.*
W. WILLIAM JACKSON .....*Grand Steward.*
W. A. W. HITCHCOCK.....*Grand Steward.*
W. CHAS. H. STARKEL .....*Grand Steward.*
W. R. T. SPENCER.....*Grand Steward.*
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....*Grand Tyler.*

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The M. W. Grand Master proceeded to open the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois in AMPLE FORM, with

PRAYER BY THE GRAND CHAPLAIN.

Almighty and Eternal Father, Grand Master of the Universe, Giver of all life and Ruler of human destiny, in Thine august presence we are assembled in this our Annual Grand Convocation.

As Thy people of old were accustomed to repair to Thy temple with all matters pertaining to their good and Thy glory, so we gather at this shrine to improve ourselves and transact the business of our order.

We come as the representatives of the various lodges throughout the State, for the dispatch of such business as may aid in disseminating the principles and adding lustre to the lights of our great fraternity.

We come from many sections where the healthful fires of intelligence burn, and also from some where ignorance still sways its sceptre.

We come from localities which have been visited by destruction and desolation, oppression and fraud, intrigue and slander.

We come, therefore, charged with the memories of the past, chastened by the sorrows and strengthened by the experiences of the year just closing; and supported by the consciousness that the great lights of our order have not become dim, but have ever served as beacons to the help of those in search of truth.

We come thus: with increased confidence in our principles and their ability to elevate the characters of all who are touched therewith.

We come confronted with the grave responsibility of leading others into the possession of the priceless jewels.

Feeling our weakness in the presence of so grave a trust, we are constrained to invoke Thy divine blessing.

Give, we beseech Thee, illumination of mind, that we may plan wisely and well. Give correctness of judgment, that the good of all may be conserved.

Give nobility of thought, that our characters may be improved.

Give the spirit of benevolence that shall deal kindly with all. Give direction to all our deliberations, that we may be preserved from mistakes, filled with brotherly kindness, and with charity for all mankind.

Give tone to all our acts, and inspire Thou even the secret intentions of every heart, that this grand gathering may be fraught with good, and its re-

sults seen in our lives being brightened, and our holy principles more forcibly conveyed to the world through us their living exponents.

Bless those who may retire from office, and graciously invest those who may succeed them with wisdom for their duties.

Bless the representatives from distant States and jurisdictions.

Bless our great Nation and its rulers. Preserve us in peace, prosperity and brotherly love.

Bless our order, everywhere established, as a vehicle to convey Thy truth to men. Make it more efficient than it has been in the past; and fully qualify us all for that final assemblage in the Great Grand Lodge above, "in that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." We ask in the name of Thy Son our Lord.

The Grand Secretary announced that the Committee on Credentials had informed him that a constitutional number of lodges were represented, and asked for the committee further time to complete their report, which was granted.

COMMITTEES.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the appointment of the following named brethren to serve on the various committees during the present session:

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

D. C. Cregier, James A. Hawley, Daniel M. Browning, John C. Smith, John M. Pearson.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dyas, W. S. Cantrell, Geo. W. Hill, Eugene L. Stoker, Simon Willard.

CHARTERED LODGES.

G. H. B. Tolle, George W. Cyrus, Harry Todd, T. H. Humphrey, Frank W. Havill.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

H. E. Hamilton, W. H. Curtin, Chas. L. Bliss, Chester E. Allen, Samuel S. Chance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

John A. Ladd, Edward S. Mulliner, Ed. L. Wahl.

FINANCE.

E. C. Pace, Gil. W. Barnard, Samuel W. Waddle.

TO EXAMINE VISITORS.

W. B. Grimes, A. B. Ashley, James John, Jos. E. Evans, John W. Rose.

CREDENTIALS.

Jas. I. McClintock, Stanley A. Crawford, P. W. Barclay.

PETITIONS.

C. M. Forman, A. N. Yancey, A. W. Blakesley.

OBITUARIES.

Jas. B. McFatrich, A. M. Brownlee, Henry Goddard.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Wm. E. Ginther, Thos. C. McKinney, David R. Sanders.

RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.

Wm. Jenkins, D. B. Breed.

The Grand Secretary moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with, printed copies being in the hands of the brethren, which was adopted.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois:

"The clanging bells of time" have sounded the close of another Masonic year, and, in Grand Lodge assembled, we must render account of the grave trusts imposed in us by the Craft for the past twelve months. How rapidly the days fly past! How short seems the year that has gone! Time! What is time?

> "I asked the golden sun and silver spheres,
> Those bright chronometers of days and years,
> They answered 'Time is but a meteor glare,
> And bids us for eternity prepare.'"

And yet the sublime principles of Masonry teach us how, out of the swiftly fleeting moments, we may weave grand characters, noble records of well spent days full of good deeds, characters that will even gild the sombre tomb with light; light that shines down through coming ages and gives to us an immortality on earth, so that we may live in fragrant memory among the brethren who are to follow us in the lodges of our jurisdiction, and be instrumental in leading them upward toward the stars. Brethren, as I stand before you to-day, the loved forms and faces of many who used to sit with us rise before me. They have simply gone before into that eternal Grand Lodge which we all soon shall enter, and, among us, they still exert that same beneficient power for good which we all felt and so gratefully acknowledged before their transformation. We give grand honors to our blessed dead. Like them may we all

> "So live, that when our summons comes to join
> The innumerable caravan that moves
> To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take
> His chamber in the silent halls of death,"

We may,

> "Sustained and soothed
> By an unfaltering trust, approach our graves
> Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Masonry enters the heart and implants therein a love for the virtues, the charities, the graces of life. It teaches us to

> "Scatter the germs of the beautiful
> In the temples of our God—
> The God who starred the uplifted sky
> And flowered the trampled sod,"

and, lighting our path through the world, instructing us to live uprightly, care for the sick, bury the dead, provide for and comfort the widows and orphans, it goes with us at last through the portals of the grave into the presence of the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe. Masonry will outlive time, for its fountain head is in eternity.

As I come before you to deliver this my second annual address, I feel the grave responsibility resting upon the Masons of Illinois. New lodges are springing into vigorous life in all parts of our beautiful State. Our membership is rapidly increasing. In the past there is much for congratulation, and the future lies before us radiant with promise. It is incumbent upon us that we gird ourselves like men, and thoroughly ground ourselves in the tenets of our order, so that we may rise superior, even, to the requirements of our times and be the leading force in all future developments. This is an age of vast intellectual activity. The mind of man is conquering

all the forces of nature. New and wonderful inventions succeed each other with startling rapidity. Distance is almost annihilated. Our age is cosmopolitan. A condition peculiarly suited to the sturdy growth of our magnificent fraternity. We should be so vitalized with the spirit of Masonry that our lives will be as powerful magnets to attract to us all strong and true men.

NECROLOGY.

And now with bowed heads and sad hearts we must stand beside the newly made graves of many well beloved brethren and listen to the call of the roll of the dead. Through the mysterious veil they have passed into the silent land, into that city which one of the saints, John, saw let down from heaven. We miss the touch of their hands. Their loved voices fall no more on our ears.

"Lost echo sits amid the voiceless mountains
And feeds its grief"

with the holy memory of their deeds and words. We know that one day we shall again meet them and greet them. Death is as natural as life.

"All wordly shapes shall melt in gloom,
The sun himself must die."

And for us all soon shall come that solemn hour when we must wing our mystic flight to future worlds unknown. Brethren, Masonry reaches to the heights of sublimity, when, stretching like a pillar of light through the gloom of the grave, it joins us to the Throne of God, and, from that eternal home of all good Masons, sends down for our guidance this grand statement of our whole duty,

"Virtue alone is happiness below."

John Scholfield, a member of Marshall Lodge, No. 133, located at Marshall, Clark County, Illinois, died on the 14th day of February, 1893, at his home in Marshall, aged fifty-nine years. He was buried with Masonic honors on the 16th day of February, 1893, the Grand Master conducting the funeral ceremonies. Judge Scholfield was a very zealous Mason, and was one of the eminent men of our great State. He was a prominent member of the Illinois Legislature in 1860, and in 1869 represented the counties of Cumberland and Clark in the Constitutional Convention of Illinois. In the same year he was appointed attorney for the Vandalia railroad, which position he held until 1873, when he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois. He was twice re-elected without opposition. He was a man of great purity of character and was an earnest worker. As a jurist his record is excellent, and his opinions are quoted as authority in all the States of the Union. As a man, a husband, and a father, he is held in loving remem-

brance by his bereaved family, and his death is mourned by a vast number of friends.

On the 12th of September, 1893, the citizens of Cairo and Cairo Lodge, No. 237, suffered great loss by the death of Worshipful Brother John Wood, who died in the city of Chicago. Worshipful Brother Wood was born at Renfroshire, Scotland, January 8th, 1833; removed to America in 1850, and located at Chicago, Illinois, in 1853; enlisted in Company A, 65th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, in 1862; soon rose to the rank of Lieutenant, thence to Captain, and for merit and gallantry was promoted to the rank of Major of his regiment. Col. Wood was married in Chicago in 1857, and removed to Cairo in 1864. His wife and six children survive him. He held many positions of honor and trust during his life, and was at the time of his death postmaster of the city of Cairo. He was an honest and faithful public officer, a true and faithful friend, and above all a kind and loving husband and father.

Worshipful Brother James M. Wilson, Worshipful Master of Aledo Lodge, No. 252, of Aledo, died at Jacksonville, Illinois, on the 22d day of December, 1892, and was buried with Masonic honors on the 25th day of December, 1892. He was a sterling man and Mason.

While preparing my address, I am just in receipt of a notice from Most Worshipful Brother Robert M. Moore, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, and the representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, announcing the sudden death of Most Worshipful William R. Pembrook, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, which sad event occurred on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1893. Brother Pembrook was sixty years old. Of him Brother Moore writes: "He served the Craft in New Jersey as Grand Master in 1874 and 1875, giving to it one of the very best administrations our Grand Lodge ever received. Faithful in all things, his influence upon Ancient Craft Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction will be felt for good by generations yet unborn."

Arkansas mourns the loss of Past Grand Master Logan Holt Roots, who died at his home in the city of Little Rock, on Tuesday, the 30th day of May, 1893. He was in the fifty-third year of his life. Most Worshipful Brother Roots was born in Perry County, Illinois. In August, 1862, he entered the Federal army as quartermaster of the 81st Illinois Infantry. His record as a brave soldier was good. He was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas in 1883, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter in 1884, Grand Commander of the Grand Council of Royal Select Masters in 1885, and Grand Commander of Knights Templar in 1889. At the time of his death he was the representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Arkansas. He was a gifted member of our order, and his death is deplored by all in Masonic circles.

The same State was bereaved by the death of R. W. Brother Roderick L. Dodge, Past Grand Treasurer of Arkansas, who died at his home in Little Rock, on Tuesday, March 31, 1893, aged eighty-five years. He was elected Grand Treasurer in 1844, which office he held for twenty-four consecutive years. He is highly spoken of by the brethren of his State as a true Mason of admirable qualities of head and heart.

From Colorado comes the sad news of the death of M. W. Brother Robert A. Quillian, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of that State, who died at his home in Walsenburg, Colo., Dec. 8th, 1892, in his fiftieth year. He was born in Dahlonega, Georgia, in 1842; removed to Colorado in 1873, and became Grand Master of that Grand Jurisdiction in 1881. At the time of his death, M. W. Brother Quillian was the representative of the Grand Lodge of Cuba near the Grand Lodge of Colorado. Grand Master William D. Wright speaks of him as an able, upright gentleman, and an honor to the Craft.

Most Worshipful Brother Edwin Dwight Hillyer, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, died at the home of his brother in Topeka, Kansas, on the 11th of December, 1892, aged fifty-nine years. He was Grand Master in 1878 and 1879.

Our brethren in Kansas have also to mourn the loss they have sustained in the death of Past Grand Master John Henry Brown, who died at his home in Kansas City, Kansas, March 12th, 1893. He served as Grand Master in 1868–1870, and at the time of his death was Grand Secretary. Grand Master William D. Thompson says of him: "Venerable and full of years, he was loved and honored by all. As Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, he has reared for himself a monument more lasting than marble, and more beautiful than any adorned by human hands."

The Grand Lodge of Michigan is afflicted by the death of two noble men. Past Grand Master William P. Innes died at his home in Grand Rapids on the morning of August 2d, 1893, aged sixty-seven years. Grand Master George E. Darling says of him: "Most Worshipful Brother Innes was one of the most honored Masons in the Grand Jurisdiction of Michigan, having been elected Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons in 1860; Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery in 1860; Grand Secretary in 1878, which position he held until 1892, when he was elected Grand Master."

Rev. George J. McCandless, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, died at his home in Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, on the 9th day of March, 1893, aged 50 years. He was made a Mason in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1865. Removing to Michigan in 1889 he affiliated with Landmark Lodge, No. 303. He was an active, enthusiastic Mason, giving to the order, next to his church, the best energies of his nature. He served the Grand Lodge of his state as Grand Chaplain in 1892 and was re-elected in January, 1893. "God's finger touched him, and he slept."

M. W. Richard Briggs, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, died July 29th, 1893, aged sixty-four years. He was made an Entered Apprentice May, 1852, passed to the degree of Fellow Craft June 3rd, 1852, and raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason July 1st of the same year. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Grand Lodge in 1867, Junior Grand Warden in 1870 and was elected Grand Master in December, 1892.

It is with deepest sorrow that I announce the death of M. W. Dewitt Clinton Dawkins, which event took place at his home in Jacksonville, Florida, October 5th, 1892. Five times was he elected Grand Master of the Grand Jurisdiction of Florida, being elected in 1860, 1861, 1862, 1866 and 1868. In 1869 he was elected Grand Secretary and that office he filled with great efficiency until his death. The best years of his life were given to Masonry For nearly a quarter of a century he was Grand Secretary and yet the humblest brother could always approach him with ease and freedom. He was an interesting companion for the brightest of our mystic order. His memory we revere. His death we deplore.

Soon following the death of this beloved and honored brother came the sad intelligence of the death of Brother Samuel Boardman, who had in years long past been an earnest and zealous member of Gee Lodge, No. 21, located at Chattahoochee. He was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1851, Senior Grand Warden in 1852–53 and in 1854 Deputy Grand Master. At the close of this year he removed to New Jersey in which state he died. He was beloved and respected as a good and true man and Mason.

Florida has, also, to mourn the death of another well beloved brother, Past Grand Master Zelotes H. Mason. Grand Master Marcus Endell says of him: "He fell before the Gleaner as a ripe shock of golden grain, and was gathered into God's great garner to eternal rest." In 1876 he was elected Junior Grand Warden, in 1877 Senior Grand Warden, in 1878 Deputy Grand Master and in 1883 M. W. Grand Master, and with ability and the hearty approval of the Craft presided over the work.

Grand Master Endell gives us notice of another loss to the Grand Lodge of Florida as follows: "The iron tongued bell tolled its solemn chant again, and the sad news came that our beloved and highly esteemed brother Elias Earle, Past Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Florida, had been smitten by the fatal archer. Death doubtless proved to be to him but the "grim old Tyler" who threw open wide the door of the Grand Lodge above, to which he had abundant entrance."

From Nevada comes the sad tidings of the death of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, who died in San Francisco, May 10th, 1893, aged forty-one years. He was born in Ontario, Canada, and was

made a Master Mason in Percy Lodge, No. 163, in Percy, Ontario. He removed to Nevada and affiliated with Silver Star Lodge, No. 5, at Gold Hill in 1875. He was elected Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons of Nevada in 1890, and at the time of his death was Grand Master. He was buried with Masonic honors by the Grand Lodge at Virginia City, Nevada.

Donald W. Bain, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, died at his residence in the city of Raleigh, on the 17th of November, 1892. Brother Bain was born in the city of Raleigh in 1841, and when only twenty-six years old received the appointment of Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, which position he held for a quarter of a century, being relieved by the grim Sergeant Death. He succeeded his father who had filled the same position for the same length of time. He had been elected to his third term as treasurer of the state only a week before his death. He was an admirable man and justly held the entire esteem and confidence of the Craft.

From Salem, Oregon, comes the intelligence of a great loss to our order. Thomas McFadden Patten, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, died at his home in Salem, November 29th, 1892. He was born in Carrolton, Ohio, in 1829. He removed to Oregon in 1851, and was made a Mason in Salem Lodge, No. 4, in 1852. He was elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon in 1869–1871, and in 1872 and 1873 was elected Grand Master. During his incumbency of this office he laid the corner-stone of the State Capitol at Salem. At the time of his death he was the representative of the Grand Lodge of England, District of Columbia and the State of Delaware, near the Grand Lodge of Oregon. He held several civil offices and was United States Consul at Hiago, Japan, under President Arthur. He was a man of energy and ability, and was beloved as a Mason.

Grand Tyler A. W. Downer, of Tennessee, has been called to his final home. He was appointed Tyler at the session of the Grand Lodge of 1887 and has been annually appointed since that date. He filled his office with zeal and ability. He was buried by the Grand Lodge from the First Cumberland Church, of Nashville, Tennessee, of which he was a member, and laid to rest in the beautiful Mount Olivet cemetery.

From the Grand Lodge of Virginia comes the announcement of the death of Right Worshipful Brother William Taylor Allen, Grand Treasurer, who died at his home in the city of Richmond on the 6th day of October, 1892. Brother Allen had filled the office for five years and was a true and faithful officer.

CONSTITUTION OF LODGES.

At the last communication of the Grand Lodge, charters were granted for eleven new lodges. They have been duly constituted and their officers

installed in regular form, and the outlook for their growth and usefulness is very promising. These lodges are as follows:

No. 812.—On the 22nd of October, 1892, R. W. Brother Joseph E. Evans, of the Board of Grand Examiners, as my proxy, constituted Deland Lodge, No. 812, located at Deland, in Piatt County. The officers were installed in accordance with the Ritual of the Fraternity.

No. 813.—On the 22d day of October, I issued my proxy to Brother Charles Sigwalt to constitute Sigwalt Lodge, No. 813, and install its officers. This lodge is located in Chicago. It was duly constituted on the 28th day of October. The officers were installed and a royal time was had. The lodge starts on its career with a large membership and most flattering prospects.

No. 814.—On the 22nd of October, 1892, R. W. Brother Marshall U. Trimble, District Deputy Grand Master of the 10th district, as my proxy, constituted Ohio Lodge, No. 814, and duly installed its officers. This lodge is located at Ohio in Bureau County.

No. 815.—On the 11th day of October, 1892, R. W. Brother W. K. Forsyth, District Deputy Grand Master of the 1st district, as my proxy, constituted Lawn Lodge, No. 815, and installed its officers. This lodge is located in Chicago. It starts with a good membership.

No. 816 —Ridgway Lodge, No. 816, located at Ridgway, Gallatin County, was duly constituted and its officers installed on the 22nd day of October, 1892, by R. W. Brother L. J. Forth, Deputy Grand Lecturer, acting as my proxy.

No. 817.—On the 22nd day of October, 1892, R. W. Brother Jonathan F. Taylor, District Deputy Grand Master of the 28th district, as my proxy, constituted Creal Springs Lodge, No. 817, and with proper form and ceremony installed the officers thereof. This lodge is situated at Creal Springs, Williamson County.

No. 818.—Ben Hur Lodge, No. 818, located in Chicago, was duly constituted and its officers installed on the 22nd of October, 1892. This work was done by R. W. Brother Joseph H. Dixon, District Deputy Grand Master of the 3rd district, acting as my proxy.

No. 819.—On the 6th day of October, 1892, R. W. Brother Daniel J. Avery, District Deputy Grand Master, 2nd district, acting as my proxy, constituted Columbian Lodge and installed its officers. This lodge is also located in Chicago.

No. 820.—Henderson Lodge, No. 820, located at Kenney, DeWitt County, was duly constituted and its officers installed, on the 22nd day of Octo-

ber, 1892, by R. W. Brother J. M. James, Deputy Grand Lecturer, acting as my proxy.

No. 821.—On the 22nd day of October, 1892, I issued my proxy to R. W. Brother W. B. Grimes, Grand Examiner, to constitute New Canton Lodge, No. 821, located at New Canton, Pike County. Brother Grimes visited New Canton on the 5th day of November, 1892, and constituted the lodge in due form and installed its officers.

No. 822.—The Grand Lodge at its last annual communication granted a charter to this lodge and placed the same in the hands of the Grand Master to be delivered when he became satisfied that Big Sandy Lodge, No. 270, Grand Jurisdiction of Tennessee, had waived jurisdiction to Belknap Lodge, U. D., to confer the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason on W. L. Greer, an Entered Apprentice of Big Sandy Lodge. I respectfully report that I made examination and found that Big Sandy Lodge had regularly and fully waived jurisdiction to Belknap Lodge, whereupon I delivered the charter and had Belknap Lodge duly constituted and its officers installed by R. W. Brother Joseph H. Samson, District Deputy Grand Master of the 30th district, acting as my proxy, on the 3rd day of November, 1892. This lodge is located at Belknap, Johnson County.

INSTITUTION OF LODGES.

I granted a dispensation on October 22nd, 1892, for a new lodge at Downer's Grove, DuPage County, to be known as Grove Lodge. R. W. Brother Ebenezer Barber, as my proxy, instituted it and placed the officers in their stations on October 28th, 1892.

On the 27th of December, 1892, I granted a dispensation to form a new lodge at Arthur, Douglas County, to be known as Arthur Lodge. I sent my proxy to R. W. Brother J. M. James, who duly instituted it and placed the officers in their stations.

On January 7th, 1893, I granted a dispensation for a new lodge to be located a Mazon, Grundy County, and to be known as Mazon Lodge which was duly instituted by R. W. Brother J. H. C. Dill, as my proxy, on January 13th, 1893.

On Februay 7th, 1893, a dispensation was granted by me to form a new lodge at Antioch, Lake County, to be known as Sequoit Lodge. I appointed R. W. Brother A. B. Ashley, as my proxy, and he duly instituted it.

A dispensation was granted by me, March 13th, 1893, to form a new lodge at Mound City, to be known as Trinity Lodge. On March 16th R. W. Brother Joseph H. Samson, as my proxy, visited Mound City and instituted it and placed the officers in their stations.

I granted a dispensation on March 30th, 1893, for a new lodge at Hume, Edgar County, to be known as Edgar Lodge. It was duly instituted by R. W. Brother J. M. James, as my proxy, on April 1st, 1893.

I granted a dispensation on April 7th, 1893, for a new lodge at Rockport, Pike County, and to be known as Rockport Lodge. I requested R. W. Brother John E. Morton, Deputy Grand Lecturer, as my proxy, to institute it, which he did and made due report to me of same.

Brethren at Findley made application to me for a dispensation to form a new lodge at Findley, Shelby County, and to be known as Findley Lodge. I sent R. W. Brother Joseph E. Evans, Grand Lecturer, to consult with the brethren and examine the location. Upon receiving a favorable report from him I issued the dispensation on May 26th, 1893, and Brother Evans, as my proxy, duly instituted the same.

On Tuesday, August 29th, 1893, I granted dispensation for the formation of a new lodge at Ava, Jackson County, to be known as Dean Lodge, and on Saturday, Sept. 2nd I visited Ava and instituted it. The outlook is very flattering for a successful lodge.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

Five Schools of Instruction were held during the year, four of which I attended. The one held at Peoria I was unable to attend because of the fact that I was called to Marshall, Clark County, to conduct the funeral of Brother John Scholfield, deceased, on the 16th day of February, 1893. Each of the schools were well attended and well conducted. The Board of Grand Examiners and Deputy Grand Lecturers, together with the District Deputy Grand Masters, were industrious and courteous, dispensing light and knowledge on every hand to those desiring to be informed. The interest taken by the masters and other officers, as well as many members of the constituent lodges, in obtaining knowledge of the standard work, is truly commendable.

The places and times of holding them were as follows:

Ottawa, LaSalle County, January 24, 25 and 26.
Carlinville, Macoupin County, January 31, February 1 and 2.
Peoria, Peoria County, February 14, 15 and 16.
Effingham, Effingham County, February 21, 22 and 23.
Sparta, Randolph County, February 28, March 1 and 2.

OFFICIAL CEREMONIES.

Having been invited by Rankin Lodge, No. 725, located at Rankin, Vermilion County, to dedicate a new hall, lodge rooms and ante-rooms, and

being unable to attend in person, I sent my proxy to R. W. Brother Samuel J. LeFevre, of Gibson City, authorizing him to perform the ceremony on the 17th day of November, 1892, which he did and made report to me.

Vermont Lodge, No. 116, of Vermont, Fulton County, finished a splendid temple and furnished the same in excellent style, and now have one of the handsomest homes in this Grand Jurisdiction. At the request of the lodge I authorized R. W. Brother J. V. Harris, District Deputy Grand Master of the 12th District, to dedicate the same to Freemasonry, which he did on the 17th day of November, 1892.

Makanda Lodge, No. 434, has for its members a busy class of men, and as is the rule with such people, they built for themselves a beautiful hall, ante-rooms, banquet-room and parlor. They invited me to dedicate it on November 30th, 1892, which I did in person. The wives, daughters and mothers of the members of the lodge provided a splendid banquet which was enjoyed and discussed by the large number of visitors present.

Warsaw Lodge, No. 257, located at Warsaw, Hancock County, built a fine temple and invited the Grand Master to dedicate the same on the 4th day of January, 1893. I was unable to attend in person and sent my proxy to R. W. Brother W. O. Butler, District Deputy Grand Master of the 21st District, to perform the ceremonial of dedication for me. Brother Butler reported a large number of Masons present, a very pleasant and interesting time, and complimented Warsaw Lodge for the enterprise exhibited in building their splendid temple.

Homer Lodge, No. 199, located at Homer, Champaign County, have erected and are the owners of a very fine Masonic temple, located in said town. Desiring to have it dedicated to Freemasonry, Virtue and Universal Benevolence, I, as Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, at the request of the lodge, dedicated the temple on the 18th day of April, 1893, with the ceremonies of the fraternity. The brethren of Homer Lodge are entitled to much credit; they are energetic and progressive and have one of the best finished and furnished homes in this Grand Jurisdiction.

Palace Lodge, No. 765, located in the beautiful city of Pullman, built a beautiful hall, parlor and banquet hall, and furnished them in an elegant manner, and requested me as Grand Master to dedicate them for it. In accordance with the request, I visited the lodge on the 1st day of June, 1893, and with the assistance of R. W. Brother W. K. Forsyth, District Deputy Grand Master of the 1st District, the officers and members of the lodge, and many visiting brethren, I dedicated the same according to the impressive ceremonies of our fraternity.

The village of Philo is located in Champaign County in the midst of a beautiful and fertile country, peopled with a thrifty, energetic and intelli-

gent class of citizens. Centennial Lodge, No. 747, has its abiding place in this village, and its members are largely imbued with its spirit of progress and have built for their lodge a beautiful home, which, at their request, and with their assistance, I dedicated to the principles of Freemasonry on June 15th, 1893. The wives and daughters of the members were out in force on the occasion and took a lively interest in the beautiful ceremonies of the dedication, and at its conclusion spread a banquet that was discussed and enjoyed by all who were present.

I received an invitation from the Mayor and City Council of Urbana, in Champaign County, to lay the corner-stone of a new City Hall to be erected in that city, with Masonic ceremonies. I did so on the 25th day of April, 1893, with the assistance of Urbana Lodge, No. 157. The Mayor, Hon. James H. Brownlee, delivered a very interesting address on the occasion.

The ladies of the city of Joliet, in Will County, invited me as Grand Master of Masons in Illinois to lay the corner-stone of a new hospital to be erected by them and to be called Silver Cross Hospital. With the assistance of the Masonic fraternity of Joliet, I organized an occasional Grand Lodge in Masonic temple in that city on the 17th day of May, 1893, and laid the corner-stone with the ceremonies of the Ancient Craft.

The Woman's Club of Elgin having determined to erect a hospital in that city to be called Sherman Hospital, invited me, as Grand Master of Masons, to lay the corner-stone with Masonic ceremonies. On the 17th day of June, 1893, I organized an occasional Grand Lodge in the city of Elgin, and with the assistance of the lodges of that city and in the presence of many thousands of people, I performed the ceremony of laying and proving the stone according to the rules of Masonry.

The brethren of the south part of Chicago having determined to erect a Masonic temple on Forrest avenue for their accommodation, requested the Grand Lodge to lay the corner-stone of the temple for them on the 24th of June, 1893. I attended in person on the day named and organized an occasional Grand Lodge, composed as follows:

R. W. Brother W. K. Forsyth, Deputy Grand Master.
W. Charles H. Lunt, Senior Grand Warden.
W. Brother George W. Coss, Junior Grand Warden.
W. Brother N. R. Thomas, Grand Treasurer.
R. W. Brother Daniel J. Avery, Grand Chaplain.
M. W. Brother John Corson Smith, Grand Orator.
W. Brother Robert Stevens, Grand Tyler,

and laid the corner-stone of the Masonic temple to be erected according to the old customs.

The citizens of Jersey County having determined to erect a new court house building, through the Board of Supervisors, invited the Grand Lodge of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, to lay the corner-stone, and named the 4th day of July, 1893, as the time, and Jerseyville, county seat of Jersey County, as the place. As Grand Master I accepted the invitation, and with the assistance of Jerseyville Lodge, No. 394, and many visiting lodges and brethren, placed the corner-stone in position in the presence of several thousand citizens of Jersey and adjoining counties. Judge Goodrich, of Chicago, made a very eloquent address on the occasion.

I was requested by the Board of Supervisors of DeWitt County to lay the corner-stone of a new court house building to be erected by that county in the city of Clinton. August 31st was fixed by them as the time, and on that day I organized an occasional Grand Lodge, and with the assistance of Clinton Lodge, No. 84, and many visiting lodges, and in the presence of many thousand people assembled for the purpose of witnessing the ceremonies, I had the stone tested by the usual tools of Masonry and found that the Craftsmen had skillfully and faithfully done their duty and that the stone was well formed. I laid and correctly proved the same according to the rules of our ancient Craft. Hon. Clifton H. Moore delivered a very interesting address on the occasion, giving many reminiscences of the bench and bar, including Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, David Davis, Leonard Swett, John M. Scott, Thomas F. Clifton, and many other distinguished lawyers and judges who had taken part in the administration and practice of law in the old court house building which had just been removed to make room for the new one.

Macomb Lodge, No. 17, provided themselves with a beautiful new lodge-room, ante-rooms and parlor, and invited the Grand Master to dedicate them on October 2d, but as I was unable to attend I sent my proxy to R. W. Bro. J. V. Harris, D. D. G. M., of Canton, who attended, dedicated the hall to Masonic uses, and made due report to me.

DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.

I appointed the following Deputy Grand Lecturers and duly authorized them to teach the Standard Work of Ancient Craft Masonry:

James Douglas, Chester.
C. F. Tenney, Bement.
J. H. C. Dill, Bloomington.
H. E. Huston, Monticello.
G. A. Stadler, Decatur.
W. H. Stephens, Steeleville.
J. E. Morton, Perry.
W. O. Butler, La Harpe.
Calvin B. Burt, Chicago.
L. J. Forth, Fairfield.
I. H. Todd, East St. Louis.
C. S. Dehart, Carthage.
C. M. Erwin, Bowen.
C. H. Martin, Lawrenceville.
J. J. Crowder, Springfield.
T. N. Wilson, Riverton.

W. E. Ginther, Charleston.
Samuel Rawson, Troy.
J. R. Ennis, Burnt Prairie.
N. A. Keller, Rockford.
W. J. Frisbee, Bushnell.
Charles Reifsnider, Chicago.
D. F. Flannery, Chicago.
G. H. B. Tolle, Mattoon.
T. H. Humphrey, Du Quoin.
J. M. Willard, Decatur.
Frank Barker, Rochelle.
J. M. James, Decatur.
W. H. Lathrop, Newton.
W. I. Holcomb, Centralia.
J. R. Hodson, Chicago.
Emerson Clark, Farmington.
Henry Werno, Chicago.
J. C. Bannister, Kewanee.
H. S. Hurd, Chicago.
T. C. McKinney, Carbondale.
J. A. Agee, Riverton.
H. A. Eidson, Willow Hill.
S. A. Jarvis, Victoria.
J. V. Harris, Canton.
H. T. Burnap, Upper Alton.
D. B. Hutchinson, Jacksonville.
C. L. Bliss, Oak Park.
C. E. Allen, Galesburg.
H. C. Yetter, Galesburg.
F. M. Sherman, Oak Park.
John W. Swatek, Chicago.
Thomas S. Simpson, Chicago.
Thomas Ockerley, Chicago.
D. B. Robertson, Centralia.
C. Rohrbough, Kinmundy.
D. E. Bruffitt, Champaign.
T. W. MacFall, Quincy.
J. W. Kleckner, Chicago.
S. Thompson, Galva.
C. E. Grove, Mt. Carroll.

FRATERNAL CONGRESS OF MASONS.

At the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge a committee was appointed to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address as referred to the holding of a Fraternal Congress of Masons in the year of the great Columbian Exposition, which committee reported, that constrained alike by the obligations of hospitality and by its favorable disposition towards such a congress so long as it involves no purpose to form a general Grand Lodge, or to bind in any way the Grand Lodges represented therein, the Grand Lodge of Illinois will welcome most cordially the representatives of all the Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons with whom it may be in fraternal correspondence to the Grand Jurisdiction proposed to be honored by their presence, and will gladly unite with them through its own representatives in all deliberations tending to strengthen the ties of fellowship, and to reach a more general consensus upon all subjects tending to cause a friction between Sovereign and Independent Grand Bodies, and recommending the appointment of six delegates to the proposed congress, consisting of the Grand Master and five others to be appointed by him. Said committee further recommended the appointment by the Grand Master of a committee of five, from the resident Masons of Chicago, to make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the congress, and finally the committee recommended that the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated to defray the expenses incurred by the

committee. The Grand Master appointed as delegates to represent this Grand Lodge in the Fraternal Congress of Masons, M. W. Brothers Joseph Robbins, DeWitt C. Cregier, John C. Smith, Daniel M. Browning, and Loyal L. Munn, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and M. W. Brothers DeWitt C. Cregier and John C. Smith, and R. W. Brothers Daniel J. Avery, Joseph H. Dixon and William K. Forsyth as the committee on arrangements.

On the 24th day of April, 1893, as Grand Master, I issued the following letter, which was sent to all the Grand Lodges with whom we hold fraternal correspondence:

FROM THE GRAND EAST
OF THE
MOST WORSHIPFUL
THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

JONESBORO, ILL., April 24, 1893.

To all Grand Lodges with whom we are in Fraternal Correspondence:

GREETING:

By the concurrent action of a sufficient number of Masonic Grand Jurisdictions, the meeting of a Congress of Masons, composed of delegates from such Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons in correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Illinois as may decide to be represented therein, to be held in Chicago, the chief city of this Grand Jurisdiction, in August, 1893, is assured.

Upon consultation with the delegates to the Congress appointed at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and the executive committee appointed at that time to make arrangements for the accommodation of assemblage, the Grand Master has decided to call the body to order at 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday, August 14th, 1893, for preliminary organization.

The Congress will hold its meetings in the Preceptory of Oriental Consistory, in Masonic Temple.

To secure its prompt organization, the Grand Master directs that the executive committee, above referred to, take charge of the registration of members and any other matters in which their preliminary may assist the work of the Congress without trenching upon its right and duty to keep the details of organization and rules of government, subject exclusively to the determination of the assembled delegates.

The executive committee will be in session in the Preceptory of Oriental Consistory, in Masonic Temple, for the registration of members on Satur-

day, August 12th, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., and on Monday, August 14th, from 9 to 10 a. m.

The Grand Master desires to emphasize and reiterate the assurance of cordial welcome to our jurisdiction, given by the Grand Lodge of Illinois at its last annual communication, to the Craft of other jurisdictions, composing the Congress, and to express for himself, as Grand Master, the hope that all the Grand Lodges with whom we are in fraternal correspondence may be numbered among our guests.

Fraternally,

MONROE C. CRAWFORD,

Grand Master.

Attest:

L. L. MUNN,

Grand Secretary.

In accordance with the letter I did on the 14th day of August, 1893, as Grand Master, call the said Congress of Masons to order, for preliminary organization, and at the same time extended to the delegates assembled, a cordial welcome to the Grand Jurisdiction of Illinois. The Congress was composed of delegates representing thirty-nine Grand Jurisdictions, and was in session five days. The delegates were a fine, intelligent body of representative Masons, from Grand Lodges of the United States and foreign countries. Many questions of importance to the Craft were ably discussed and conclusions reached, but nothing was done or said looking to the perpetuation of the Congress or any subsequent meeting thereof.

The delegates appointed from Illinois were all present except Past Grand Master Daniel M. Browning, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who, by reason of his official duties, was detained in Washington, and the Congress was deprived of his genial presence and of the advantage of his vast fund of Masonic knowledge. On account of his absence I appointed as a delegate R. W. Brother Leroy A. Goddard, Deputy Grand Master.

The delegates of the Grand Lodge of Illinois feel under especial obligations to the officers and members of the Acacia Club of Chicago, for the very elegant reception given by them to the members of the Fraternal Congress.

The executive committee of arrangements discharged the delicate and important duties devolving upon them in a most satisfactory manner, and they deserve especial mention for their wisdom and foresight as displayed in the admirable arrangements made for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of the delegates in attendance.

VISITATION OF LODGES.

I have visited many lodges during the year and universally found them in a flourishing condition. I do not think it would be either interesting or profitable to give a detailed account of each visit.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS.

I have granted dispensations for various Masonic purposes, all contemplated by the constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge. I do not think it best to occupy your time by giving a list of them or the object for which they were granted. There were 57 in number and the fees for them have been paid into the hands of the Grand Secretary.

DUPLICATE CHARTERS.

Reynoldsburg Lodge, No. 419, located at Tunnel Hill, Johnson County, Fellowship Lodge, No. 89, located at Marion, Williamson County, Elizabeth Lodge, No. 276, located at Elizabethtown, Hardin County, and Morning Star Lodge, No. 734, located at Canton, Fulton County, lost their charters, lodge rooms and furniture by fire, and I supplied them with new charters.

APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

I appointed Walter Henry Harris, one of the British Commissioners to the Columbian Exposition, Past Grand Director of Ceremonies and ex-Sheriff of the city of London, to represent the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of England.

I also appointed James Calvin Craver to represent the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Florida.

CONCLUSION.

Brethren, I have done. For the past two years I have been your Grand Master. To you I owe the proud honors of my position. To you I have rendered my final account. I give to you thanks which come from the bottom of my heart. You have rendered to me, as your Grand Master, cheerful obedience and valuable aid and counsel, and have made my duties pleasant and easy to perform. During the year just now closed we have enjoyed unusual blessings. Death has touched us lightly. The pestilence that has made other lands pale with horror has been warded from our shores. Our loved ones are safe. Throughout our Grand Jurisdiction peace prevails. We have enjoyed many of the blessings of life, and but few of the ills that flesh is heir to have disturbed our serenity. Our order is in a most flourishing condition. No lodge has been suspended, no charter arrested. New lodges have been constituted which promise a high degree of usefulness. Our membership is increasing. We are getting new material out of which the finest of Masons will be made. The older members of our order can look with especial satisfaction at the accessions to our ranks, composed, as they

are, of young men, strong, active, of fine character and imbued with the spirit of this most progressive age. In their hands Masonry is safe.

Our relations with other Grand Jurisdictions have been most pleasant and profitable. During the progress of the wonderful World's Columbian Exposition and the Fraternal Congress of Masons in this most wonderful city, we have met many representatives of our order from different parts of the United States, and from other lands, and have learned from them much that was pleasant and profitable to know, and have formed friendships that will outlast time. We occupy a proud position among the jurisdictions of the earth. In the center of a splendid continent peopled by earth's superior race our state lies fair and free an ample domain, rich in corn, wine and oil, rich in her thousands of noble, generous, intellectual sons and daughters. To occupy such a field and to be worthy of the position we must be men indeed. But judging from the past glorious history of Masonry in Illinois I can have no fear for our future. May the spirits of the wise and good who have been raised to the last sublime degree ever animate us and lead us to higher planes of excellence.

Again and finally, brethren, I give you my sincere thanks. I wish to especially emphasize the obligations under which I rest to the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge, for their effective and prompt support.

According to my ability I have given you the best service in my power—my record is before you.

I now restore to you this gavel, which you placed in my hands and with it the authority with which I have been clothed.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD,
Grand Master.

R. W. Bro. W. M. Egan moved that the Grand Master's address be referred to the Committee on Grand Master's address, which was carried.

REPORT OF THE GRAND TREASURER.

The Grand Treasurer submitted the following report, together with his books and vouchers, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Finance:

WILEY M. EGAN, *Grand Treasurer*,

In account with GRAND LODGE F. & A. M. OF ILLINOIS.

1892. DR.

Oct. 3, To bal. to credit Charity Fund, per last report .....$ 1,083 24

	3,	To bal. to credit General Fund, per last report	$8,147 97	
		Total credit balance in cash		$59,231 21
1893.				
Jan.	6,	To dividend on A. A. Glenn's life ins.	40 35	
	10,	To interest on government bonds (3 mos.).	50 00	
July	7,	To amt. rec'd from L. L. Munn, Gr. Sec'y.	188 70	
	8,	To interest on city bonds (6 mos.)	400 00	
	8,	To interest on government bonds (6 mos.).	100 00	
Aug.	8,	To amt. rec'd from L. L. Munn, Gr. Sec'y.	10,222 90	
	11,	" " " " "	3,000 00	
Sept.	13,	" " " " "	19,419 23	
	30,	To interest on government bonds (3 mos.).	50 00	
	30,	To amt. rec'd from L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund	110 95	
	30,	To amt. rec'd from L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, account General Fund	4,258 67	
		Total amt. rec'd since last report		$37,840 80
				$97,072 01

1893. Cr.

Oct.	4,	By mileage and per diem paid per orders returned	$ 2,731 00	
	4,	By mileage and per diem paid Grand Lodge representatives, per orders returned	15,034 60	
		Total mileage and per diem paid		$17,765 60

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS PAID, AS FOLLOWS:

DATE OF ORDER.	NO.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	AMOUNT.
1892.			
Oct. 1,	272	Shober & Carqueville Co	$ 62 50
5,	281	Joseph Robbins	300 00
5,	282	R. R. Stevens	100 00
5,	283	L. L. Munn, Jr.	25 00
5,	284	Z, T. Griffin	50 00
5,	285	John Hanson	25 00
5,	286	John C. Smith	400 00
5,	287	R. R. Stevens	106 27
5,	288	C. H. Morrell	42 60

	5,	289	Wm Jenkins	19 50
	5.	290	C. H. Martin	7 23
	6,	291	S. D. Childs & Co	8 25
	6,	292	Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home	500 00
	6,	293	Harrison Dills	100 00
	6,	294	Monroe C. Crawford	15 00
	26,	295	John C. Smith	19 00
	31,	296	Monroe C. Crawford	125 00
	31,	297	L. L. Munn	208 33
Nov.	8,	298	S. D. Atkins, Postmaster	77 00
	8,	299	American Express Co	176 71
	11,	300	Journal Printing Co	1,575 35
	30,	301	Monroe C. Crawford	125 00
	30,	302	L. L. Munn	208 34
	29.	303	A. C. Dickson	15 00
Dec.	3,	304	M. C. Crawford	46 00
	7,	305	S, D. Atkins	61 20
	7,	306	American Express Co	141 39
	21,	307	Journal Printing Co	13 50
	31,	308	Monroe C. Crawford	125 00
	31,	309	Loyal L. Munn	208 34
	1893.			
Jan.	5,	310	A. C. Dickson	15 00
	25,	311	A. C. Dickson	15 00
	31,	312	Monroe C. Crawford	125 00
	31,	313	Loyal L. Munn	208 33
Feb.	2,	314	W. B. Grimes	45 70
	2,	315	A. B. Ashley	33 40
	2,	316	James John	33 40
	2,	317	J. E. Evans	37 60
	2,	318	John W. Rose	46 75
	6,	319	W. B. Grimes	35 30
	6,	320	A. B. Ashley	48 60
	6,	321	James John	48 00
	6,	322	J. E. Evans	37 90
	6,	323	John W. Rose	27 30
	14,	324	Monroe C. Crawford	24 42
	21,	325	W. B. Grimes	37 90
	21,	326	A. B. Ashley	41 10
	21,	327	John W. Rose	38 60
	21,	328	A. B. Ashley	7 50
	22,	329	John M. Pearson	30 36
	25,	330	Journal Printing Co	85 25
	25,	331	Journal Printing Co	416 50
	28,	332	Monroe C. Crawford	125 00

	28,	333	L. L. Munn	208 33
	28,	334	W. B. Grimes	44 40
	28,	335	A. B. Ashley	46 20
	28,	336	James John	45 60
	28,	337	J. E. Evans	32 80
	28,	338	John W. Rose	33 00
	28,	339	A. C. Dickson	15 00
March	4,	340	Monroe C. Crawford	20 00
	4,	341	W. M. Egan	5 00
	4,	342	L. L. Munn	16 40
	8,	343	A. C. McClurg & Co	8 10
	8,	344	W. B. Grimes	43 50
	8,	345	A. B. Ashley	59 40
	8,	346	James John	58 80
	8,	347	J. E. Evans	44 50
	8,	348	John W. Rose	36 35
	15,	349	Monroe C. Crawford	32 92
	15,	350	S. D. Atkins	109 40
	15,	351	American Express Co	15 03
	25,	352	A. C. Dickson	15 00
	31,	353	Monroe C. Crawford	125 00
	31,	354	L. L. Munn	208 34
April	4,	355	George M. Haynes	100 00
	13,	357	Monroe C. Crawford	23 00
	13,	358	Dewitt C. Cregier	5 00
	13,	359	Joseph Robbins	31 30
	13,	360	John C. Smith	5 00
	13,	361	Daniel M. Browning	35 70
	13,	362	L. L. Munn	16 40
	13,	363	Daniel J. Avery	5 00
	13,	364	Joseph H. Dixon	5 00
	13,	365	Wm. K. Forsyth	5 00
	15,	366	Monroe C. Crawford	15 85
	20,	367	Monroe C. Crawford	100 00
	25,	368	A. C. Dickson	15 00
	29,	369	Monroe C. Crawford	125 00
	29,	370	L. L. Munn	208 33
May	6,	371	Monroe C. Crawford	100 00
	25,	372	Smith D. Atkins	52 00
	25,	373	American Express Co	8 00
	25,	374	Journal Printing Co	152 50
	25,	375	E. C. Pace	49 00
	25,	376	Gil. W. Barnard	27 10
	25,	377	Jacob Krohn	5 00

	25,	378	Brown & Dollmeyer	54 00
	25,	379	L. L. Munn	113 29
	26,	380	A. C. Dickson	15 00
	31,	381	Monroe C. Crawford	125 00
	31,	382	L. L. Munn	208 33
June	1,	383	Joseph E. Evans	5 57
	27,	384	A. C. Dickson	15 00
	30,	385	Monroe C. Crawford	125 00
	30,	386	L. L. Munn	208 34
	30,	387	Z. T. Griffin	10 00
July	13,	388	Monroe C. Crawford	66 35
	19,	389	Journal Printing Co	6 57
	26,	390	A. C. Dickson	15 00
	31,	391	Monroe C. Crawford	125 00
	31,	392	L. L. Munn	208 33
Aug.	2,	393	Miss Nellie Brown	3 00
	2,	394	H. B. Lichtenberger	5 00
	14,	395	Dewitt C. Cregier	500 00
	18,	396	Dewitt C. Cregier	3,200 00
	19,	397	Monroe C. Crawford	20 00
	19,	398	Monroe C. Crawford	17 50
	19,	399	Dewitt C. Cregier	5 00
	19,	400	John C. Smith	5 00
	19,	401	Daniel J. Avery	5 00
	19,	403	Wm. K. Forsyth	5 00
	19,	404	L. L. Munn	18 40
	28,	405	A. C. Dickson	15 00
	31,	406	Monroe C. Crawford	125 00
	31,	407	L. L. Munn	208 33
Sept.	6,	408	L. L. Munn	30 00
	13,	409	Monroe C. Crawford	21 35
	30,	411	Monroe C. Crawford	125 00
	30,	412	L. L. Munn	208 34
	30,	413	Monroe C. Crawford	63 90
	30,	414	S. D. Atkins	105 60
	30,	415	American Express Co	22 28
	30,	416	L. L. Munn	42 12
	30,	417	Wagner Bros	8 50
	30,	418	Brown & Dollmeyer	12 81
	30,	419	H. A. Knecht	14 25
	30,	420	Journal Printing Co	898 20
	30,	421	Journal Printing Co	164 95
	30,	422	W. M. Egan	400 00
Jan.	6,		To paid premium on A. A. Glenn's life insurance policy	146 20

	7,	To paid for 20 $1000 city of Chicago gold bonds at .04⅜	20,875 00	
	7,	To paid accrued interest on above bonds, 7 days	10 96	
		Total amt. miscellaneous items pd.		37,345 14
		Total amt. paid out since last report.		$55,110 74
Oct.	1,	Balance to credit of Charity Fund	$ 629 19	
	1,	Balance to credit of General Fund	41,332 08	
		Total credit balance in cash		41,961 27
				$97,072 01

In addition to the cash balance as above, the Grand Lodge has—

United States 4 per cent. bonds, par value	$ 5,000 00
City of Chicago 4 per cent. bonds, par value	20,000 00
	$25,000 00

Fraternally submitted,

WILEY M. EGAN,
Grand Treasurer.

CHICAGO, October 1, 1893.

INTRODUCTION OF R. W. BRO. J. L. POWER, GRAND SECRETARY OF MISSISSIPPI.

M. W. Bro. Cregier:

M. W. Grand Master: As the representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Mississippi near this Grand Jurisdiction, it is my privilege, sir, to introduce to you and through you to the Craft of Illinois, R. W. Bro. John L. Power, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, one of the pillars of Freemasony in our Southern domain.

M. W. Grand Master:

Bro. Power I am very glad to meet you. Brethren of the Grand Lodge, I desire to introduce to you R. W. Bro. Power, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi.

The usual Grand Honors were accorded.

R. W. Bro. John L. Power:

M. W. Grand Master: On Saturday last I happened to meet my good friend and brother, Gen. Smith, in a street car, and he told me that the Grand Lodge of Illinois would meet in annual communication this morning. I had

made my arrangements to return home, and I at once commenced devising some sort of an excuse by which I could remain over, but providence arranged it, for the sickness of a member of my family prevented my returning until this afternoon.

I have been an active Mason for thirty-eight years and am now serving my twenty-fifth year as Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi; and this is the first time that I have ever enjoyed the great privilege of looking in upon another Grand Lodge of Masons, and certainly, if I traveled the world over, I could not have looked in upon a body that would command my respect and admiration more than the assembly now before me.

We are very familiar down our way with Freemasonry in Illinois. My good Bro. Cregier, who did me the honor of presenting me to you, has been our Grand Representative for many years, and in times of distress down there, especially in 1878, he sent us thousands of dollars, and so did many of the subordinate lodges of Illinois.

We are familiar with the name of my good Brother Munn, who a few weeks ago, much to my surprise, named me for Secretary of the World's Masonic Congress. I feel very grateful to him and to the brethren of the Executive Committee who made it so pleasant for Bro. Speed, Grand Master Miller and myself and others who were present at that time.

We hold in precious memory the names of Bros. Gurney, Gassette and others who have made Masonry illustrious in this great jurisdiction. We are familiar with the names of Bro. Cregier, Bro. Robbins, and with Bro. Pearson who has represented our Grand Chapter for twenty-five years.

M. W. Grand Master, in Mississippi we have about nine thousand affiliated Masons. I have never been able to read to the Grand Lodge such a report as you have read this morning, that there were no lodges suspended and no charters arrested during the year.

We have some two hundred and seventy working lodges of Masons in our State, and we have recently inaugurated a movement, copied from your Grand Lodge and other jurisdictions. We propose to erect a Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, which is one of the jewels of your work in this State.

M. W. Grand Master, I will not trespass upon your valuable time. I thank Bro. Cregier and I thank the Grand Lodge, and I shall bear with me to Mississippi a pleasant and grateful message regarding all these incidents.

REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following report, also cash-book and ledger, and asked that they be referred to the Committee on Finance, which on motion was so referred:

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

Immediately after the close of the Grand Lodge last year charters were issued to De Land Lodge, No. 812, located at De Land, in Piatt County; to Sigwalt Lodge, No. 813, located at Chicago; to Ohio Lodge, No. 814, located at Ohio, in Bureau County; to Lawn Lodge, No. 815, located at Chicago; to Ridgway Lodge, No. 816, located at Ridgway, in Gallatin County; to Creal Springs Lodge, No. 817, located at Creal Springs, in Williamson County; to Ben Hur Lodge, No. 818, located at Chicago; to Columbian Lodge, No. 819, located at Chicago; to Henderson Lodge. No. 820, located at Kenney, in DeWitt County; to New Canton Lodge, No. 821, located at New Canton, in Pike County; and to Belknap Lodge, No. 822, located at Belknap, in Johnson County, which charter was placed in the hands of the Grand Master to be delivered when he should ascertain that the lodge had received waiver of jurisdiction from a lodge in Tennessee, on a petition which they had received, which charter was delivered by the Grand Master to said lodge on November 2d, 1892.

Promptly after the close of the Grand Lodge a manuscript copy of the proceedings was placed in the hands of the printers, and on the 18th day of October I commenced mailing the proceedings of the Grand Lodge to the Grand Officers, constituent lodges and sister Grand Lodges, and we have sent out 2805 copies of the proceedings for 1892.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, at the last session of the Grand Lodge, recommended that the Grand Secretary be instructed to print a new edition of 1500 copies of the Book of Ceremonials, which recommendation was approved by the Grand Lodge. In accordance with said instructions your Grand Secretary had during the month of January said edition printed, and forwarded to each Grand Officer and permanent member of the Grand Lodge and each constituent lodge in Illinois, one copy of said Book of Ceremonials.

DUPLICATE CHARTERS.

On October 22, 1892, a duplicate charter was issued to Taylor Lodge, No. 98, located at Washington, Tazewell County, the original having become illegible. The necessary fee of $5.00 was paid.

On April 8, 1893, a duplicate charter was issued to Reynoldsburg Lodge,

No. 419, located at Tunnel Hill, Johnson County, the original charter having been destroyed by fire. This makes the third duplicate charter that has been issued to this lodge, as the three previous charters have each been destroyed by fire.

On April 24, 1893, a duplicate charter was issued to Fellowship Lodge, No. 89, located at Marion, Williamson County, the original having been destroyed by fire.

On September 1, 1893, a duplicate charter was issued to Elizabeth Lodge, No. 276, located at Elizabethtown, Hardin County. Said lodge lost by fire on August 23, 1893, its hall, furniture and charter.

On September 25, 1893, a duplicate charter was issued to Morning Star Lodge, No. 734, located at Canton, Fulton County. Said lodge lost by fire on September 20th, 1893, its beautiful temple, furniture and charter.

CHARTERS ARRESTED AND SURRENDERED.

On March 13th, 1893, there was received at this office from D. D. G. M. A. P. Grout, the charter, record book and ledger of Naples Lodge, No. 68, whose charter was arrested by order of Grand Master Crawford on Sept. 16th, 1892.

During the past year there has not been a single case of the arrest or surrender of a charter of a constituent lodge in this grand jurisdiction.

REPRESENTATIVES COMMISSIONED.

Commissions have been forwarded to the following Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near other Grand Lodges during the year, for the term of five years:

Florida—R. W. James C. Craver, of Sutherland, Florida.
England—R. W. Bro. Walter Henry Harris, of London, England.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM OTHER GRAND LODGES.

Commissions have been received from the following Grand Lodges for their Representatives near the Grand Lodge of Illinois:

Kansas—R. W. Bro. George M. Moulton.
England—M. W. Bro. John C. Smith.

At the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge the Grand Secretary presented to the Grand Lodge the case of certain brethren, members of Baker Lodge, No. 47, of the jurisdiction of Oregon, against Springfield

Lodge, No. 4, of Illinois, with a communication from the Grand Secretary of Oregon, together with their recital of the case as published in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, asking the Grand Lodge of Illinois to reconsider its former action.

After a full discussion of the case, it was moved and adopted that as there were no material changes in the facts as presented, the former action of the Grand Lodge be re affirmed, and the Grand Secretary be instructed to write the Grand Secretary of Oregon a full explanation of the understanding of this Grand Lodge of the case, which was adopted.

After having obtained a detailed statement of all the facts in this case from the brethren of Springfield, in addition to the papers already in the Grand Secretary's office, I performed said duty, which resulted in the satisfactory adjustment of the whole matter.

Every lodge has made returns and paid its Grand Lodge dues, but Lodges Nos. 175 and 649 did not pay their dues in time to entitle their representatives to mileage and per diem.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

There were two lodges under dispensation one year ago which did not receive charters, but continued to work under dispensation during the present year, and there have been granted nine dispensations for the formation of new lodges during the present year, one of which was granted in September. All the lodges under dispensation excepting the one that received its dispensation in September, have completed work, made returns to the Grand Lodge, paid their Grand Lodge dues and have petitioned the Grand Lodge for charters.

NUMBER OF LODGES.

There were at the opening of this Grand Lodge 702 chartered lodges and ten lodges under dispensation applying for a charter, all of which we presume will receive charters at the present session of the Grand Lodge, which will make the number of chartered lodges 712; lodges under dispensation, 1, making the total number of lodges now in working order in Illinois 713.

The lodges have contributed the following amounts for charitable purposes during the past year:

$18,399.72 have been contributed for the relief of their own needy members, their widows and orphans; $4,332.01 for the relief of Masons not members, and $584.10 for the support of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, making a total of $23,315.83. Many lodges do not report in the tabulated

statement any contributions for charitable objects, because the members instead of taking funds from the lodge treasury for charity, contribute as members and keep no account of the amount so raised.

From the tabulated statement prepared from returns of the lodges for 1893, we obtain the following facts:

Rejections	672

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Initiated	3,657
Passed	3,420
Raised	3,369
Total	10,446

INCREASE.

Raised	3,369
Reinstated	316
Admitted	1,054
Added for error	63
Total	4,802

DECREASE.

Suspended	664
Expelled	21
Dimitted	1,244
Died	613
Deducted for error	33
Total	2,575
Membership in 1892	45,995
Net increase for the year	2,227
Membership in 1893	48,222
Resident members	45,041
Non-resident members	3,181

One year ago there were in Chicago and Cook County 66 lodges having a membership of 11,253. There are now 67 lodges, with a membership of 12,408. These lodges have paid as Grand Lodge dues for 1893, $9,272.00. They contributed for charitable purposes during the year the following

sums: $10,293.33 for the assistance of their own needy members; $1,605.95 to assist needy brothers not members of their own lodges, and $432.60 to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, making a total of $12,331,88. There was a net increase in membership during the past year of 1,155. While the total increase in membership in the State outside of Cook County has been only 1,072.

There are in Cook County twelve lodges having a membership of over 300. The following is a list of these lodges, giving their membership on the 30th day of June last:

Covenant Lodge, No. 526.....585
Garden City Lodge, No. 141 433
Dearborn Lodge, No. 310.....426
Cleveland Lodge, No. 211.....405
Hesperia Lodge, No. 411.....379
Garfield Lodge, No. 686.....359
Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311.....355
Englewood Lodge, No. 690.....349
Evans Lodge, No. 524.....334
Pleiades Lodge, No. 478.....326
Home Lodge, No. 508.....323
Lincoln Park, No. 611.....323

Outside of Cook County there are only eight lodges having a membership of over 200. The following is a list of these lodges, giving their membership:

Macon Lodge, No. 8, of Decatur.....310
Olive Branch Lodge, No. 38, of Danville.....275
Temple Lodge, No. 46, of Peoria.....241
Rockford Lodge, No. 102, of Rockford.....233
Excelsior Lodge, No. 97, of Freeport.....221
Monitor Lodge, No. 522, of Elgin.....214
Matteson Lodge, No. 175, of Joliet.....211
Morning Star Lodge, No. 734, of Canton.....205

Nine of the lodges located in Chicago have conferred more than 100 degrees during the year. The following are the names, giving the number of degrees conferred:

Dearborn Lodge, No. 310.....160
Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 611.....141
Mizpah Lodge, No. 768.....136
Golden Rule Lodge, No. 726.....131
Garden City Lodge, No. 141.....126
Apollo Lodge, No. 642.....120
Pleiades Lodge, No. 478.....118
Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311.....117
Covenant Lodge, No. 526.....117

Five lodges outside of Cook County have conferred over 60 degrees. The following is a list giving the number of degrees conferred:

Excelsior Lodge, No. 97, of Freeport	108
Temple Lodge, No. 46, of Peoria	91
Mt. Joliet Lodge, No. 42, of Joliet	81
Matteson Lodge, No. 175, of Joliet	73
Tower Hill Lodge, No. 493, of Tower Hill	61

Orders have been drawn on the Grand Treasury at and since the last Annual Communication, for the following amounts, to-wit:

For mileage and per diem of officers, representatives and committees in attendance at last communication	$17,678 90
To Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence	300 00
To R. R. Stevens, salary as Grand Tyler	100 00
To L. L. Munn, Jr., Deputy Grand Secretary	25 00
To Z. T. Griffin, Assistant Grand Secretary	50 00
To John Hanson, janitor	25 00
To John C. Smith, for rent of Central Music Hall	400 00
To R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler, expenses at Grand Lodge	106 27
To C. H. Morrell, services on Committee on M. & P. D.	42 60
To Wm. Jenkins, expense arranging reduced rates	19 50
To C. H. Martin, expenses at Lodge No. 163, by order G. M	7 23
To S. D. Childs, expenses at Grand Lodge	8 25
To Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home	500 00
To Harrison Dills, by order of Grand Lodge	100 00
To A. C. Dickson, charity	180 00
To J. C. Smith, expenses Columbian Exposition	19 00
To Journal Printing Co., printing proceedings	1,575 35
To S. D. Atkins, Postmaster, postage stamps and government envelopes	405 20
To American Express Co., express charges	363 41
To A. B. Ashley, for costumes for Grand Examiners	7 50
To J. M. Pearson, taxes on Missouri lands	30 36
To Journal Printing Co., printing Grand Secretary's office	402 00
To Journal Printing Co.. printing Book of Ceremonials	416 50
To Committee on Printing, meeting in Chicago	41 40
To A. C. McClurg & Co., register for Grand Examiners	8 10
To George M. Haynes, charity	100 00
To M. C. Crawford, for charitable purposes	200 00
To Finance Committee, visiting Grand Secretary's office	81 10
To Brown & Dollmeyer, stationery Grand Secretary's office	66 81
To L. L. Munn, sundry expenses Grand Secretary's office	155 41
To Joseph E. Evans, expenses to Findlay by order G. M	5 57
To Z. T. Griffin, stenographer, trial of W. M. Lodge No. 780	10 00
To Miss Nellie Brown, copying testimony in trial of W. M. of Lodge No. 170	3 00

To H. B. Lichtenberger, taking testimony in trial of W. M. of Lodge No. 170	5 00
To L. L. Munn, insurance on Grand Lodge Library	30 00
To Harry A. Knecht, filling charters, etc	14 25
To Journal Printing Co., printing Report on Correspondence	898 20
To Wagner Bros., binding, Grand Secretary's office	8 50
To Grand Examiners, attending Schools of Instruction	956 10
To Monroe C. Crawford, expenses Grand Master's office	308 36
To expenditures on account of Masonic Congress	3,894 80
To Monroe C. Crawford, salary as Grand Master	1,500 00
To W. M. Egan, salary as Grand Treasurer	400 00
To L. L. Munn, salary as Grand Secretary	2,500 00
Total	$33,748 67

I herewith submit an itemized account of all moneys received by me as Grand Secretary during the past year; also the cash-book and ledger, and would ask that they be referred to the Committee on Finance. All of which is fraternally submitted.

L. L. MUNN,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT.

LOYAL L. MUNN, *Grand Secretary, in account with*

THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, F. & A. MASONS, DR.

TO LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1893.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Bodley	1	$106 50	Scott	79	$25 50
Equality	2	18 00	Whitehall	80	63 00
Harmony	3	69 00	Vitruvius	81	44 25
Springfield	4	101 25	DeWitt	84	81 75
Friendship	7	88 50	Mitchell	85	48 00
Macon	8	226 50	Kaskaskia	86	30 00
Rushville	9	53 25	Mt. Pulaski	87	56 25
St. John's	13	53 25	Havana	88	69 75
Warren	14	39 75	Fellowship	89	39 75
Peoria	15	144 75	Jerusalem Temple	90	118 50
Temperance	16	46 50	Metropolis	91	48 00
Macomb	17	97 50	Stewart	92	54 00
Clinton	19	81 75	Toulon	93	22 50
Hancock	20	71 25	Perry	95	47 25
Cass	23	52 50	Samuel H. Davis	96	15 00
St. Clair	24	87 75	Excelsior	97	165 75
Franklin	25	48 00	Taylor	98	45 75
Hiram	26	25 50	Edwardsville	99	68 25
Piasa	27	62 25	Astoria	100	50 25
Pekin	29	36 00	Rockford	102	174 75
Mt. Vernon	31	69 00	Magnolia	103	22 50
Oriental	33	207 75	Lewistown	104	47 25
Barry	34	65 25	Winchester	105	54 00
Charleston	35	67 50	Lancaster	106	24 00
Kavanaugh	36	22 50	Versailles	108	36 75
Monmouth	37	75 00	Trenton	109	33 00
Olive Branch	38	206 25	Lebanon	110	35 25
Herman	39	48 75	Jonesboro	111	39 00
Occidental	40	115 50	Bureau	112	75 75
Mt. Joliet	42	121 50	Robert Burns	113	48 75
Bloomington	43	117 00	Marcelline	114	32 25
Hardin	44	66 75	Rising Sun	115	24 00
Griggsville	45	42 00	Vermont	116	39 00
Temple	46	180 75	Elgin	117	111 00
Caledonia	47	18 00	Waverly	118	45 00
Unity	48	35 25	Henry	119	27 75
Cambridge	49	41 25	Mound	122	57 00
Carrollton	50	62 25	Oquawka	123	40 50
Mt. Moriah	51	65 25	Cedar	124	72 00
Benevolent	52	19 50	Greenup	125	30 75
Jackson	53	91 50	Empire	126	45 75
Washington	55	57 00	Antioch	127	45 75
Trio	57	105 00	Raleigh	128	18 75
Fraternal	58	67 50	Greenfield	129	40 50
New Boston	59	49 50	Marion	130	42 75
Belvidere	60	90 75	Golconda	131	31 50
Lacon	61	49 50	Mackinaw	132	26 25
St. Marks	63	50 25	Marshall	133	48 00
Benton	64	63 00	Sycamore	134	88 50
Euclid	65	57 75	Lima	135	29 25
Knoxville	66	36 00	Hutsonville	136	12 75
Acacia	67	54 00	Polk	137	51 75
Eureka	69	36 75	Marengo	138	42 75
Central	71	42 00	Geneva	139	30 00
Chester	72	35 25	Olney	140	64 50
Rockton	74	32 25	Garden City	141	324 75
Roscoe	75	33 75	Ames	142	42 75
Mt. Nebo	76	63 00	Richmond	143	39 00
Prairie	77	121 50	DeKalb	144	72 00
Waukegan	78	116 25	A. W. Rawson	145	36 00

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1893—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Lee Centre	146	$21 00			
Clayton	147	50 25	Geo. Washington	222	$51 75
Bloomfield	148	47 25	Pana	226	79 50
Effingham	149	52 50	Columbus	227	20 25
Vienna	150	45 75	Lovington	228	32 25
Bunker Hill	151	46 50	Manchester	229	24 75
Fidelity	152	28 50	New Haven	230	17 25
Clay	153	39 75	Wyanet	231	30 75
Russell	154	27 75	Farmers	232	9 75
Alpha	155	98 25	Blandinsville	233	65 25
Delavan	156	63 00	DuQuoin	234	52 50
Urbana	157	96 75	Dallas City	235	37 50
McHenry	158	20 25	Charter Oak	236	66 75
Kewanee	159	77 25	Cairo	237	72 75
Waubansia	160	122 25	Black Hawk	238	49 50
Virden	161	40 50	Mt. Carmel	239	63 00
Hope	162	39 75	Western Star	240	100 50
Westfield	163	16 50	Shekinah	241	84 00
Edward Dobbins	164	59 25	Galva	243	59 25
Atlanta	165	36 75	Horicon	244	51 00
Star in the East	166	125 25	Greenville	245	51 00
Milford	168	41 25	El Paso	246	58 50
Nunda	169	30 00	Rob Morris	247	24 00
Evergreen	170	72 00	Golden Gate	248	46 50
Girard	171	46 50	Hibbard	249	36 00
Wayne	172	35 25	Robinson	250	28 50
Cherry Valley	173	34 50	Heyworth	251	46 50
Lena	174	39 00	Aledo	252	61 50
Matteson	175	158 25	Avon Harmony	253	27 00
Mendota	176	55 50	Aurora	254	138 00
Staunton	177	28 50	Donnellson	255	27 75
Illinois Central	178	67 50	Warsaw	257	49 50
Wabash	179	30 00	Mattoon	260	81 75
Moweaqua	180	18 75	Amon	261	40 50
Germania	182	174 75	Channahon	262	28 50
Meridian	183	38 25	Illinois	263	79 50
Abingdon	185	42 75	Franklin Grove	264	23 25
Mystic Tie	187	26 25	Vermilion	265	32 25
Cyrus	188	56 25	Kingston	266	33 75
Fulton City	189	35 25	La Prairie	267	30 00
Dundee	190	59 25	Paris	268	92 25
Farmington	192	57 75	Wheaton	269	40 50
Herrick	193	14 25	Levi Lusk	270	25 50
Freedom	194	39 75	Blaney	271	117 75
LaHarpe	195	121 50	Carmi	272	52 50
Louisville	196	39 00	Miners	273	51 75
King Solomon's	197	42 75	Byron	274	33 00
Homer	199	57 75	Milton	275	45 75
Sheba	200	21 75	Elizabeth	276	25 50
Centralia	201	79 50	Accordia	277	55 50
Lavely	203	27 00	Jo Daviess	278	80 25
Flora	204	51 00	Neoga	279	39 00
Corinthian	205	34 50	Kansas	280	24 00
Fairfield	206	50 25	Brooklyn	282	27 00
Tamaroa	207	25 50	Meteor	283	61 50
Wilmington	208	66 00	Catlin	285	46 50
Wm. B. Warren	209	216 75	Plymouth	286	31 50
Logan	210	75 00	De Soto	287	41 25
Cleveland	211	303 75	Genoa	288	31 50
Shipman	212	19 50	Wataga	291	19 50
Ipava	213	46 50	Chenoa	292	60 75
Gillespie	214	21 00	Prophetstown	293	45 00
Newton	216	41 25	Pontiac	294	53 25
Mason	217	34 50	Dills	295	12 00
New Salem	218	32 25	Quincy	296	81 00
Oakland	219	51 00	Benjamin	297	58 50
Mahomet	220	34 50	Wauconda	298	22 50
Leroy	221	40 50	Mechanicsburg	299	20 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1893—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Hinckley	301	$22 50	LaMoille	383	18 00
Durand	302	29 25	Waltham	384	32 25
Raven	303	33 75	Mississippi	385	61 50
Onarga	305	35 25	Bridgeport	386	45 00
W. C. Hobbs	306	40 50	El Dara	388	31 50
T. J. Pickett	307	65 25	Kankakee	389	95 25
Ashlar	308	174 75	Ashmore	390	43 50
Harvard	309	75 00	Tolono	391	37 50
Dearborn	310	319 50	Oconee	392	19 50
Kilwinning	311	266 25	Blair	393	152 25
Tonic	312	111 75	Jerseyville	394	54 75
York	313	24 00	Muddy Point	396	23 25
Palatine	314	45 75	Shiloh	397	23 25
Erwin	315	25 50	Kinmundy	398	43 50
Abraham Jonas	316	14 25	Buda	399	30 00
J. L. Anderson	318	51 00	Pacific	400	31 50
Doric	319	108 00	Odell	401	20 25
Creston	320	40 50	Kishwaukee	402	55 50
Dunlap	321	60 00	Mason City	403	67 50
Windsor	322	48 00	Batavia	404	36 75
Orient	323	16 50	Ramsey	405	32 25
Harrisburg	325	60 00	Bethalto	406	22 50
Industry	327	36 00	Stratton	408	39 00
Altona	330	40 50	Thos. J. Turner	409	99 75
Mt. Erie	331	20 25	Mithra	410	94 50
Tuscola	332	64 50	Hesperia	411	284 25
Tyrian	333	97 50	Bollen	412	18 75
Sumner	334	70 50	Evening Star	414	25 50
Schiller	335	81 00	Lawn Ridge	415	27 75
New Columbia	336	44 25	Paxton	416	59 25
Oneida	337	42 00	Marseilles	417	53 25
Saline	339	16 50	Freeburg	418	31 50
Kedron	340	23 25	Reynoldsburg	419	24 75
Full Moon	341	40 50	Oregon	420	38 25
Summerfield	342	14 25	Washburn	421	9 75
Wenona	344	32 25	Landmark	422	192 00
Milledgeville	345	35 25	Lanark	423	45 75
N. D. Morse	346	12 75	Exeter	424	26 25
Sidney	347	25 50	Scottville	426	33 00
Russellville	348	17 25	Red Bud	427	18 75
Sublette	349	15 00	Sunbeam	428	42 00
Fairview	350	45 75	Chebanse	429	33 00
Tarbolton	351	53 25	Kendrick	430	31 50
Groveland	352	23 25	Summit	431	12 00
Kinderhook	353	25 50	Murrayville	432	27 00
Ark and Anchor	354	45 00	Annawan	433	28 50
Marine	355	26 25	Makanda	434	45 00
Hermitage	356	57 75	Philo	436	48 75
Orion	358	18 75	Chicago	437	210 75
Blackberry	359	39 00	Camargo	440	42 00
Princeville	360	27 00	Sparland	441	30 75
Douglas	361	29 25	Casey	442	32 25
Noble	362	33 00	Hampshire	443	31 50
Horeb	363	40 50	Cave-in-Rock	444	20 25
Tonica	364	40 50	Chesterfield	445	32 25
Bement	365	50 25	Watseka	446	90 75
Arcola	366	87 00	S. D. Monroe	447	15 75
Oxford	367	33 00	Yates City	448	24 75
Jefferson	368	20 25	Mendon	449	45 00
Newman	369	58 50	Loami	450	40 50
Livingston	371	42 00	Bromwell	451	39 00
Chambersburg	373	22 50	New Hartford	453	45 75
Shabbona	374	19 50	Maroa	454	69 00
Aroma	378	14 25	Irving	455	24 75
Payson	379	45 75	Nokomis	456	35 25
Liberty	380	24 75	Moscow	457	16 50
Gill	382	19 50	Blazing Star	458	29 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1893—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Jeffersonville	460	$33 00	Altamont	533	$17 25
Plainview	461	27 75	Cuba	534	54 00
Tremont	462	19 50	Sherman	535	32 25
Palmyra	463	40 50	Plainfield	536	60 75
Denver	464	27 75	J. R. Gorin	537	41 25
Huntsville	465	28 50	Lockport	538	57 00
Cobden	466	38 25	Chatsworth	539	28 50
South Macon	467	44 25	Harlem	540	178 50
Cheney's Grove	468	30 75	Sigel	541	12 75
McLean	469	46 50	Towanda	542	24 75
Rantoul	470	36 75	Cordova	543	18 75
Kendall	471	35 25	Virginia	544	31 50
Amity	472	48 00	Valley	547	33 00
Gordon	473	10 50	Apple River	548	35 25
Columbia	474	22 50	Sharon	550	32 25
Walshville	475	12 00	Long Point	552	14 25
Manito	476	20 25	Plum River	554	61 50
Rutland	477	15 00	Humboldt	555	47 25
Pleiades	478	244 50	Dawson	556	30 75
Wyoming	479	45 00	Lessing	557	73 50
Momence	481	35 25	Leland	558	21 00
Lexington	482	31 50	Thomson	559	25 50
Edgewood	484	22 50	Madison	560	24 75
Xenia	485	24 00	Villa Ridge	562	19 50
Bowen	486	34 50	Winslow	564	21 75
Andrew Jackson	487	28 50	Pleasant Hill	565	24 75
Clay City	488	40 50	Albany	566	39 75
Cooper	489	27 00	Frankfort	567	30 00
Shannon	490	22 50	Time	569	26 25
Martin	491	20 25	Jacksonville	570	78 00
Libertyville	492	46 50	Bardolph	572	22 50
Tower Hill	493	30 00	Gardner	573	38 25
Bath	494	14 25	Pera	574	21 75
Stone Fort	495	54 00	Capron	575	45 75
Tennessee	496	16 50	O'Fallon	576	26 25
Alma	497	20 25	Viola	577	28 50
Murphysboro	498	72 75	Prairie City	578	22 50
St. Paul	500	50 25	Elbridge	579	18 75
Stark	501	21 00	Hazel Dell	580	25 50
Woodhull	502	27 75	Dongola	581	19 50
Odin	503	28 50	Shirley	582	27 75
East St. Louis	504	78 75	Highland	583	24 75
Meridian Sun	505	25 50	Vesper	584	108 75
O. H. Miner	506	39 75	Fisher	585	17 25
Home	508	242 25	Princeton	587	77 25
Parkersburg	509	24 75	Troy	588	21 00
J. D. Moody	510	15 75	Fairmount	590	33 00
Clintonville	511	27 00	Gilman	591	18 75
Wade-Barney	512	82 50	Fieldon	592	16 50
Bradford	514	27 00	Miles Hart	595	36 00
Andalusia	516	17 25	National	596	120 75
Litchfield	517	32 25	Cerro Gordo	600	51 00
Abraham Lincoln	518	23 25	Laclede	601	27 75
Roseville	519	28 50	Watson	602	25 50
Anna	520	28 50	Clark	603	35 25
Illiopolis	521	38 25	Hebron	604	36 00
Monitor	522	160 50	Streator	607	108 75
Chatham	523	28 50	Piper	608	41 25
Evans	524	250 50	Sheldon	609	35 25
Delia	525	11 25	Union Park	610	145 50
Covenant	526	438 75	Lincoln Park	611	243 00
Rossville	527	61 50	Rock River	612	95 25
Minooka	528	21 00	Patoka	613	42 75
Adams	529	34 50	Forrest	614	42 00
Maquon	530	30 00	Wadley	616	18 00
Ashton	531	28 50	Good Hope	617	42 75
Seneca	532	33 00	Basco	618	23 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1893—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Berwick	619	$15 00	Ewing	705	$13 50
New Hope	620	21 75	Joppa	706	16 50
Hopedale	622	37 50	Circle	707	53 25
Locust	623	19 50	Star	709	63 00
Union	627	26 25	Farmer City	710	41 25
Tuscan	630	28 50	Providence	711	45 00
Norton	631	43 50	Collinsville	712	36 00
Ridge Farm	632	56 25	Johnsonville	713	39 75
E. F. W. Ellis	633	62 25	Newtown	714	54 75
Buckley	634	21 75	Elvaston	715	16 50
Rochester	635	19 50	Calumet	716	81 75
Peotone	636	29 25	Arcana	717	165 00
Keystone	639	144 00	May	718	23 25
Comet	641	30 75	Chapel Hill	719	40 50
Apollo	642	193 50	Rome	721	21 75
D. C. Cregier	643	202 50	Walnut	722	39 75
Oblong City	644	15 75	Omaha	723	22 50
San Jose	645	24 75	Chandlerville	724	21 00
Somonauk	646	33 00	Rankin	725	32 25
Blueville	647	30 75	Golden Rule	726	185 25
Camden	648	42 75	Raritan	727	27 75
Hinsdale	649	36 75	Waterman	728	20 25
Atwood	651	37 50	Lake Creek	729	15 00
Greenview	653	35 25	Eldorado	730	30 75
Yorktown	655	21 00	Harbor	731	137 25
Mozart	656	46 50	Carman	732	28 50
Lafayette	657	16 50	Gibson	733	47 25
Rock Island	658	47 25	Morning Star	734	153 75
Lambert	659	90 00	Sheridan	735	33 00
Grand Chain	660	24 75	Arrowsmith	737	13 50
South Park	662	63 00	Saunemin	738	36 75
Phœnix	663	21 75	Lakeside	739	122 25
Mayo	664	20 25	Grant Park	740	13 50
Greenland	665	19 50	New Holland	741	14 25
Crawford	666	15 00	Danvers	742	18 75
Erie	667	27 00	Scott Land	743	15 00
Burnt Prairie	668	18 75	Goode	744	29 25
Herder	669	103 50	Winnebago	745	13 50
Fillmore	670	56 25	Weldon	746	39 00
Eddyville	672	27 00	Centennial	747	24 00
Normal	673	36 75	Alta	748	33 00
Waldeck	674	87 00	Akin	749	31 50
Pawnee	675	43 50	Lyndon	750	19 50
A. O. Fay	676	43 50	Lounsbury	751	25 50
Enfield	677	42 75	Allendale	752	19 50
Illinois City	679	9 75	Ogden	754	39 75
Clement	680	24 00	Pre-emption	755	44 25
Morrisonville	681	27 00	Hardinsville	756	12 00
Blue Mound	682	45 75	Verona	757	33 75
Burnside	683	55 50	Mystic Star	758	142 50
Gallatia	684	18 00	Orel	759	26 25
Rio	685	48 00	Sibley	761	25 50
Garfield	686	269 25	Van Meter	762	19 50
Orangeville	687	31 50	Crete	763	27 75
Clifton	688	19 50	Sullivan	764	50 25
Englewood	690	261 75	Palace	765	129 75
Iola	691	10 50	Littleton	766	23 25
Raymond	692	36 75	Triluminar	767	58 50
Herrin's Prairie	693	27 00	Mizpah	768	198 00
Shiloh Hill	695	32 25	St. Elmo	769	31 50
Belle Rive	696	15 75	La Grange	770	77 25
Richard Cole	697	177 75	Bay City	771	26 25
Hutton	698	53 25	New Burnside	772	31 50
Pleasant Plains	700	19 50	Mansfield	773	33 00
Temple Hill	701	21 00	Lake View	774	119 25
Alexandria	702	41 25	Grand Crossing	776	46 50
Braidwood	704	90 00	Ravenswood	777	79 50

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1883—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Gurney	778	$30 00	Sangamon	801	$22 50
Wright's Grove	779	72 00	Williamson	802	17 25
Siloam	780	113 25	Neponset	803	21 75
Colchester	787	46 50	Kensington	804	44 25
Potomac	782	30 75	S. M. Dalzell	805	38 25
Coustantia	783	51 00	Nebo	806	21 00
Beacon Light	784	25 50	Royal	807	12 75
Stanford	785	16 50	Cornland	808	12 00
Riverton Union	786	30 75	Gillham	809	17 25
Morris	787	28 50	Tracy	810	28 50
Lerna	788	26 25	Melvin	811	11 25
Auburn Park	789	86 25	DeLand	812	11 25
Pittsfield	790	37 50	Sigwalt	813	57 75
Broadlands	791	21 00	Ohio	814	20 25
Calhoun	792	34 50	Lawn	815	44 25
A. T. Darrah	793	24 00	Ridgway	816	18 75
Tadmor	794	18 00	Creal Springs	817	24 00
Myrtle	795	46 50	Ben Hur	818	34 50
E. M. Husted	796	43 50	Columbian	819	49 50
Normal Park	797	81 75	Henderson	820	23 25
Sidell	798	25 50	New Canton	821	19 50
Colfax	799	17 25	Belknap	822	19 50
Kenwood	800	77 25			

DUES PRECEDING YEARS.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Wabash	179	75	Lebanon	110	1 50
Ionic	312	75			

DUES FROM LODGES U. D.

September 9, 1893,	Sequoit Lodge	$ 9 75
" 9, 1893,	Pearl Lodge	17 25
" 12, 1893,	Grove Lodge	22 50
" 12, 1893,	Edgar Lodge	9 00
" 13, 1893,	Arthur Lodge	8 25
" 14, 1893,	Mazon Lodge	4 50
" 14, 1893,	Trinity Lodge	6 75
" 15, 1893,	Findlay Lodge	6 00
" 16, 1893,	Rockport Lodge	2 25
" 18, 1893,	Magic City Lodge	30 00
Total		$116 25

DISPENSATIONS FEES.

Grove Lodge, U. D.	$ 100 00
Arthur Lodge, U. D.	100 00
Mazon Lodge, U. D.	100 00
Sequoit Lodge, U. D.	100 00
Edgar Lodge, U. D.	100 00
Trinity Lodge, U. D.	100 00
Rockport Lodge, U. D	100 00
Findlay Lodge, U. D	100 00
Dean Lodge, U D.	100 00
Total	$ 900 00

RECAPITULATION.

Dues collected for 1892	$ 3 00	
Dues collected for 1893	35,913 00	
Dues collected from Lodges U. D	116 25	
Special Dispensations by Grand Master	122 00	
Dispensations for Lodges U. D	900 00	
Grand Lodge By-Laws sold	23 25	
Books of Ceremonials sold	12 00	
Total		$37,089 50

CHARITY FUND.

Dues from Defunct Lodges	$ 64 95	
Certifying Diplomas	41 00	
Fee for duplicate charter to Taylor Lodge, No. 98	5 00	
Total		$110 95
Grand Total		$37,200 45

INTRODUCTION OF R. W. BRO. WILLIAM J. MCDONALD, OF NEW YORK.

M. W. Bro. John C. Smith:

M. W. Grand Master: It is my pleasant duty to present to you for presentation to this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, the representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, whom I had the pleasure of appointing and my successors of retaining, near the greatest Grand Lodge upon the Continent of North America, the Grand Lodge of the Empire State of New York, Right Worshipful Bro. William J. McDonald.

M. W. Grand Master:

I take great pleasure in welcoming you to this Grand Lodge.

The usual Grand Honors were accorded.

R. W. Bro. W. J. McDonald:

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois: It has been my distinguished privilege and pleasure for a number of years to stand in the Grand Lodge of the State of New York a representative for Illinois. I felt that when appointed as your representative I became a part of your body, and when our dear Bro. Smith insisted on presenting me to you I said to him, "Bro. Smith, is it not a little difficult to present one of your own members to that body." "Well," he said, "we want to see what kind of a fellow we have got representing us in New York." Consequently, brethren, I am here on exhibition.

M. W. Grand Master, I sincerely thank you for this cordial and fraternal reception. I wish to say that since I have been your representative, on

each occasion of the meeting of the Grand Lodge of New York I have been present as representative for Illinois. I shall certainly go back to New York and tell our brethren that I was presented at the opening of your Grand Lodge.

Most Worshipful Sir, I do not desire to take up any of your valuable time. I certainly thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me by appointing me as your representative, and I will say that any time that the representatives of Illinois are in New York, and I can be of any service to the Grand Lodge, or any member of this Grand Lodge, all they have to do is to command. I sincerely thank you.

REPORT—Executive Committee on Fraternal Congress.

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier presented the following report for the Executive Committee, appointed at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge to make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the Congress, which, on motion, was adopted:

M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. and A. Masons:

The Executive Committee appointed by the Grand Master pursuant to the recommendation embodied in the report of the special committee on "Fraternal Congress" (pages 119 and 120 proceedings 1892) to make arrangements for the accommodation and entertainment of those in attendance at the "Congress," fraternally report that one hundred and six delegates, composed of prominent citizens and leading Freemasons, conspicuous for their experience and ability, hailing from and representing thirty-six Grand Lodges, with which the Grand Lodge of Illinois is in fraternal correspondence, assembled in a Congress at Chicago, August 14th last, upon the invitation of this Grand Lodge. M. W. Brother Monroe C. Crawford, Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, was unanimously elected as President of the Congress, and R. W. Brother John L. Power, the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, was in like manner elected Secretary of the Congress, a number of brethren from the various Grand Jurisdictions being chosen as Vice-Presidents and Assistant Secretaries.

The Congress continued under the organization for five days, during four of which the delegates were in attendance at the sessions for business, devoting the time to the consideration and discussion of important topics relative to the principles, ethics and comity of Masonry and Masonic government, reaching certain conclusions thereon, which, although merely advisory and therefore of no binding force, yet emanating from so eminent a source they cannot fail to be of much interest to the Craft everywhere.

To make necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the Congress, and to extend to its members such courtesies and hospitality as would

reflect the appreciation by the Masons of Illinois of the privilege of counting as their guests the accredited delegates of the Grand Lodges with which we are in fraternal correspondence, was by vote of this Grand Lodge assigned to your committee. Under these instructions the individual members thereof, within the scope of their authority and to the best of their ability, have acted.

The Grand Lodge, for the purposes indicated, appropriated the sum of		$5,000.00
Of this amount was drawn by committee		3,700.00
Total amount expended	$3,220.35	
Cash refunded to Grand Treasurer	479.65	
Total	$3,700.00	
Amount disbursed on account of the Congress		3,220.35
Surplus of appropriation over expense		1,779.65
Total		$5,000.00

All bills incurred by your committee have been paid, and duly audited vouchers, numbered from one to sixteen inclusive, showing to whom and for what moneys were expended, accompany this report.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

DEWITT C. CREGIER,
JOHN C. SMITH,
WILLIAM K. FORSYTH,
DANIEL J. AVERY,
JOSEPH H. DIXON,
Executive Committee Fraternal Congress.

Chicago, Oct. 3d, 1893.

R. W. Bro. Daniel J. Avery presented the following resolution, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved, That the Grand Master appoint a committee consisting of one or more brethren, to superintend the publication and distribution of the proceedings of the Masonic Congress held in Chicago in August last, and that the Grand Master draw upon the Grand Treasurer for the necessary expenses attending such publication and distribution, the same to be paid from the unexpended balance of the appropriation made to defray the expenses of said Congress.

REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins presented his report on correspondence, which, on motion, was received and ordered printed with the proceedings.

R. W. Bro. Geo. M. Moulton moved that the usual appropriation be made to the Committee on Masonic Correspondence, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

SPECIAL REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins presented the following report, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The lodges occupying the Territory of Oklahoma, in the exercise of the power with which they became invested when the Territory became autonomous, have united to form a Grand Lodge therein; and

WHEREAS, The proceedings of the convention called to organize such Grand Lodge were regular and lawful; therefore

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma is hereby recognized as regularly formed and rightfully possessed of exclusive Masonic sovereignty in the Territory of Oklahoma, and is cordially welcomed into the sisterhood of Grand Lodges.

R. W. Bro. Geo. M. Moulton submitted the following resolution, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be requested to take into consideration the claims of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home for fraternal assistance at the hands of this Grand Lodge.

INVITATION—To Visit Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.

R. W. Bro. George M. Moulton:

M. W. Grand Master: In behalf of the Trustees of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home I extend to you a cordial invitation to visit the Home. I am aware of the fact that the circumstances of this session will occasion a great deal of leisure time between the meetings of this Grand Body during the present communication; and also aware of the fact that there are special attractions for those who are from other portions of our jurisdiction. But at the same time let me appeal to you as brethren to give a little of your attention to that institution which we have fostered and built up in our midst. I think the brief time you may spend in visiting this Orphans' Home will amply repay you for it. I extend this invitation on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Orphans' Home, and trust it will be accepted by this Grand Body.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS—To Grand Lodge By-Laws.

M. W. Bro. Jos. Robbins offered the following amendments to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, which being seconded by more than twenty Representatives, lies over until the next Annual Communication:

No. I. Amend Article X, Part First, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by adding a new section, numbered *Five*, as follows:

SECTION 5. Electioneering in any way for one's self for office in the Grand Lodge is prohibited as un-Masonic, and any member found guilty of the offense shall be ineligible to office; and, if already an officer, shall forfeit the office held by him.

No. II. Amend Article VI, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by adding to Section 2 the following:

And, provided further, That any member found guilty of electioneering for himself for office in the lodge shall be ineligible to office, and, if already an officer, shall forfeit the office held by him,

SECTION 2, Article VI, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, as proposed to be amended will read as follows:

SECTION 2. Any member of a Lodge qualified to vote in the election of officers, shall be eligible to any office in the Lodge, except that of Master; *Provided*, That no member shall hold more than one office in the Lodge at the same time; *And, provided further*, That any member found guilty of electioneering for himself for office in the Lodge, shall be ineligible to office, and, if already an officer, shall forfeit the office held by him.

ELECTION—Made Special Order.

R. W. Bro. C. M. Forman moved that the election of Grand Officers be made the special order for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, which was carried.

M. W. Bro. Robbins called up Amendment No. II to Grand Lodge By-Laws, which was proposed at the last Annual Communication, and moved that the word permit be substituted in place of the word prevent, which was adopted.

REPORT—Committee on Credentials.

R. W. Bro. James I. McClintock presented the following report from the Committee on Credentials, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons:

Your Committee on Credentials fraternally report that the following brethren, whose names appear in this report, are present and entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

JAMES I McCLINTOCK,
STANLEY A. CRAWFORD,
P. W. BARCLAY,
Committee.

Tuesday, October 3d, A. D. 1893, A. L. 5893.

GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. Monroe C. Crawford.....*Grand Master.*
R. W. Leroy A. Goddard.....*Deputy Grand Master.*
R. W. Owen Scott.....*Senior Grand Warden.*
R. W. Edward Cook.....*Junior Grand Warden.*
R. W. Wiley M. Egan.....*Grand Treasurer.*
R. W. Loyal L. Munn.....*Grand Secretary.*
R. W. Rev. Ulysses G. Johnston.....*Grand Chaplain.*
R. W. George W. Warvelle.....*Grand Orator.*
W. Loyal L. Munn, Jr.....*Deputy Grand Secretary.*
W. J. H. Mitchell.....*Grand Pursuivant.*
W. Walter Watson.....*Grand Marshal, pro tem.*
W. John W. Swatek.....*Grand Standard Bearer.*
W. Joseph G. Marston.....*Grand Sword Bearer.*
W. Chas. H. Patton.....*Senior Grand Deacon, pro tem.*
W. Andrew J. Benson.....*Junior Grand Deacon.*
W. William Jackson .....*Grand Steward.*
W. A. W. Hitchcock.....*Grand Steward.*
W. R. T. Spencer.....*Grand Steward.*
W. C. H Starkel.....*Grand Steward.*
Bro. Robert R. Stevens.....*Grand Tyler.*

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. DeWitt C. Cregier.....*Past Grand Master.*
M. W. James A. Hawley.....*Past Grand Master.*
M. W. Joseph Robbins.....*Past Grand Master.*
M. W. Daniel M. Browning.....*Past Grand Master.*
M. W. John C. Smith.....*Past Grand Master.*
M. W. John M. Pearson.....*Past Grand Master.*
R. W. Asa W. Blakesley.....*Past Senior Grand Warden.*
R. W. Henry E. Hamilton.....*Past Senior Grand Warden.*
R. W. W. H. Turner.....*Past Junior Grand Warden.*

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. W. K. Forsyth ..... *First District.*
R. W. Daniel J. Avery ..... *Second District.*
R. W. Joseph H. Dixon ..... *Third District.*
R. W. Jacob Krohn ..... *Fifth District.*
R. W. E. T. E. Becker ..... *Sixth District.*
R. W. Ebenezer Barber ..... *Ninth District.*
R. W. M. U. Trimble ..... *Tenth District.*
R. W. F. G. Welton ..... *Eleventh District.*
R. W. J. V. Harris ..... *Twelfth District.*
R. W. A. B. Holliday ..... *Thirteenth District.*
R. W. C. F. Hitchcock ..... *Fourteenth District.*
R. W. Samuel J. LeFevre ..... *Fifteenth District.*
R. W. Fayette S. Hatch ..... *Sixteenth District.*
R. W. Chas. F. Tenney ..... *Eighteenth District.*
R. W. R. D. Lawrence ..... *Nineteenth District.*
R. W. Albert P. Grout ..... *Twentieth District.*
R. W. W. O. Butler ..... *Twenty-first District.*
R. W. Alexander H. Bell ..... *Twenty-second District.*
R. W. Wm. T. Vandeveer ..... *Twenty third District.*
R. W. Chas. H. Martin ..... *Twenty-fourth District.*
R. W. Wm. B. Wright, ... *Twenty-fifth District.*
R. W. H. T. Burnap ..... *Twenty-sixth District.*
R. W. James Douglas. ..... *Twenty seventh District.*
R. W. J. F. Taylor ..... *Twenty-eighth District.*
R. W. J. R. Ennis ..... *Twenty-ninth District.*
R. W. Joseph H Samson ..... *Thirtieth District.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

James A. Hawley ..... *Alabama.*
Monroe C. Crawford ..... *Arizona.*
Joseph H. Dixon ..... *Arkansas.*
Loyal L. Munn ..... *British Columbia.*
Wiley M. Egan ..... *Canada.*
James A. Hawley ..... *Colorado.*
DeWitt C. Cregier ..... *Connecticut.*
DeWitt C. Cregier ..... *District of Columbia.*
John Corson Smith ..... *England.*
John Corson Smith ..... *Florida.*
DeWitt C. Cregier ..... *Indiana.*
Chas. H. Patton ..... *Indian Territory.*
John Corson Smith ..... *Iowa.*

WILEY M. EGAN.....*Ireland.*
GEORGE M. MOULTON.....*Kansas.*
LEROY A. GODDARD.....*Louisiana.*
JACOB KROHN.....*Manitoba.*
JOSEPH E. DYAS.....*Michigan.*
EUGENE L. STOKER.....*Minnesota.*
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....*Mississippi.*
A. B. ASHLEY.....*Montana.*
JOHN CORSON SMITH.....*Nevada.*
MALACHI MAYNARD.....*New Brunswick.*
HENRY E. HAMILTON.....*New Hampshire.*
W. B. GRIMES.....*New Jersey.*
HENRY E. HAMILTON.....*New Mexico.*
WALTER A. STEVENS.....*New York.*
E. C. PACE.....*North Carolina.*
L. B. DIXON.....*Nova Scotia.*
SAMUEL S. CHANCE.....*Ohio.*
FRANK W. HAVILL.....*Oregon.*
E. T. E. BECKER.....*Prince Edward Island.*
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....*Quebec.*
JAMES A. HAWLEY.....*Rhode Island.*
JOSEPH ROBBINS.....*Scotland.*
CHAS. H. PATTON.....*South Carolina.*
ROBERT L. MCKINLAY.....*South Dakota.*
EDWARD COOK.....*Texas.*
OWEN SCOTT.....*Utah.*
WM. JENKINS.....*United Grand Lodge of South Wales.*
WM. JENKINS.....*United Grand Lodge of Victoria.*
DANIEL M. BROWNING.....*Virginia.*
JOHN S. MCCULLOUGH.....*Vermont.*
GIL. W. BARNARD.....*Wisconsin.*

COMMITTEES.

Jurisprudence.

DeWitt C. Cregier.....Chicago.
James A. Hawley.....Dixon.
Daniel M. Browning.....Benton.
John C. Smith.....Chicago.
John M. Pearson.....Godfrey.

Appeals and Grievances.

Joseph E. Dyas.....Paris.
William S. Cantrell.....Benton.
George W. Hill.....Murphysboro.
Eugene L. Stoker.....Evanston.
Simon Willard.....Mound City.

Chartered Lodges.

G. H. B. Tolle.....Mattoon.
George W. Cyrus.....Camp Point.
Harry Todd.....East St. Louis.
T. H. Humphrey.....DuQuoin.
Frank W. Havill.....Mt. Carmel.

Lodges Under Dispensation.

Henry E. Hamilton.....Chicago.
W. H. Curtin.....Carlyle.
Chas. L. Bliss.....Oak Park.
Chester E. Allen.....Galesburg.
Samuel S. Chance.....Salem.

Correspondence.

Joseph Robbins.....Quincy.

Mileage and Per Diem.

John A. Ladd.....Sterling.
Edward S. Mulliner.....Quincy.
Ed. L. Wahl.....Vandalia.

Finance.

Edward C. Pace.....Ashley.
Gil. W. Barnard.....Chicago.
Samuel W. Waddle.....Bloomington.

To Examine Visitors.

Wm. B. Grimes.....Pittsfield.
A. B. Ashley.....LaGrange.
James John.....Chicago.
Joseph E. Evans.....Monticello.
John W. Rose.....Litchfield.

Credentials.

James I. McClintock.....Carmi.
Stanley A. Crawford.....Jonesboro.
Phil. W. Barclay.....Cairo.

Petitions.

C. M. Forman.....Nashville.
A. N. Yancey.....Carlinville.
A. W. Blakesley.....Quincy.

Obituaries.

J. B. McFatrich.....Chicago.
A. M. Brownlee.....Benton.
Henry Goddard.....Mt. Carmel.

Grand Master's Address.

W. E. Ginther.....Charleston.
Thomas C. McKinney.....Carbondale.
David R. Sanders.....Jonesboro.

Railroads and Transportation.

William Jenkins.....Mendota.
D. B. Breed.....Freeport.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
1	T. W. Macfall	W. M.
2	Daniel Lawrence	"
3	John H. Hughes	"
	E. M. Crawford	S. W.
4	John B. Inman	W. M.
7	Chas. G. Smith	"
8	E. F. Dawson	"
9	Henry Craske	"
	J. W. Trimble*	S. W.
13	F. E. Hoberg	W. M.
14	L. H. Adams	"
15	John Lingo	"
16	R. M. Craig	"
	R. S. Fram	J. W.
17	Wm. C. Johnson	W. M.
19	Henry H. Hoagland	"
20	Willard C. Hamilton	"
	Jos. E. Helfrich	S. W.
23	George Bley, Jr.	W. M.
24	George E. Lary	"
25	John G. Seitz	J. W.
26	James Condra	W. M.
27	S. F. Connor	"
29	Louis Zinger	"
31	J. W. Baugh	"
33	Henry D. Beam	"
34	W. W. Watson	"
35	T. T. Shoemaker	J. W.
36	L. D. Overstreet	W. M.
37	F. C. Tapping	S. W.
38	W. H. Bergstresser	W. M.
39	Edward E. Hollister	"
	R. J. Keiffer	J. W.
40	W. H. Barnard	W. M.
42	Ferdinand Munch	"
43	Delmar D. Darrah	"
44	Geo. H. Lee	"
45	T. M. Watson	"
46	D. J. Forbes	"
47	John M. Walker	S. W.
48	E. C. Cook	W. M.
50	Geo. W. Davis	"
51	John Greene	"
52	Francis A. Nevill	"
53	A. F. Allen	"
55	J. J. Troutt	"
57	J. M. Montgomery	"
58	J. D. Knott	"
59	Frank Ives	"
60	F. J. Thomas*	"
61	M. M. Mallory	"
63	L. T Hoy	"
64	W. R. Browning*	"
65	Alvin Scott, Jr.	"
	J. F. Royce	S. W.
66	W. I. Peckenpaugh	W. M.
67	Thomas Jensen	S. W.
69	Wm. F. Tenges	W. M.
71	C. C. Cromwell	"
72	Wm. Hartzell	"
74	S. L. Jenkins	"
75	Jabez Love	"
76	A. M. Boring	"
77	Robert L. McKinlay	"
78	Chas. H. Cheever	"
79	F. P. Bacon	"

NO.	NAMES.	
80	Chas. Richert	S. W.
84	Ellis I. Day	W. M.
85	E. W. Cover	"
86	Abram Brown	"
87	F. L. Tomlinson	"
88	Frank M. Coppel*	"
89	George W. Evans	"
90	F. J. Allen	"
91	J. L. Elliott	"
92	Constant Brown	"
93	Robert Fell	"
95	Harrison Daigh	"
96	T. C. Williams	"
97	W. S. Best	"
98	Geo. W. Cress	"
99	Thos. W. Springer	"
100	Z. T. Hagans	"
102	Chas. M. Huldt	"
103	F. M. Pendleton	"
104	J. C. Wagy	"
105	G. W. Warden	S. W.
106	R. Hornbaker	W. M.
108	Aaron Stinson	"
109	W. T. Carr	"
110	C. J. Renter	"
111	William H. Peak	"
112	Geo. W. Bird	"
113	R. C. Humbert	"
114	John W. Woodruff	"
115	Fredk. W. Cossman	"
116	T. M. Jeffords	"
117	N. L. Stilson*	"
118	Edward Wemple	"
119	C. C. Slezgh*	"
122	J. C. McBride*	"
123	Louis H. Hand	"
124	H. C. Claypool	"
125	Park C. Morgan	S. W.
126	J. N. Huffman	W. M.
127	Alexander Trotter	"
128	H. L. Burnett	"
129	J. W. Hutchinson	"
130	John W. Larimer	"
131	T. J. James	"
132	Jacob W. Barkdoll	"
133	H. Gasaway	"
134	C. B. Brown	"
135	E. F. Jacobs	"
136	W. L. Bishop*	"
137	W. D. Sharp	"
138	Lester Barber	"
139	C. W. Grant	"
140	Jacob McNemar	"
141	Robert A. Smith	"
	Charles E. Hempstead	S. W.
	Herbert A. Rogers	J. W.
142	H. W. Booth	W. M.
143	G. W. Eldredge	"
144	J. H. Parks	"
145	W. J. DeLaMater	J. W.
146	Thomas Nicholson	S. W.
147	Joseph N. Black	W. M.
148	H. Brock-Jones	"
149	G. F. Taylor	"
150	G. B. Gillespie	"
151	R. E. Bley	"

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES	
152	Enos Johnson	W. M.
	H. C. Kemper	S. W.
153	James S. Key	W. M.
154	Buford Taylor	"
155	J. C. Fletcher	"
	R. R. Strickler	S. W.
156	Geo. C. Whitmore	W. M.
157	John H. Frinfrock	"
158	W. A. Cristy	"
159	A. T. Boyle	"
160	Fred Schultz	"
	H. C. Gellatly	S. W.
161	John F. Huston	W. M.
162	George H. Campbell	"
163	Martin L. Huey	"
164	Frank C. Meserve	"
165	B. G. Rathbone	S. W.
166	M. B. Little	W. M.
168	A. M. Jones	"
169	Robert Andrews	"
170	Eli Oettinger	"
171	Philip Flood	"
172	Warren B. Hickman	J. W.
173	C. W. Buck	W. M.
174	John H. Rife	"
175	S. F. Tompkins	"
	E. L. Holsworth	S. W.
176	Jacob Scheidenhelm	W. M.
177	W. R. George	"
	C. W. Lillie	S. W.
178	P. M. James	W. M.
179	A. L. Green	"
180	B. F. Ribelin	"
182	Otto Liess	"
	A. Lamperts	S. W.
183	F. A. Wiley	W. M.
185	J. B. Smith	"
187	S. S. Rogers	"
188	Jacob M. Landis	"
189	Wm. C. Snyder	"
190	E. C. Hawley	"
192	James M Tenley	"
193	John Jackson	"
194	Theodore McClure	"
195	F. O. Mason	"
196	T. T. Lauchner	"
197	Geo. W. Witt	"
199	B. F. Conkey*	"
201	W. F. Bundy	"
203	C. C. VanMeter	"
204	W. A. Moore	"
205	T. H. Stetler	"
206	John M. Rapp	"
207	A. H. Evans	"
209	Chas. F. Watkins	"
	Chas. W. Fee	S. W.
	Daniel A. Campbell	J. W.
210	Chas. E. Clarke	S. W.
211	Howard A. Lamoree	W. M.
212	Joseph Dodson	"
213	J. W. Quillin	"
214	L. M. Crusson	"
216	D. R. Love	"
217	John A. Craver	"
218	B. O. Manker	"
219	M. J. Naphew	"

NO.	NAMES.	
220	Frank E. Bryan	W. M.
221	I. N. Kaufman	"
222	F. M. Ridenour	"
226	Julius Broehl	"
227	W. E. Bates	"
	D. P. Lawless	S. W.
228	P. J. Ecord	W. M.
229	S. E. Akers	"
230	S. T. Smith	"
231	W. E. Sapp	"
232	James Henley	"
233	J. B. Bailey	"
234	I. E. Wooters	"
235	W. N. Byler	"
236	Fred Myers	"
237	J. W. Morris	"
238	A. D. Barber	"
239	Jacob Groff	"
240	J. B. A. Collan	"
241	Wm. Hayden	J. W.
243	W. A. Grove	W. M.
244	Frank Barker	"
245	Ed. Baumberger	"
246	Louis M. Kerr	"
247	Edwin Harris	"
248	G. W. Hamilton	"
249	F. W. Froelich	"
250	F. E. Lathrop	"
251	Chas. E. Bishop	"
252	James S. Sexton	"
253	Geo. E. Simmons	"
254	H. L. Bunnell	"
255	R. C. Clark	"
257	John W. Wetzel	"
260	O. B. Weber	"
	Joseph Withington.*	S. W.
261	W. H. Cardiff	W. M.
262	Albert T Randall	"
263	W. H. Eastman	"
264	G. D. Black	"
265	George Heileman	"
266	L. M. Morrison	"
267	John G. Schwartz	"
	J. B. Thomas	S. W.
268	C. H. Hodge	W. M.
269	John H. Ashley	"
270	S. P. Prescott	"
	W. H. Booth	S. W.
271	Aaron L. Brown	W. M.
272	C. P. White	J. W.
273	W. W. Stillman	W. M.
274	Conrad Apgar	"
275	N. D. McEvers	"
276	Jacob Butler	"
277	G. A. Mueller	"
	F. Emil Gasch	S. W.
278	W. F. Conyne	W. M.
279	Henry A. Aldrich	"
280	John F. Lawson	"
282	A. Bradshaw	"
283	David Hughes	"
285	G. W. Lilton	"
286	D. M. Sapp	"
287	Lafe. Elston	S. W.
288	A. C. Senska*	W. M.
291	J. H. Merrill	"

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	
292	J. C. Blackwell	W. M.
293	H. A. Sturtevant	"
295	Oscar J. Reese	"
296	S. P. Barnes*	"
297	Jas. K. P. Little	S. W.
298	C. R. Wells	W. M.
299	E. E. Farmer	"
301	A. J. Coster	J. W.
302	W. E. Fyler	W. M.
303	Geo. R. Schamp	"
305	D. F. Ward*	"
306	Arthur Elkin	S. W.
307	W. J. Frisbee	W. M.
308	G. H. Gils	"
	E. J. Farnum	S. W.
309	S. H. Callender	W. M.
310	Ira J. Mix	"
	A. M Eager	S. W.
	A. H. Whalen	J. W.
311	Geo. L. Collins	W. M.
312	S. D. May	"
313	H. G. Hodge*	"
314	C. DeWitt Taylor	"
315	Christian Wuerker	"
316	T. N. Bone	"
318	James A. Robertson	S. W.
319	E. Cumpson	W. M.
320	C. E. Adams	"
321	A. E. Kennedy	"
322	G. A. Edwards	"
325	James H. Pearce	"
327	W. C McKamy, Jr	"
330	C. E. Weaver	"
331	M. H. Sheldon*	"
332	Riley J. N. Johnson	"
333	Geo. M. O'Hara	"
334	William Dunphy	"
335	John T. Heschong	"
336	Thos. M. Cummins	"
337	F. Murdock	"
339	A. G. Benson	S. W.
340	G. A. Parish	W. M.
341	T. Steinman	S. W.
342	Arthur Hecker	"
344	Benjamin Judd*	W. M.
345	T. P. Ruth	"
346	Adam Wenger	"
347	W. H. Robinson	"
348	N. M. Tohill	S. W.
349	Chas. H. Ingals	W. M.
350	M. B. Swigle	"
351	John Conerus	"
352	Joel T. O'Brien	"
353	William G. Smith	"
354	A. P. Lorton	"
355	Oscar H. Gehrs	S. W.
356	Nathan E. Smith	W. M.
358	N. W. Derry	"
359	Coit Spalding*	"
360	A. M. Wilson	"
361	Peter W. Lill	"
362	John S. C. Nichols	"
363	C. S. Bristol	"
364	J. E. Hartenbower	"
365	Thos. J. Tucker	"
366	T. L. Vradenburg	"
367	F. U. Plummer	W. M.
368	M. V. B. Montgomery	"
369	J. M. Smith	"
373	Wm. A Lidgard	"
374	Wm. Husk	"
378	H. P. Lowe	"
379	J. T. Carr	"
380	S. F. McBride	"
382	Thomas Gibbs	"
383	George W. Graves	"
384	William Wilson	"
385	D. C. Smith	"
386	W. S. Buchanan	"
	L. A. Buchanan*	S. W.
388	A. Lyons	W. M.
389	Frank D. Hatch*	"
390	J. E. Dudley	"
391	Geo. W. Manley	"
392	W. H. Aughinbaugh	"
393	H. Burt Perry	"
394	Charles E. Miner	"
396	Simon O. Beals	"
397	J. C. Corbus	"
398	Calendar Rohrbough	"
399	T. A. Zink	"
400	Lyman A. Jackson	"
401	Chas. Finefield	"
402	L. M. Gross*	"
403	Chas. E. Walsh	"
	J. H. Dearbon	S. W.
404	Edwin A. Conde	"
405	J. P. Jepperson	W. M.
406	Wm. Montgomery	"
	Herman Kaber	S. W.
	J. J. Maxwell*	J. W.
408	S. E. Lamb	W. M.
409	P. M. Nichols	"
410	John Daub	"
411	D. A. Arnold	"
412	W. C. Graham	"
414	Thos. H. Briggs	"
415	Owen W. Hurd	"
416	H. B. Henderson	S. W.
417	M. E. Blanchard	W. M.
418	Phillip Conrath	"
419	Thos. H. Taylor	"
420	G. M. Dwight	"
421	M. L. Harper	"
422	Chas. F. Collins	"
423	H. Reid Staley	"
424	Rufus Funk	"
426	J. A. Turner	"
427	Francis Kemp	"
428	J. V. Jones	"
429	John Burrill	"
430	Jay Brown	"
431	Geo. F. Towne	"
432	M. V. B Wyatt	"
433	John Straley	"
434	J. P Schwartz	"
436	John Schafer, Jr	"
437	Nathan Hefter*	"
440	D. A. Ward*	J. W.
441	T. VanAntwerp	W. M.
442	D. C. Sturdevant	"
443	Geo. H. York	"

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.		NO.	NAMES.	
444	Chas. B. Frayser	W. M.	517	H. F. Kayser	W. M.
445	J. M. Phelps	"	518	H. L. Kampen	S. W.
446	Chas. E. Barber	"	519	H. S. Colvin	W. M.
447	L. C. Conover	S. W.	520	J. F. Williford	"
448	Edmund Rogers	W. M.	521	B. J. Dorrell	"
449	S. H. Bradley	"		R. T. Spencer*	J. W.
450	Joseph Jones	"	522	E. M. Swan*	W. M.
451	I. L. Long	"	523	W. J. Smith	"
453	James F. Shelton	"	524	Geo. H. Quinlan	"
454	David Rainey	"	525	John R. Hand	"
455	J. W. Hook	"	526	Monroe A. Smith	"
456	A. J. Williford	"		W. T. Hoig	S. W.
457	W. Y. Davis	"		H. S. Decker	J. W.
458	Arch Bourm	"	527	Chas. Schumate	S. W.
460	Frank M. Long	"	528	William Bedford	W. M.
461	Robert Morrison	"	529	Melvin W. Bowker	"
462	L. M. Hobart*	"	530	J. H. Wagner	"
463	Frank Watson	"	531	Wm Vaughn	"
	David W. Rhoads	S. W.	532	F. W. Kohrt*	"
464	E. E. Mock	W. M.	533	J. A. Sprinkle	S. W.
465	Geo. W. Harris	"	534	F. M. Mosher, Jr	W. M.
466	E. D. Lawrence	"	535	Wm. M. Smith	"
467	J. S. Edmonson	"	536	A. E. Mottinger	"
468	J. W. Riggs	"	537	A. M. Tobler	"
469	C. C. Aldrich	"	539	O. H. Brigham	"
470	Ed. Swedberg	"	540	Francis M. Sherman*	"
471	Geo. F. Hoadley	"	541	T. P. Mautz	"
472	C. E. Norris	"	542	F. M. Moats	"
473	Chas. Schacht	"	543	William Cool	J. W.
474	M. G. Nixon	"	544	John L. Elkin*	W. M.
475	A. T. Strange	"	547	Thos. R. Lees*	"
476	David C. White	"	548	M. Maynard	"
477	W. O. Ensign	"	550	R. E. Kenney	S. W.
479	Robert C. Jordon	J. W.	552	A. H. Bane*	W. M.
481	Edward J. Neil	S. W.	554	J. L. Tyrrell	"
482	J. E. Covey	W. M.	555	Geo. H. Pruett	"
484	Joseph Danks	"	556	Geo. McDaniel	"
485	Thos. W. Kepley	"	557	Franz Falk	J. W.
486	G. F. Warner	"	558	W. G. Cove	W. M.
487	Geo. W. Willard	"	559	I. A. Garr	"
488	W. S. Rothwell	"	560	Robt. Alsop	"
489	H. A. Eidson	"	562	S. H. Graves	"
490	W. Scott Cowen	"	564	August Neusus	"
491	M. J. Platt	"	565	M. V. Shive	J. W.
492	J. G. Lee	"	566	James Hugunin	W. M.
	J. E Ballard	S. W.	567	L. B. Garland	"
	R. W. Bulkley	J. W.	569	W. H. Pringle	"
493	S. W. Dutton	W. M.	570	John Rottger	"
494	J. H. Diecker	S. W.	572	Nathaniel H. Jackson	"
495	J. H. Blackman	W. M.	573	J. F. Peck	"
496	J. W. Aiken	"		W. O. Allison	J. W.
497	W. H. Stephens	"	574	W. H. Walker	W. M.
498	John M. Herbert	"	575	Alex. Vance	"
500	Phillip J. Slenker*	"	576	Andrew Moore	S. W.
501	Andrew Jackson	"	577	Fred H. Schram	W. M.
502	Wm. O. Taylor	S. W.	578	Geo. B. Willan	"
503	E. E. Fyke	W. M	579	W. H. Stubbs	"
504	S. A. White	"	580	C. G. Cochran	"
506	John B. Salkeld	"	581	Jasper A. Dillow	"
508	Chas. H. Lunt	"	582	H. L. Jackson	"
509	W. H. Griffin	"	583	Timothy Grauz	"
510	S. C. Smalley	"	584	Eugene W. Welch	"
511	E. C. Hawley	"		John A. Burkhalter	S. W.
512	Joseph B. Holmes	"	585	Wayland B. Lowe	W. M.
514	James M. Morris	"		William Armstrong	S. W.
516	Benjamin Dill	"	587	D. H. Dean	W. M.

*Proxy

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	
588	Elias Burk	W. M.
590	J. W. Wright	S. W.
592	Wesley Park	W. M.
595	E. L. McLain	"
596	Frank S. Warner	"
600	Geo. W. Dilling	"
601	R. M. Carroll	"
602	J. C. Tremble	"
603	E. C. Rockwood	"
604	D. A. Clary	"
607	Samuel McFeely	"
608	T. J. Sowers	"
609	Geo. S. Hummer	"
610	Edward E. Roth	"
611	Hugh R. Ritchie	"
612	E. K. Jenkins	"
	R. S. McKinney	S. W.
613	J. I. Buss	W. M.
614	O. F. Clark	"
616	B. F. McClain	"
617	E. N. Campbell	"
618	Jacob Schlosser	S. W.
619	F. M Devoss	W. M.
620	Wm. G. McCann	"
622	J. H. Crawford	"
623	J. S. C. Cussins	"
627	I. J. Rich	"
630	William Dudley	S. W.
631	L. B. Gifford	W. M.
632	J. T. York	"
633	W. G. Robertson	"
635	J. M. Bell	"
	H. Laft	S. W.
636	James Barnhart	W. M.
639	C. C. Hartman	"
641	B. N. Ewing	"
642	Geo. W. Coss	"
	Geo. Conybear	S. W.
644	Zack Wirt	W. M.
645	M. Bollan	"
646	H. C. Banzet	"
647	S. L. Reefy	"
648	Vintson Anderson	"
649	C. H. Cushing	"
651	J. T. A. Edmonson	"
653	Geo. B. Gamble	S. W.
655	B. E. Canavan	W. M.
	Aug. Hein	S. W.
656	Herman Quosick	S. W.
657	Tiffin Jenkins	W. M
658	Emil Beck	"
659	C. A. Wilcox	"
660	Chas. M. Gaunt	"
662	R. H Garrigue	"
	W. J. Lafferty	S W.
	Chas. S. Austin	J. W.
663	James Jones	S. W.
664	James A. McCorkle	W. M.
665	Geo. W. Tipsword	"
666	W. I Riegel	"
667	John F. Dickinson	"
668	S. W. Cash	"
669	Max E. Gemeinhardt	"
670	G. A. Richmond*	"
672	Ely Warren	S. W.
673	J. S. Garrett*	W. M.

NO.	NAMES.	
675	J. Frank Clayton	W. M.
676	D. A Holmes	"
677	A. P. Goudy	"
679	Joseph Ryan	S. W.
680	Peter Jackson	W. M.
	G. W. Porter	S. W.
681	J. M. Pence	W. M.
682	David McKeag, Jr.	J. W.
683	Peter Jackson	W. M.
684	D B. Grattan	"
685	G. W. Ernst	"
686	John Johnston	"
687	D. A. Schock	"
688	Peter Wright	"
691	A. L. Cochran	"
692	James A. Bradley	"
693	A. A. McMurray	"
695	Theodore Gillespie	"
696	W. R. Ross	"
697	R. D. Pugh	"
698	John A. Hoseney	"
700	Silas Salzenstein	"
701	J. M. McCulloch	"
702	James R. McCall	"
704	F. M. Muhlig*	"
705	Will C. Link	"
706	R. R. Jones	S. W.
707	Frank Schulhoff	W. M.
709	R. E. Smith	"
710	S. B Garver	"
711	Lafayette Hopkins	"
712	F. C. Atwell	"
713	A. H. Borah	"
714	John W. Johnston	"
715	N. M. Wetzell	"
717	Hugh Davidson	J. W.
718	Wm. M. Boyd*	S. W.
719	John Jack	W. M.
721	R. F. Casey	"
722	T. H. Irvin	"
723	H. P. Blackard	"
724	Herman Rethorn	"
725	B. R. Cole	"
726	C. E. Cruikshank	"
727	W. M. Mason	S. W.
728	Harry Bradbury	W. M.
729	J. M. Casey	"
730	S. A Whitley	"
732	R. A. Lomax	"
733	Timothy Ross*	"
734	C. N Henkle	"
735	Albert Gransden	"
737	A. G. Barnes	"
738	J. M Lish	"
739	Abraham L Thomas	"
741	T. E. Williams	"
742	Andrew Cook*	"
743	Warren Newcomb	"
744	J. D. Bellamy	"
745	Jas. L McLain	"
746	John A. Lisenby	"
747	Lincoln D. Boomer	"
748	D. E. Potter	S. W.
749	J. J. Bundy	W. M.
750	John Roberts	"
752	J. B. Wright*	"

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.		NO.	NAMES.	
754	Simon Holmes	W. M.	791	Walter H. Towne	W. M.
755	J. H. Seyler	"	792	W. W. Pulliam	"
756	J. M. Donnell	"	793	S. G Jarvis	"
757	Fred Harford	"	794	J. A. Oxford	"
758	C. Thatcher	"	795	Arthur G. Goodridge	"
759	William Brown	S. W.	796	John A. Wolfe	"
762	Walter Hence	W. M.	797	E. F. Stevens*	"
763	W. C. Trowbridge	"		Chas. A. Buell	S. W.
764	D. G. Lindsay	S. W.	798	Harry L. Freeman	W. M.
765	A. Handley	W. M.	799	Z. Taylor	"
766	Lewis F. Miller	"	800	T. A. Ford	"
768	Herman R. Meyers	S. W.		John Cheshire	S. W.
769	P. M. Johnston	W. M.		W. W. Richardson	J. W.
770	J. W. Ward	"	801	John Odell	W. M.
	E. P. Nell	S. W.	802	W. H. Perry	"
	J. R. Mans	J. W.	803	Ben F. Stuart	"
771	W. S. Mosley*	W. M		Wm. S. Stuart	J. W.
772	T. C. Wise	"	804	Alex McLachlan*	W. M.
773	Joseph V. Champion	"	805	S. M. Dalzell	"
774	T. A. Broadbent	"		Geo. B. Draper	S. W.
	F. W. Taylor	S. W.		Andrew Smith	J. W.
776	Willis Wilson	W. M.	806	I. L. Lemmon	W. M.
777	Gordon Bailey	"	807	H. C. Vise	"
778	H. C. Johnson	"	808	E. A Day	S. W.
779	W. W. Boone	"	809	Delbert Guile	W. M.
	Robert Henselman	J. W.	810	E. D. Petrie	"
780	Hosea W. Wells	S. W.	811	E. B. Perry	"
	Eli Wright	J. W.	812	E J. Hamma	"
781	C. B. Howell	W. M.	813	W. Frank Sigwalt	"
782	J. A. Littler	"	814	L. N. Parsons	"
783	Wm. Raecke*	"	815	J. C. Blair	"
784	Fred A. Rich	"	816	R. A Bruce	"
785	M. Gerbrick	"	817	H. C. Murrah	"
	A. Unsicker	J. W.	818	Adolph A. Kuhn	"
786	A. E. Miller	W. M.	819	Wm. I. Marshall	"
787	August J. Weinel	"	820	James Poe	"
788	W. L. Funkhouser	"		James F. McDonald	S. W.
789	Peter H. Peck	"	821	James H. Rainwater	W. M.
	John H. Fildes	S. W.	822	Owen P. Martin	"
	E. E. Wilder	J. W.			
790	R. S. Satlec	W. M.			

*Proxy.

PAST MASTERS.

John B. Fithian.....No. 175 Geo. M. Moulton.....No 526

REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Address.

R. W. Bro. Wm. E. Ginther submitted the following report from the Committee on Grand Master's Address, which, on motion, was adopted:

M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons:

Your Committee on Grand Master's Address have analyzed that important document, and recommend that all of "Necrology" be referred to the Committee on Obituaries; on "Institution of Lodges," to the Committee on Lodges U. D.; of "Fraternal Congress of Masons," to your delegates thereto.

The remaining parts of the address, relating to the constitution of lodges, Schools of Instruction, appointment of Deputy Grand Lecturers, official ceremonies, visitation of lodges, special dispensations, duplicate charters and appointment of representatives, are a crisp recital of the acts of the constitutional duties of the M. W. Grand Master, conscientiously and ably performed, with zeal for the progress and prosperity of the Craft and fidelity to the constitution and laws, and which deserve your hearty approval and thanks.

The beginning and conclusion of the address are effusive of affection and charity from a sympathetic heart and poetic mind, that are oblivious of the foibles and shortcomings of others, but alive to all that is good and true, cheerful and commendable. Herein your committee find the key to the success of the present administration of your affairs, in no way inferior to that of any of the brilliant governments of the Craft which have preceded it.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

WM. E. GINTHER,
T. C. McKINNEY,
D. R. SANDERS,
Committee.

CALLED OFF.

At 1:30 P. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY—Morning Session.

WEDNESDAY, October 4th, A. L. 5893,
9:00 o'clock A. M.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master. Grand Officers and Representatives as yesterday.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

R. W. Bro. E. C. Pace presented the following report from the Committee on Finance, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. and A. Masons:

Your Committee on Finance fraternally report that we have examined the reports of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, and find them correct.

Since the convening of the last Grand Communication of Grand Lodge we have audited bills and authorized payment thereon, as reported by the Grand Secretary, in the summary submitted to you. In addition to the items so reported we have authorized the payment of the following bills:

M. C. Crawford, Grand Master, expense acc't	$ 63 90
American Express Co	22 28
S. D. Atkins	105 60
L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary	42 12
Wagner Bros	8 50
Brown & Dollmeyer	12 81
H. A. Knecht	14 25
Freeport Journal Printing Co	898 20
" " " "	164 95
Total	$1,332 61

All of which is for expense of printing proceedings of Grand Lodge and other expenses connected with the Grand Master's and Grand Secretary's official duties

In accordance with the provisions of the amendments to the By-Laws adopted at the last Grand Communication, the Grand Treasurer has invested in Chicago City four per cent. gold bonds the sum of $20,000 00
On which he paid a premium of 875 00
And accrued interest 10 96

Making a total investment of $20,885 96

Your committee recommend that this action of the Grand Treasurer be approved.

We find the financial condition of the Grand Lodge at the close of business, Sept. 30th last, to be as follows:

Cash balance general fund	$41,332 08
" " charity fund	629 19
United States 4 per cent. bonds	5,000 00
Chicago City 4 per cent. bonds	20,000 00
Estimated premium on bonds	1,300 00
Making total available assets	$68,261 27

Against this sum there were no unpaid demands at the date named.

The appropriations made at this session of Grand Lodge will reduce the balance in general fund to about $10,000.00.

ESTIMATE.

Your committee estimate the expenses of the ensuing year as follows:

For mileage and per diem	$18,000 00
Printing proceedings	1,800 00
Stationery, postage and express	1,000 00
Schools of Instruction	1,000 00
Salaries of Grand Officers	4,500 00
Expenses Grand Examiners and committees	1,000 00
Miscellaneous	2,500 00
Total	$29,800 00

APPROPRIATIONS.

We recommend that appropriations be made for the following items, and Grand Secretary be directed to draw his order on the Grand Treasurer for the several amounts:

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence	$300 00
Bro R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler	100 00
Bro. L. L. Munn, Jr., Deputy Grand Secretary	25 00
Bro. Z. T. Griffin, Assistant Grand Secretary	50 00
Bro. John Hanson, Janitor	25 00
M. W. Bro. John C. Smith, rent Music Hall	500 00
Bro. R. R. Stevens, expense	101 97
Bro. C. H. Morrell, services on M. and P. D. Committee	52 60
Bro. Wm. Jenkins, services on R. R. Committee	30 62
Bro. J. E. Evans, visit to Findlay Lodge	10 00
M. W. Bro. M. C. Crawford, for expense at headquarters at this Grand Communication	20 00
Bro. J. H. C. Dill, expense of visit to Mazon Lodge, U. D	6 70

And to the committees in attendance on this Grand Communication we recommend the payment of $3.00 per day for each day's service in addition to the amount allowed by the By-Laws.

In the matter of resolution offered by W. Bro. Geo. M. Moulton, in relation to an appropriation for the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, we recommend that the sum of five hundred dollars be appropriated as a donation to that institution.

We recommend the adoption of the resolution offered by R. W. Bro. Avery, providing for the appointment of a committee of one or more breth-

ren to superintend the publication and distribution of the proceedings of the Masonic Congress, held in this city in August last.

Fraternally submitted,
E. C. PACE,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
S. W. WADDLE.
Committee on Finance.

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

R. W. Bro. G. H. B. Tolle presented the following report from the Committee on Chartered Lodges, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons:

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges, having made an examination of the returns of the constituent lodges for the year ending June 30, 1893, have the pleasure of reporting that from every lodge returns have been received and Grand Lodge dues have been paid.

Your committee believe that great credit is due Grand Secretary Munn for the zeal and energy manifested in awakening lodge secretaries to the importance of promptly making their returns; and the committee desire further to commend the accuracy of the Grand Secretary in preparing the statements for the use of the committee and the Grand Lodge, not a single error or omission having been discovered.

The following is a summary of the tabulated statement which is herewith submitted:

INCREASE 1892–3.

Number raised	3,369
Number reinstated	316
Number admitted	1,054
Number added for error	63
Total increase	4,802

DECREASE 1892–3.

Number suspended	664
Number expelled	21
Number dimitted	1,244
Number died	613
Number deducted for error	33

Total decrease	2,575
Net gain	2,227
Membership in 1892	45,995
Total membership 1893	48,222
Resident membership	45,041
Non-resident membership	3,181
Total membership	48,222
Number initiated	3,657
Number passed	3,420
Number rejected	672

Total amount received for dues	$35,913 00
Contributed by lodges to members, their widows and orphans	18,399 72
Contributed to those not members	4,332 01
Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home	584 10
Total amount of charity	$23,315 83

Forty-eight lodges remitted the dues of 136 members on account of poverty.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

G. H. B. TOLLE,
GEO. W. CYRUS,
HARRY TODD,
T. H. HUMPHREY,
FRANK W. HAVILL,
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

R. W. Bro. C. M. Forman submitted the following report from the Committee on Petitions, which was, on motion, adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge F. & A. Masons of Illinois:

Your Committee on Petitions, after carefully examining into and duly considering the various matters referred to it, beg leave to report as follows:

No. 1. Petition of W. S. Walker, formerly of Polar Star, No. 652, said lodge having been suspended, the petitioner asks for a dimit and to be released from the payment of dues to said defunct lodge. The papers on file in this case show that the charter of Polar Star Lodge was arrested in the

year 1888, by the then Grand Master, Most Worshipful Brother John C. Smith, for reasons stated in his report to the Grand Lodge at its session of 1888, and the name and number of said lodge, upon the recommendation of the Grand Master in his annual address, was stricken from the roll of lodges. It also appears that the brother is wholly unable to pay the dues that at the time were in arrears to said suspended lodge, but in all other respects is worthy of the rights and privileges of Masonry. We therefore recommend that the Grand Secretary be instructed to issue to Bro. Walker a proper certificate.

No. 2. Petition of Henry Stauter, formerly of Washburn Lodge, No. 421. The petitioner was expelled by said lodge on or about Oct. 15th, 1888, for un-Masonic conduct. He now petitions to said lodge for a recommendation to the Grand Lodge that he be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and the said lodge having by a proper vote joined in the petition, therefore your committee concurs in said recommendation.

No. 3. Petition of John D. Smith, formerly of Kavanaugh Lodge, No. 36. The petitioner was expelled from said lodge on or about the year 1883. He now petitions said lodge for a recommendation to the Grand Lodge to restore him to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and at a regular meeting of said lodge a unanimous vote of the members thereof then present favored said recommendation, in which action your committee also concurs.

No. 4. Petition of F. J. Dunavan, formerly of Pleasant Hill Lodge, No. 565. This lodge, on or about the year 1878, expelled the petitioner for un-Masonic conduct, and the petitioner now asks said lodge to recommend the Grand Lodge to restore him to good standing. The said Pleasant Hill Lodge, by the necessary vote, joins in said recommendation, and your committee concurs with the action of said lodge.

No. 5. Petition of Robert Stewart, formerly a member of Luce Lodge, No. 439. The petition in this case shows that said Luce Lodge surrendered its charter January 17th, 1889. In accordance with an arrangement the members of this lodge were to have paid one-third of the dues of each due at the time the said lodge surrendered its charter, at which time the petitioner was a resident of the State of Arkansas, and was not informed of the arrangement to pay dues entered into by the members of said lodge, consequently could not have availed himself of the opportunity given. The petitioner states that he is a man in very moderate, in fact poor circumstances, now about sixty-five years of age; that it is with great difficulty that he obtains the necessary food and clothing for himself, and is exceedingly anxious to avail himself of the benefits and privileges of Masonry in his declining days. Notwithstanding his very limited means and poor ability to pay, yet Bro. Stewart makes the offer to pay the sum of ten dollars ($10) in settle-

ment of the amount of dues chargeable against him under the arrangement entered into by the members of the late Luce Lodge, believing that this sum is equal to one-third of the amount that was due from him. The certificate of the Grand Secretary shows that the amount of Bro. Stewart's dues was at the time of the surrender of the charter of said Luce Lodge the sum of thirty-four dollars ($34). Now, your committee, after carefully considering the circumstances in this case, would respectfully recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be granted; that the Grand Secretary be instructed to issue to said brother a proper certificate, without charge therefor; and in the judgment of this committee it would be a kind and the proper act to donate to this aged brother whatever amount may have been due from him at the time he was deprived of his Masonic standing by the surrender of the charter of the said Luce Lodge, No. 439.

No. 6. Petition of John Clossen for restoration; expelled from Full Moon Lodge, No. 341, on or about Aug. 15, 1891, for un-Masonic conduct.

No. 7. Petition for restoration of R. M. Smith; expelled from Sheba Lodge, No. 200, on or about the year 1885, for un-Masonic conduct.

In these two cases (Nos. 6 and 7), petitions for restoration, it appears from an examination of the papers that these petitions were presented and acted upon by said lodges respectively at *one* and the *same* communication of the respective lodges, and under a precedence of this Grand Lodge it has been held that all petitions for restoration should be presented at a regular, and acted upon at a subsequent communication of the lodge; and your committee deem it unwise at this time to reverse this practice, for by doing so many unworthy expelled Masons might be improperly restored by reason of insufficient notice. We therefore recommend that the papers in these two cases be referred to the respective lodges for proper action.

No. 8. This is a petition of La Clede Lodge, No. 601, located at Farina, in Fayette County, praying the Grand Lodge to permit said lodge to change its name to Farina Lodge, No. 601. The petition was presented at a regular communication of this lodge May 25th, 1893, and the brethren then present voted unanimously in favor of the proposed change of name. Your committee therefore recommend this Grand Lodge to grant the prayer of the petition, and that such action be taken by the Grand Secretary as is necessary in the premises.

No. 9. This is a notice from the Secretary of Mt. Carmel Lodge, No. 239, calling attention to the financial standing of Bro. F. W. Stapf, formerly a member of said lodge. From the statement of the Secretary of said Mt. Carmel Lodge, it appears that Bro. Stapf was a member of said lodge at the time he joined in a petition for a dispensation to organize Sigwalt Lodge, No. 813, to be located in the city of Chicago. That said Sigwalt Lodge has since received a charter from this Grand Lodge; that at the time of signing

the petition for dispensation for said Sigwalt Lodge the said Bro. Stapf was in arrears for dues to Mt. Carmel Lodge; that since which time the secretary thereof has endeavored to collect said delinquent dues from said brother, but has utterly failed to do so. Your committee is of the opinion, in fact it so recommends, that it would be the proper thing for said Mt. Carmel Lodge to at once proceed against said Bro. Stapf to compel the payment of whatever amount may have been due from said brother at the time the charter was granted Sigwalt Lodge as dues to Mt. Carmel Lodge, and notify said Sigwalt Lodge of the action so taken.

No. 10. The petition of John H. Ferrell, formerly of Metropolis Lodge, No. 91. The petitioner was expelled from this lodge on or about February 1st, 1875, for un-Masonic conduct. It appears that the expulsion was for a disobedience of a summons, issued by said lodge to enforce the payment of dues; that the petitioner never received notices from the lodge, and until only recently was he aware that he had been expelled from said lodge, being of the impression that he was suspended only for the non-payment of dues. Bro. Ferrell having paid to said lodge the amount of dues in arrears at the time of his expulsion, and having petitioned to said lodge for a recommendation to the Grand Lodge for restoration, and said lodge having unanimously voted in favor of the restoration, your committee also so recommends.

All of which is most respectfully and fraternally submitted.

C. M. FORMAN,
A. N. YANCEY,
A. W. BLAKESLEY,
Committee.

SPECIAL ORDER—Election of Officers.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the appointment of the following named brethren as tellers:

COUNTING TELLERS.

Jacob Krohn, C. M. Forman, R. D. Lawrence, A. H. Bell. George M. Moulton and P. W. Barclay.

COLLECTING TELLERS.

E. T. E. Becker, W. K. Forsyth, M. U. Trimble, C. F. Tenney, W. H. Curtin, G. W. Hamilton, W. O. Butler and J. H. Dixon.

During the collecting, assorting and counting of the ballots by the tellers, the Grand Lodge proceeded with the following business:

INVITATION—To Visit Board of Trade.

R. W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan, at the request of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. George F. Stone, extended a cordial invitation to the officers and representatives of the Grand Lodge to visit the sessions of the Board of Trade at any time.

On motion of the Grand Secretary, it was

Resolved, That the invitation be accepted with thanks.

M. W. Bro. John C. Smith read the following communication to the Grand Lodge, and asked that it be placed on file, and published in the proceedings, which was ordered to be done by the Grand Master:

MASONIC VETERAN ASSOCIATION OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF VENERABLE CHIEF.
65 SIBLEY STREET, CHICAGO.

DEAR BROTHERS:

In answer to the inquiries as to the qualifications for membership in the Masonic Veteran Association of Illinois, the cost of same and how a brother may become a member thereof, we reply:

The qualifications are that the applicant must be a Master Mason in good standing, and have served the Craft for *twenty-one years* or more from the date of his initiation.

The fee for membership is *three dollars* and the annual dues *one dollar*.

The annual assembly and reception is held on the evening of the fourth Wednesday in each October, and is of such a genuine social nature, the wives of the members participating, as to need no comment. Each volume of proceedings is so replete with interesting letters from absent members, excellent poems and Masonic information as to have obtained a world-wide reputation. They are eagerly sought after by the great libraries and Masonic collectors, and are of far more value than the entire cost of membership.

We invite your attention to this purely social organization of the Veteran Freemasons, and ask the membership of every qualified brother in the State of Illinois, assuring you of a cordial welcome into our ranks.

Blank applications can be had on application in person or by letter to John C. Smith, 65 Sibley street, Gil W. Barnard, nineteenth floor Masonic Temple, both in Chicago, or to any member of the Association.

JOHN C. SMITH,
Venerable Chief.

ATTEST:
GIL. W. BARNARD,
Venerable Secretary.

REPORT—Committee on Jurisprudence.

M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier presented the following report from the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, which, on motion, was adopted.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. M:

Your Committee on Jurisprudence has been asked for an opinion upon the following:

John Foster, a non-affiliated Master Mason, petitioned Blank Lodge for membership. The stated communications of Blank Lodge are the first, third and fifth Mondays of each month.

On the third Monday in June, 1893, the petition was received by Blank Lodge, and a committee appointed.

On the first Monday in July, 1893, the committee reported and the ballot was spread, and being clear, John Foster was declared elected a member of Blank Lodge.

What is the status of John Foster?

Is he a member of Blank Lodge or is he non-affiliated?

Your committee find that between the third Monday in June and the first Monday in July next ensuing, at which time the petition was received, a ballot was had and the applicant declared elected. Between the dates named was a period of fourteen days.

Sec. 3 of Art. XIII, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, provides that no ballot shall be taken upon any petition for membership in less than four weeks from the time the same is referred to the committee.

In the case above cited, only two weeks elapsed instead of four weeks as required by law. Hence your committee find that the alleged election of said John Foster and the declaration to that effect is illegal and therefore null and void. Under these circumstances your committee is of the opinion that said John Foster remains unaffiliated; that his petition for affiliation is still pending, and must so continue until balloted for and the applicant is elected in the manner and form prescribed by law.

Fraternally submitted,

DEWITT C. CREGIER,
JAMES A. HAWLEY,
DANIEL M. BROWNING,
JOHN M. PEARSON,
JOHN C. SMITH,
Committee.

AMENDMENT—To By-Laws Adopted.

M. W. Bro. D. M. Browning called up the proposed amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, No. II, and moved its adoption, which was carried.

Said amendment was to Art. XXIII, Section 17, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, and, as amended, reads as follows:

A brother on becoming a charter member of a new lodge shall be thereby dimitted from the elder lodge, and the Master of the new lodge shall cause immediate notice to be sent to the elder lodge of the name of such member; *provided*, that this section shall not be so construed as to permit a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction from becoming a member of a chartered lodge in this jurisdiction until he has obtained a regular dimit from the lodge of which he was a member, or has honorably withdrawn.

REPORT—Committee on Lodges U. D.

R. W. Bro. H. E. Hamilton presented the following report for the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation beg leave to report that they have examined the records and returns of work of ten lodges working under dispensation, and submit the following as their report thereon.

PEARL LODGE,

located at Yellow Creek, in Stephenson County. Dispensation was granted to twelve brethren to form this lodge August 29, 1892.

The records of this lodge are neither intelligible nor correct, and reflect no credit upon the officers of the lodge nor upon the brethren who are responsible for its creation. By-laws were regularly adopted and are in proper form.

The record shows that in several instances Entered Apprentice Masons were examined in a lodge of Fellow Crafts, and persons who had never petitioned were elected to receive the degrees.

Work was continued until September 5th by authority of a dispensation of the Grand Master.

The work is reported as follows:

Petitions received	13
Elected	12

Initiated	11	
Passed	11	
Raised	12	
Number named in dispensation		12
Number raised		12
Total membership		24

Grand Lodge dues were paid on twenty-three members; should have been paid on twenty-four.

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted this lodge as Pearl Lodge, No. 823.

MAGIC CITY LODGE,

located at Harvey, in Cook County. Dispensation was granted September 13th, 1892, to seventeen brethren.

It has been impossible for your committee to reconcile the record of the meetings of this lodge with the "record of work" submitted.

No examinations of candidates for advancement were ever had. Degrees were conferred upon persons who were never elected, and in some instances on persons who never petitioned for the degrees.

Your committee recommend that the dispensation granted to this lodge be continued in force until the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge, with instructions to the lodge to correct their record and returns.

GROVE LODGE,

located at Downer's Grove, in Dupage County. Dispensation was issued October 22, 1892, to seventeen brethren.

By laws were adopted November 25th, 1892. The record of this lodge is good, but one error appearing.

Petitions received	19	
Elected	16	
Rejected	3	
Initiated	15	
Passed	15	
Raised	16	
Number named in dispensation		17
Number raised		16
Total membership		33

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted this lodge as Grove Lodge, No. 824.

ARTHUR LODGE,

located at Arthur, in Douglas County. Dispensation was issued Dec. 27, 1892, to 20 brethren. By-laws were adopted January 26, 1893.

Petitions received	13	
Elected	13	
Initiated	13	
Passed	9	
Raised	8	
Number named in dispensation		20
Number raised		8
Total membership		28

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted this lodge as Arthur Lodge, No. 825.

MAZON LODGE,

located at Mazon, in Grundy County. Dispensation was issued January 7, 1893, to 20 brethren. By-laws were adopted February 14, 1893.

Petitions received	6	
Elected	5	
Rejected	1	
Initiated	5	
Passed	4	
Raised	4	
Number named in dispensation		20
Number raised		4
Total membership		24

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Mazon Lodge, No. 826.

SEQUOIT LODGE,

located at Antioch, in Lake County. Dispensation was granted to 15 brethren, February 7, 1893. By-laws were adopted March 15, 1893.

Petitions received	12
Elected	11

Rejected	1	
Initiated	11	
Passed	8	
Raised	8	
Number named in dispensation		15
Number raised		8
Total membership		23

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Sequoit Lodge, No. 827.

TRINITY LODGE,

located at Mound City, in Pulaski County. Dispensation was granted March 13, 1893, to 20 brethren. By-laws were adopted April 26, 1893.

Petitions received	6	
Elected	6	
Initiated	5	
Passed	2	
Raised	2	
Number named in dispensation		20
Number raised		2
Total membership		22

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Trinity Lodge, No. 828.

EDGAR LODGE,

located at Hume, in Edgar County. Dispensation was granted March 30, 1893, to 10 brethren. Special dispensation was granted by the Grand Master to ballot on petitions and confer degrees regardless of time.

Petitions received	6	
Elected	6	
Initiated	6	
Passed	6	
Raised	4	
Number named in dispensation		10
Number raised		4
Total		14

Named in dispensation not joining in petition for charter	2
Total membership	12

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Edgar Lodge, No. 829.

ROCKPORT LODGE,

located at Rockport, in Pike County. Dispensation issued to 15 brethren, April, 1893. By-laws were adopted April 21, 1893.

The record shows one petitioner to have been elected, passed and raised without having ever received the degree of Entered Apprentice, and one petition, received August 4th, was omitted from the record of work. With these exceptions the record appears to be correct.

Petitions received	4	
Elected	2	
Rejected	1	
Initiated	2	
Passed	2	
Raised	2	
Number named in dispensation		15
Number raised		2
Total membership		17

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Rockport Lodge, No. 830.

FINDLAY LODGE.

located at Findlay, in Shelby County. Dispensation granted May 26, 1893, to 10 brethren.

Petitions received	10	
Elected	9	
Initiated	7	
Passed	6	
Raised	4	
Number named in dispensation		10
Number raised		4
Total membership		14

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Findlay Lodge, No. 831.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

H. E. HAMILTON,
S. S. CHANCE,
W. H. CURTIN,
C. E. ALLEN,
CHAS. L. BLISS,
Committee on Lodges U. D.

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

R. W. Bro. Joseph E. Dyas, Chairman of Committee on Appeals and Grievances, presented the following report, which was, on motion, approved:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances fraternally report as follows:

——— ——— ———
vs.
LELAND LODGE, No. 558. } No. 1.

Action of lodge set aside and accused restored.

——— ——— ———
vs.
LAKEVIEW LODGE, No. 774. } No. 2.

Action of lodge set aside and accused restored.

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vs.
ROBERT BURNS LODGE, No. 113. } No. 3.

Action of lodge sustained.

——— ——— ———
vs.
ILLINOIS CITY LODGE, No. 679. } No. 4.

Action of lodge sustained.

——— ——— ———
vs.
ELDARA LODGE, No. 388. } No. 5.

Action of lodge set aside and accused indefinitely suspended.

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vs.
SHEKINAH LODGE, No. 241. } No. 6.

Action of lodge sustained.

vs.
YORKTOWN LODGE, No. 655. } No. 7.

Action of lodge set aside and the accused indefinitely suspended.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH E. DYAS,
WILLIAM S. CANTRELL,
EUGENE L. STOKER,
GEORGE W. HILL,
SIMON WILLARD,
Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

INTRODUCTION OF R. W. BRO. GEORGE W. HILL, OF INDIAN TERRITORY.

R. W. Bro. Charles H. Patton:

M. W. Grand Master: We have heard it said that the institution of Masonry has spread over this whole earth, both savage and civilized, and I desire to announce that I myself, for some years, have had the unique, distinguished, and exclusive honor of being the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory in our Grand Lodge of Illinois. And now I have the pleasure, Most Worshipful Grand Master, through you, of presenting to this Grand Lodge, the present Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory and a Past Deputy Grand Master of that Jurisdiction. I desire to present Right Worshipful George W. Hill, and ask that you decide with me that he is the prettiest looking Indian on the continent.

M. W. Grand Master:

Bro. Hill, I am very glad to meet you, sir. I am very glad to have the pleasure of introducing you to the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

The Grand Honors were then given.

R. W. Bro. George W. Hill:

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois: It is indeed a great pleasure to me to have this opportunity of looking into your faces and to receive, in behalf of the Grand Lodge I represent, this distinguished honor and cordial reception. I have had the pleasure heretofore of meeting you, Most Worshipful Sir, and of participating with you in Masonic deliberations, and it has been for some time my purpose to look in upon this Grand Lodge when in session, in order that I might perceive whether it would at all compare with the Grand Lodge of which I have the honor to be a member. But as I look into the faces of this distinguished gathering, I can only say in behalf of my Grand Lodge, that we

hope some time to be as large and become as influential as this Grand Body is now.

Our brother, who is the Grand Representative from our Grand Lodge, has called it a unique honor. But in the Indian Territory we do not call ourselves unique. It may be said that I am a good looking Indian, but, as one of our brothers has said, I seem to be as white as the rest of the brothers who are present. Certainly, while the blood that flows through my veins is red, yet I do believe that I can claim to be fully white and free born.

In our country we do have Indian Masons and some of them we get from Illinois, for you will remember that long ago the Indians who belonged to Illinois went West and gradually they have come Southwest, until now the older tribes are almost all gathered into the Indian Territory and some of them we have gathered into Masonic Lodges. And among the nations who are intelligent, who are forcible and who are leading the way in every good work, we have some Indians as well as many white brethren, who are endeavoring in all things to do their duty.

Brethren, I will not detain you at this time. I am happy to have this opportunity of expressing my thanks and to say it to you in behalf of the Grand Lodge of which I am a member.

M. W. Bro. J. M. Pearson moved that the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem be instructed to make out the orders for Grand Officers and Representatives for three days, which was adopted.

REPORT—Committee on Obituaries.

W. Bro. J. B. McFatrich submitted the following report from the Committee on Obituaries, which, on motion, was adopted by a rising vote:

We come to-day to a solemnly pleasant service. We commemorate the lives of men who have impressed us with their splendid manhood and who have made the world better for their living and darker for their dying. We are not standing before the rock-tombs of Egypt to read of the achievments of dead kings in the painting and decorations on the exterior, not before the imposing facades of the rock-tombs of Persia and Lycia, to dream of fallen greatness and mouldering, imperial splendor. We are not charmed into forgetfulness of the dead by the architectural magnificence of their tombs, as we should be if we were standing amidst the brilliant oleanders in the gloomy valley at ancient Petra. We are not even in the midst of the solemnity and sacred memories of a Westminister Abbey, with thoughts penetrating the deep, dark silence of the centuries gone, and painting in imagination the lives of the great who sleep so silently and peacefully at our feet. It is not the splendor of the sepulchre, the genius of art that wrought the

beauty, nor the brilliant fame of the dead that draw our thoughts as we stand reverently, with uncovered heads, before vacant chairs, bereft homes and lodge rooms draped with the emblems of mourning. It is to mourn the loss of men who were great in their simple honesty of purpose, in their fraternal fidelity to their fellowmen, in their purity of character and in their reverence for God, that this audience has assembled to-day. No bronze or marble shaft; no splendor of ancient or modern tombs and no play of immortal genius can adorn the memory of such manly men. Their lives, their deeds, their influence, living or dead, and their pure aspirations are the monuments that will keep their names burning in home and lodge room and the hearts of kindred and brethren, while the flying moments are dimming with their dust and rust the inscription upon the brightest obelisk in the cemetery. While the silence of death wraps and chills us at this moment, memories, sweet and precious, come crowding in, until from the solemn stillness voices and the sound of heart-throbs come, and they are the voices that are hushed and the heart-beats that are still. But while it is unreal; while imagination has gone into the dim mystery of death and created sound amidst unwaking silence, every foot-print that human worth has made in the pathway of life; every flower that a cold, pulseless hand has planted to cheer the world; every shadow that has been brightened by the lives of those who sleep, are speaking to us with an eloquence that no orator can command and with a charm that no chisel or brush in an artist's hand could ever create. The casket and the tomb are thrilling exhortations to the living. Wherever the dead are sleeping, men pause in silence and reverential awe. The tomb-stone may bear the grim touches of the centuries, and yet it speaks, trumpet-tongued, to the passerby, and he shrinks from its cold, calm declaration; Thou, too, Man, must die. It may glisten under the recent touch of the chisel, and charm the eye with its artistic beauty, but through all its splendor and all its sculptured adornment, comes the solemn, sepulchral voice warning the living that they must make their bed with the dead of all the ages. But indistinct and gentle is the voice of every tomb in which rests an unknown as compared to that of the sacred mound where a friend lies sleeping. Clustering about the flowers that are blooming there, mingling with the oppressive silence that shrouds the revered spot, and quivering amidst the gloom of the grave the holiest memories speak in tones that fill the ear and thrill the sorrowing heart. All that there was of the life that has faded into the night of endless sleep; its lights and its shadows; its sweetness and its nobility; its power and its purity, pass before us like a rapidly moving panorama. Under such influence, with such a thrilling picture of days gone by and of worthy deeds done, we have paused for a time amidst our newly-made graves to speak to and of the beloved dead. No sound can penetrate their ears, and yet it satisfies the soul to tell them how much we loved them and how deeply we mourn their absence from our midst. Their eyes are sightless and yet we pause as if we hoped that they might catch a glimpse of the tear of loving remembrance that sparkles on the cheek; their

hearts are still, forever still, and yet we almost fancy that between their hearts and ours there is still the two beautiful streams of affection going and coming, laughing and glowing with a brightness that always betokened the sweetness, the gentleness and divinity of love.

M. W. Bro. Logan H. Roots, Past Grand Master of Arkansas, on whose strong sense and accurate judgment it was the custom of the members of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas to rely for guidance and direction, and whose liberal mind, unbounded charity and strong character left an impression within the circles of the Fraternity of the State at large that will not soon fade away or be forgotten, died at his home, in the City of Little Rock, on Tuesday, the 30th day of May, 1893, in the 53rd year of his age.

R. W. Bro. Roderick L. Dodge, Past Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, who for a period of twenty years faithfully discharged onerous and responsible duties of that important office, died at his home in Little Rock, on Friday, March 31st, 1893, in the 85th year of his age.

M. W. Bro. Robt. A. Quillan, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, being a natural leader among men, soon occupied an important position in the community, died at his home in Walsenberg, Colo., on the morning of Dec. 8th, 1892, in the 50th year of his life.

M. W. Bro. Zelotes H. Mason, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Florida, died in the year 1893, glorified in a ripe old age, honored, trusted and true. He fell as a ripe shock of golden grain, and was gathered into God's great garner of eternal rest.

M. W. Bro. Dewitt Clinton Dawkins, Grand Secretary and Past Grand Master of Masons of Florida, died at his home in Jacksonville, after a long illness, having with great efficiency fulfilled his position and won the respect of his brethren.

M. W. Bro. John Henry Brown, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and whose reports were recognized as models in arrangement and style, died at his home in Kansas City, Kansas, March 12th, 1893.

M. W. Bro. Edwin Dwight Hiller, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, who was so deeply interested in Masonic matters that he was not long in reaching prominence in our Order, died at the home of his brother in the city of Topeka, Dec. 11th, 1892.

M. W. Bro. William Power Innes, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, who was prominently identified with Masonry and with the interests of his city and State, died at his home in Grand Rapids on August 2d, 1893, in his 67th year.

R. W. Bro. Rev. Geo. J. Candless, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, who next to his church gave our Order the best energies of his nature, died at his home in Mount Pleasant on March 9th, 1893, in the 50th year of his age.

M. W. Bro. Richard Briggs, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, whose memory is cherished by his many acquaintances, died on Saturday, July 29th, 1893.

M. W. Bro. John H. Hubbs, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Nevada, whose devotion to our Order has caused him to merit many positions of honor, died in San Francisco on May 10th, 1893, aged 41.

R. W. Bro. Donald W. Bain, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, who by his intelligence, industry and unflagging zeal endeared himself to the entire brotherhood of the Grand Jurisdiction with which he was connected, died at his home in Raleigh on Nov. 7th, 1892.

M. W. Bro. Thomas McFadden Patton, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, whose successful, conscientious business career won him much esteem, died in Salem on Nov. 29th, 1892.

W. Bro. A. W. Downer, Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, who had the well deserved confidence and respect of his brethren, died on the 12th of July, 1893.

R. W. Bro. William Taylor Allen, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, who was true, faithful and just in that position as well as in all his relations in life, died on Oct. 6th, 1892, in his sixty-fourth year.

After sixty short, bright years of uprightness and doing good, M. W. Bro. Wm. A. Pembrook, Past Grand Master of Masons of the State of New Jersey, peacefully and gently passed away, while he was yet in the midst of the active duties of life.

To-day there are twenty-seven vacant chairs in the East of our own lodges. One by one these master hearts—whose names will here be recorded—that throb with life and love are wrapped in the cold shadow of death and are forever still. The ever opening and ever closing grave in the cemetery; the solemn message of somber crape upon our door knobs, and the ever increasing number of vacant chairs at our fireside tell us with thrilling emphasis that the multitude of silent dead, so greatly outnumber the living, is growing larger hour by hour.

PAST MASTERS.

Lodge No. 36, John Bawden,
Lodge No. 44, A K. Lowery,
Lodge No. 47, John Flinn,
Lodge No. 252, James M. Willis,
Lodge No. 260, P. A. Kemper,
Lodge No. 297, Samuel Mileham,

Lodge No. 66, Joseph K. Scott,
Lodge No. 133, John Scholfield,
Lodge No. 175, Wm. S. Brooks,
Lodge No. 349, Thomas S. Angier,
Lodge No. 369, Edward T. Root,
Lodge No. 443, S. C. Rowell,
Lodge No. 489, Wm. H. Eidson,
Lodge No. 523, B. G. Smith,
Lodge No. 666, Bennett Wood,
Lodge No. 759, E. B. Reid.
Lodge No. 299, Victor Kenney,
Lodge No. 335, John Detweiller,
Lodge No. 339, L. Z. Sullivan,
Lodge No. 354, John Siniger,
Lodge No. 385, John M. McCracken,
Lodge No. 462, A. V. Norman,
Lodge No. 494, G. W. Moore,
Lodge No. 537, N. J. Meeker,
Lodge No. 751, C. H. Austin.

It becomes my sorrowful duty to announce to the brethren that R. W. Bro. Rev. Francis Springer, D. D., Past Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of this State, died at his home Oct. 21st, 1892. He served his God and his fellowmen faithfully and zealously, and now that the "silver cord has been loosened and the golden bowl broken," we have tearfully consigned his body to the earth and confidently believe that his spirit has "returned unto God who gave it."

Poet nor artist has ever been able to portray the grave in colors of brightness and beauty. Bryant, in the "Hymn of Death," could not make the subject beautiful; and yet the cemetery with its marble and its dead, the chair that has no occupant, the fancied echo of the silent voice, and the vacant place in home, social and lodge life, are mellowing and uplifting in their influence. They bring the best of human nature into the fullness of vigor, crowding back the selfishness and imperiousness of men, and impressing them with the duty of recognition of the value of friendship and fraternity. It is the gloom of the church-yard that reveals to us more clearly the beauty of life. It is the broken ties at the grave that prompts us to a fuller appreciation of the tenderness of the ties that are not yet broken; and so while we mourn the loss of our dead we may rejoice that there is no cloud so dark that there is no light behind it, no sorrow so poignant that there is not a balm for the wound it inflicts. Nor is death—consoling, uplifting thought—what we paint it. There is no death.

"When darkness wraps this suffering clay,
Ah whither strays the immortal mind?
It cannot die, it cannot stay,
But leaves its mouldering dust behind.

Then unencumbered doth it trace
By steps each planet's heavenly way,
Or fill at once the realms of space,
A thing of eyes that all survey?

Each fainter trace that memory holds
So darkly of departed years,

In one broad glance the soul beholds,
And all that was at once appears.

Away, away, without a thought,
Through all, over all, its thoughts shall fly.
A nameless and eternal thing,
Forgetting what it is to die."

Signed,
J. B. McFATRICH,
H. T. GODDARD,
A. M. BROWNLEE,
Committee.

INTRODUCTION OF M. W. BRO. JOHN C. SMITH, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

M. W. Bro. Cregier.

M. W. Grand Master: The agreeable privilege has been accorded to me to introduce to you, or rather to present to you and to the Masons of Illinois through you, Most Worshipful Bro. John C. Smith, who has been appointed representative of the Mother Jurisdiction of this nation as well as the fraternity of the entire world.

It must be a satisfaction, Most Worshipful, to the Masons of Illinois in their congregation here, to receive from the Grand Lodge of England its representative, agreeable by reason of the youth of this distinguished body, but no less on the high plane of intelligence, and able to carry on the fundamental principles of Freemasonry with any Grand Lodge on the face of the earth.

Nevertheless, sir. we to-day have the privilege of receiving here an accredited brother and gentleman from the Grand Lodge of England, indicating very clearly by this act that the Grand Lodge of England, with her great men, recognizes in Illinois a body to be worthy of her accredited representative.

Most Worshipful Sir, I have the honor and the personal pleasure of introducing to you General John C. Smith, who is not only known in Illinois, and loved with fraternal affection, but who has traveled through the East where Masonry sprung and its seeds are ripening.

M. W. Grand Master.

M. W. Bro. Smith: It affords me great pleasure, indeed, sir, to welcome you to this Grand Lodge as the representative of the Grand Lodge of

England. Brethren, I introduce to you the representative of the Grand Lodge of England, and ask you to join with me in the Grand Honors.

M. W. Bro. John C. Smith.

M. W. Grand Master: It affords me much pleasure to present my credentials as the representative of the Mother Grand Lodge of the world, as has been so well said by the distinguished brother who presented me. I now ask you to examine and have read that portion of the patent which confers that honor upon me.

(Grand Secretary reads patent.)

M. W. Grand Master: M. W. Bro. Cregier mentioned the fact of my having visited lodges in the far East. I have had not only the pleasure but the distinguished honor of visiting lodges in almost all of the nations of the world, in the four quarters of the world, upon the four great continents; I have visited upon the American continent from the extreme east to the extreme west, and upon the continents of Europe and Africa. I have witnessed the growth, the greatness, the utility and the purpose of Masonry in all those lands, and I have the agreeable pleasure of knowing many of the distinguished Masons of those lands, and having witnessed their work, know the distinguishing part Freemasonry is taking and has taken in the civilization of the world; and remembering the oration of one of the most distinguished statesmen of America, in which he stated that the roll of the drum of England accompanied the sun around the world, I say to you, Most Worshipful Brother and to the brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, that English Freemasonry, the work of the Mother Grand Lodge and the work of the American lodges which followed the example of that Mother Grand Lodge, the work of Illinois and our sister jurisdictions, not only accompanies civilization around the world, but they are the means of carrying civilization into all the lands of every country.

I am bade by His Royal Highness, Prince Albert Edward, the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons of the Grand Lodge of England, to convey to you and to the Grand Lodge of Illinois the fraternal regards, the love and best wishes for the prosperity of Freemasonry in Illinois; and on behalf of the brethren whom I represent, and more particularly the Most Worshipful Brother whose credentials I have now presented you, I thank you in their name for the cordial greeting and the Masonic honors which have been bestowed upon their representative at this time. And I know that I but speak your sentiments when I convey to the M. W. Grand Master of Masons in England the fraternal regards, the love and best wishes of every Freemason in the State of Illinois.

I thank you again, most heartily.

GRAND OFFICERS ELECTED.

The tellers having collected and counted the several ballots, reported that the following named brethren had received a majority of all the votes cast:

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.
OWEN SCOTT, Deputy Grand Master.
EDWARD COOK, Senior Grand Warden.
CHAS. F. HITCHCOCK, Junior Grand Warden.
WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer.
J. H. C. DILL, Grand Secretary.

And they were each declared to be duly elected Grand Officers of this M. W. Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year, and until their successors shall be duly elected and installed.

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier moved that the bonds of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary be fixed at thirty thousand dollars each, which was adopted.

M. W. Grand Master announced that he had appointed M. W. Bro. John C Smith a committee to edit and publish the proceedings of the Masonic Congress.

INVITATION—To Visit Acacia Club.

M. W. Bro. J. C. Smith invited the Grand Officers and Representatives of the Grand Lodge to visit the Acacia Club whenever it was convenient for them to do so, which invitation was accepted with thanks.

ORATION.

PRE-HISTORIC FREEMASONRY.

An Address delivered before the Grand Lodge of Illinois,
October 4th, 1893.

By R. W. Bro. GEORGE W. WARVELLE, Grand Orator.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

We live in a progressive age; the achievements of science and the developments of art give daily emphasis to this assertion. In many particulars we have outgrown the ideas of our ancestors, and in the intellectual advancement of the last twenty-five years this fact is nowhere more apparent than in the marked departure from the methods formerly employed

in the treatment of historical subjects. Indeed, a new theory of history has been evolved, based upon the principle that nothing is now to be gained to the world's progress by concealment; that presumptions and opinions, from whatever source emanating, do not constitute facts, and that the duty of the historian is to display the past as it was, and not as he thinks it should have been or might have been, in order to fit the views, theories or beliefs of to-day. The force of tradition, so long exerted, has lost its effectiveness; the unverified legend no longer passes current as authentic data; critical inquiry has superseded complacent credulity and in the reaction many a time-honored myth has been destroyed. The entire complexion of modern historical investigation has been changed through the unearthing of old documents and records, the opening of closed archives and the publication of long suppressed evidence, and as one after another the hitherto inaccessible avenues of knowledge are laid bare to our inspection, we are arriving at clearer conceptions and more distinct views of the past than was permitted to our predecessors.

In no department of archæological research do these remarks apply with greater force than to the antiquities, customs, traditions and ceremonial observances of the Freemasons; and, while the past has as yet yielded up but a moiety of its hidden stores of learning, sufficient has already been obtained to cause a revision of our old beliefs and a practical rewriting of the history of the Craft.

It was the policy of the men who guided the destinies of Freemasonry at, and for many years subsequent to the revival of 1717, to envelop its origin with an air of mystery and to conceal, rather than make known, the facts immediately antecedent to that event. The early commentators and historians of the Craft, disregarding the means within their reach, all sought to invest it with a romantic glamour, by showing a descent from the learned and mystical societies of the ancient world, and a fabulous history was constructed to support the theories thus advanced. Its genealogy was traced, with ingenious details and lucid explanations, from the commencement of time, and imagination filled the gaps and bridged the chasms during the long ages that were supposed to have intervened. In a few instances some gifted seer, more wise than his fellows, with retrospective vision pierced the ever deepening shadows of the past and revealed the actual time and place of its birth; others, less bold but equally imaginative, have been content with finding it already in active life in the ancient mysteries of the far East, but, as a rule, the veracious historian has silenced cavil and carefully concealed his own lack of knowledge by ascribing to it an origin which "is lost in the dim mists of antiquity."

It is not strange that in this enlightened age the repetition of these old tales should have produced in many a feeling of revulsion and a general tendency to discredit all claims of ancient lineage and descent. Indeed, I

have frequently heard it asserted, by many of the more skeptically inclined, that the assembly of 1717 was not a revival, but a birth; that the four old London lodges were but a pleasant fiction, and that from the fertile brains of Anderson and his conferees was evolved a social club, which unforseen circumstances subsequently developed into a vast, far-reaching fraternity; and so, between the Scylla of blind credulity and the Charybdis of open skepticism the student of Masonic history must carefully feel his way with but little, I regret to say, to guide his steps or throw light upon his investigations.

Yet, notwithstanding the assertions of the skeptics on the one hand, and despite the fairy tales of the writers of imagination on the other, Freemasonry has a past; it has, to some extent, an authentic history, and its existence does extend to a time "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

There are few subjects of historical inquiry that present to the investigator at any one period or point of time so wide and well defined a line of demarkation between the unquestioned and authentic and the doubtful or unknown, as that afforded by the so-called revival of Masonry in 1717. Since that time a fairly well established line of evidence supports the general features of an accepted history, and but little room is left for disputation, but beyond it lies the debatable land.

For nearly two centuries Masons of all rites and degrees have been exploring this *terra incognita*, penetrating its concealed recesses and sounding its abysmal depths; but the sum total of all the discoveries thus far reported, exclusive of those graphic deliniations drawn wholly from the inner consciousness of the writers, are a few manuscript constitutions of uncertain age, with here and there a casual reference in contemporary documents. But if the direct line of search has yielded little to reward the efforts of the seeker after facts, collateral inquiry has thrown upon the meagre data thus far attained a strong side light that goes far to clear the mists of the past and enable us to form some adequate ideas of Masonry as it existed prior to the historic revival. And one of the most significant of the lessons taught is, that we shall seek in vain for the lost records of a former grandeur or the missing evidence that shall connect us with an illustrious past, and while the proud boast of a noble ancestry may still be made, it is yet the nobility of labor and our highest titles came to us through the long heritage of toil.

I have no desire to pose as an iconoclast, nor to parade my humble opinions in opposion to those of the wise and the great who have preceded me; therefore, I do not say that Masonry has not existed in unbroken continuity for countless ages; that the Dionysian artificers were not our progenitors; that the Roman Colleges were not of our fraternity in the direct line of succession, nor that we are not legitimately descended from them. Indeed, a positive denial of these statements does not lie in the mouth of any man,

but I can with safety assert that no proof to sustain this pedigree has ever been produced, and that the tendency of modern discovery leads to a contrary conclusion.

Our views and opinions with respect to the antiquity of the fraternity must, in a large measure, be shaped by the old manuscript constitutions to which I have alluded, and of which at least sixty are now known to be in existence. These are the only authentic memorials that have come down to us from the early Freemasons, and from the internal evidence which they afford much of our present knowledge is derived. These constitutions are all similar in general characteristics, and consist in the main of two parts, the first being a recital of legendary history, now called, for want of a better name, the "legend of the Craft," and the second consisting of what are popularly known as the "Ancient Charges," or the general regulations of the Craft. They are written on strips of parchment or vellum and are of various dates, known or surmised, from 1390 until the commencement of the 18th century. The majority of these interesting documents show signs of long and active use, and would seem to have been actually employed in the work of the pre-historic lodges and to have been read to candidates at the time of their initiation. They prove beyond a doubt that the society during the three hundred years which preceded the revival of 1717, was not an ordinary guild like the Livery companies or other strictly operative associations, but professed to teach, and bound its members to the practice of, a high morality, obligating them to be true men, not only in their relations to one another and those around them, but also in the observance of their duties to God, the Church and the King. They contain much that unmistakably stamps them as emanating from an operative society, however, and the conclusion now generally accepted is that they represent the transition period, when Masonry was passing from a strictly operative to a purely speculative condition.

The internal evidence so presented has itself been the subject of much speculation and widely differing opinion. Thus, these parts, which, by way of introduction to the charges, recite the so-called "legend of the Craft," have been seized upon by the fiction writers as fully substantiating the traditions of our esoteric ceremonies, and to the casual observer this assertion may not seem altogether unfounded. The legend in question purports to be a history of the manner in which "this worthy Craft of Masonry" was founded and afterwards maintained, commencing with the sons of Adam and continuing down to the times of the later Saxon kings of England. But this "history," as will be seen on closer inspection, does not purport to be that of a society or guild, but is rather a summary, and not a very accurate one at that, of the general course of the building art or geometry, and attempts to describe its vicissitudes in much the same manner as might be done in the case of music, astronomy, or any

other of the seven liberal arts and sciences. Indeed, it is not claimed in these old chronicles that a formal institution of the Masonic guild was effected until the time of King Athelstan, who, at the traditionary assembly at York in the tenth century, is said to have given then a charter, and at which time the charges and rules for the government of the Craft were formulated. Here then is the genesis of Masonry as revealed by its own writings; whether it be true or false I do not now assume to decide, but can only say that secular history verifies the time, if not the manner, of its institution. From the tenth to fourteenth century it remained a workingman's guild, differing probably in no essential feature from the other Craft guilds of the period and with nothing of an esoteric character, so far as known, except its trade secrets. During all these years it left no sign, and for all of our information concerning it we are dependent on general history. In 1356 was enacted the first Statute of Laborers which forbade the congregation of artisans, who, it was alleged, were thereby incited to unjust and illegal demands, contrary to the spirit of the English Constitution. At this time, then, must be dated the first change in the character of the guild, and the earliest written memorial which we possess, the Regius Poem, is ascribed to a period about forty years later. It was not until 1424, however, that effective measures were taken to suppress trade organizations or assemblies of workmen, and from this period may be observed the speculative character and the growing tendency towards that system of symbolic philosophy which culminated in the formation of the Grand Lodge of 1717.

There are those, and their learning and ability commands for them the highest respect for their opinions, who, while repudiating the traditionary origin of the Craft, nevertheless contend that the old constitutions clearly point to the existence of a symbolic or speculative society at the earliest date from whence they assume to speak. According to the theory of these savants it would seem that as early as the fourteenth century (the date of the oldest known manuscript), there was a guild or fraternity commemorating the science, but without practicing the art, of Masonry; that such guild was not composed of operative Masons; that the persons to whom the text of these manuscripts was recited were a society from whom all but the memory or tradition of its ancient trade had departed, and that certain passages may be held to indicate rather the absorption of a Craft-legend by a social guild than a gradual transition from operative to speculative Masonry by a craft or fraternity composed in the first instance of practical builders.* It must be admitted that there is something very fascinating about this theory, but the view is not considered tenable by the majority of Masonic students, and finds its adherents mainly among those who seek to avoid the very evident plebeian birth of the institution.

*These views seem to be held by Bro. R. F Gould, of England, and have been endorsed by the late Albert Pike.

But whatever may have been the origin or anterior purpose of this fraternity matters but little at this time. Whether in its rude and primative form it fulfilled the merely utilitarian purposes of a trades union, or whether rising to a higher plane it taught the workman that the tools with which he wrought were endowed with a symbolic significance in the shaping of his own life and character, is, after all, of but a trivial inquiry compared with the momentous question—what is Freemasonry to-day? The pre-historic age lies far behind us, never to return; the present is ours and the future will be, and the record which we make to-day will itself become history to-morrow.

So let us live and act that by the Masonic application of the tools of our art we shall raise for ourselves an imperishable monument of virtue and morality, and when this living present shall have itself become the dead and distant past, the student of Masonic lore, standing as I do now and discoursing to the generations yet unborn, shall find in us an example worthy of all imitation, and derive a new inspiration from the contemplation of the faded but not forgotten glories of an historic past.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT—To Grand Lodge By-Laws.

W. Bro. H. F. Kayser offered the following amendment to Grand Lodge By-Laws, which, being seconded by twenty representatives, lies over until the next annual communication:

Amend Section 1, Article XXVIII, Part Second Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out all that follows the word "effected" and insert in lieu thereof the following words, "when there are not more than five negative votes."

The section, when amended, will read as follows:

SECTION 1. Any two or more lodges may consolidate their membership into one lodge; *Provided*, That the proposition for such consolidation shall be presented at a stated communication of the lodges interested, and shall not be acted upon until a subsequent stated meeting, of which all the resident members shall have due notice; and such consolidation shall only be effected when there are not more than five negative votes.

AMENDMENT—To By-Laws, Adopted.

M. W. Bro. John C. Smith called up the proposed amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, No. 1, and moved its adoption, which was carried.

Said amendment was to Article XVII, Section 1, Part Second Grand Lodge By-Laws, and as amended reads as follows:

"No lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall be permitted to confer the three degrees upon any person for a less sum than twenty-five

dollars; provided, that in the city of Chicago the minimum fee for the three degrees shall be fifty dollars; and the apportionment of such sums to the degrees, respectively, shall be regulated by the by-laws of each lodge.

RULING—By Grand Master.

The M. W. Grand Master announced that he had been called upon to give a ruling on the following question:

Is it necessary that each member of the committee appointed to report on the petition of a person for the degrees in Masonry join in the report, or can a majority of the committee make the report?

The Grand Master ruled that a majority of the committee could make the report.

The M. W. Grand Master elect announced that he had appointed the following Grand Officers:

R. W. Rev. Hiram W. Thomas, D.D.....*Grand Chaplain.*
W. Pleas. T. Chapman.....*Grand Pursuivant.*
W. Haswell C. Clarke.....*Grand Marshal.*
W. Walter Watson.....*Grand Standard Bearer.*
W. J. S. McClelland.....*Grand Sword Bearer.*
W. Geo. M. Moulton.....*Senior Grand Deacon.*
W. Andrew J. Benson.....*Junior Grand Deacon.*
W. F. E. Eubeling.....*Grand Steward.*
W. A. M. Boring.....*Grand Steward.*
W. W. H. Johnson.....*Grand Steward.*
W. J. M. Montgomery.....*Grand Steward.*
Bro. Robert R. Stevens.....*Grand Tyler.*

CALLED OFF.

At 1:40 P. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THIRD DAY—Morning Session.

Thursday, October 5th, A. L. 5893,
9:00 o'clock A. M.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Officers and Representatives as yesterday.

SPECIAL REPORT—Of Grand Master.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons:

As provided by Article IX, Part Third Grand Lodge By-Laws, I did, on the 18th day of May, 1893, as the Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, try Everett A. Aborn, Worshipful Master of Siloam Lodge, No. 780, A. F. & A. M., on charges preferred against him. * * * I found from the evidence that he was guilty, and as a punishment I deposed the said Everett A. Aborn from his office as Worshipful Master of Siloam Lodge, No. 780; and, further, expelled him from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD,
Grand Master.

R. W. Bro. L. L. Munn moved that the report be approved, and the action of the Grand Master be concurred in, which was adopted.

REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

W. Bro. John A. Ladd, for the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, presented the followng report, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons:

Your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem would fraternally report that the following Grand Officers, members of Committees and Representatives, members of this Grand Lodge, are entitled to mileage and per diem as set forth in the following pages.

JOHN A. LADD,
EDWARD S. MULLINER,
EDW. L. WAHL,
Committee.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5th, 1893.

GRAND OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Miles.....	Mileage..	Per Diem	Total.....	RESIDENCE.
Monroe C. Crawford	Grand Master	330	33 00	$...	$33 00	Jonesboro
Leroy A. Goddard	Deputy Grand Master	...	.. .	6	6 00	Chicago
Owen Scott	Senior Grand Warden	126	12 60	6	18 60	Bloomington
Edward Cook	Junior Grand Warden	...	... .	6	6 00	Chicago
Wiley M Egan	Grand Treasurer	...	.....	..	.....	Chicago
Loyal L. Munn	Grand Secretary	114	11 40	..	11 40	Freeport
Rev. Ulysses G. Johnston	Grand Chaplain	330	33 00	6	39 00	Jonesboro
George W. Warvelle	Grand Orator	.....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
Loyal L. Munn, Jr	Deputy Grand Secretary	114	11 40	6	17 40	Freeport
J. H. Mitchell	Grand Pursuivant	282	28 20	6	34 20	Mount Vernon
Walter Watson	Grand Marshal pro tem.	282	28 20	6	34 20	Mount Vernon
John W. Swatek	Grand Standard Bearer	.....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
Joseph G. Marston	Grand Sword Bearer	262	26 20	6	32 20	Jerseyville
C. H. Patton	Senior Grand Deacon,p.t	282	28 20	6	34 20	Mount Vernon
Andrew J. Benson	Junior Grand Deacon	...	.. ..	6	6 00	Chicago
Wm. Jackson	Grand Steward	252	25 20	6	31 20	Godfrey
A. W. Hitchcock	Grand Steward	...	. ...	6	6 00	Chicago
R. T. Spencer	Grand Steward	186	18 60	6	24 60	Illiopolis
C. H. Starkel	Grand Steward	295	29 50	6	35 50	Belleville
Robert R. Stevens	Grand Tyler	...	.....	6	6 00	Chicago

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

W. K. Forsyth	1st District.	.....	.....	$6	$ 6 00	Chicago
Daniel J. Avery	2d "	.....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
Joseph H. Dixon	3d "	.....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
Jacob Krohn	5th "	114	11 40	6	17 40	Freeport
E. T. E. Becker	6th "	127	12 70	6	18 70	Mt. Carroll
Ebenezer Barber	9th "	77	7 70	6	13 70	Marseilles
M. U. Trimble	10th "	105	10 50	6	16 50	Princeton
Frank G. Welton	11th "	154	15 40	6	21 40	Cambridge
J. V. Harris	12th "	182	18 20	6	24 20	Canton
A. B Holliday	13th "	179	17 90	6	23 90	Monmouth
C. F. Hitchcock	14th "	145	14 50	6	20 50	Peoria
S. J. LeFevre	15th "	110	11 00	6	17 00	Gibson City
Fayette S. Hatch	16th "	56	5 60	6	11 60	Kankakee
Chas. F. Tenney	18th "	153	15 30	6	21 30	Bement
R. D. Lawrence	19th "	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield
Albert P. Grout	20th "	235	23 50	6	29 50	Winchester
W. O. Butler	21st "	216	21 60	6	27 60	La Harpe
Alexander H. Bell	22d "	224	22 40	6	28 40	Carlinville
Wm. T. Vandeveer	23d "	194	19 40	6	25 40	Taylorville
Chas. H. Martin	24th "	226	22 60	6	28 60	Lawrenceville
Wm. B. Wright	25th "	199	19 90	6	25 90	Effingham
H. T. Burnap	26th "	259	25 90	6	31 90	Upper Alton
James Douglas	27th "	321	32 10	6	38 10	Chester
J. F. Taylor	28th "	308	30 80	6	36 80	Carbondale
J. R. Ennis	29th "	272	27 20	6	33 20	Burnt Prairie
Jos. H. Samson	30th "	330	33 00	6	39 00	Jonesboro

COMMITTEES.

NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per Diem.	Total.	RESIDENCE.
JURISPRUDENCE.					
De Witt C. Cregier	...	....	$20	$20 00	Chicago.
James A Hawley	98	$ 9 80	20	29 80	Dixon.
Daniel M. Browning	307	30 70	20	50 70	Benton.
John C. Smith	...	....	20	20 00	Chicago.
John M. Pearson	252	25 20	20	45 20	Godfrey.
APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.					
Joseph E. Dyas	160	$16 00	$30	$46 00	Paris.
William S Cantrell	307	30 70	30	60 70	Benton.
Geo. W. Hill	316	31 60	30	61 60	Murphysboro.
Eugene L. Stoker	12	1 20	30	31 20	Evanston.
Simon Willard	360	36 00	30	66 00	Mound City.
CHARTERED LODGES.					
G. H. B Tolle	172	$17 20	$20	$37 20	Mattoon.
George W. Cyrus	242	24 20	20	44 20	Camp Point.
Harry Todd	280	28 00	20	48 00	East St. Louis.
T. H. Humphrey	288	28 80	20	48 80	DuQuoin.
Frank W. Havill	252	25 20	20	45 20	Mt. Carmel.
LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.					
Henry E. Hamilton	...	$ ...	$20	$20 00	Chicago.
W. H. Curtin	261	26 10	20	46 10	Carlyle.
Chas. L. Bliss	8	80	20	20 80	Oak Park.
Chester E. Allen	163	16 30	20	56 30	Galesburg.
S. S. Chance	249	24 90	20	44 90	Salem.
CORRESPONDENCE.					
Joseph Robbins	263	26 30	$15	$41 30	Quincy.
MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.					
John A. Ladd	110	$11 00	$30	$41 00	Sterling.
E. S. Mulliner	263	26 30	30	56 30	Quincy.
Edw. L. Wahl	231	23 10	30	53 10	Vandalia.

FINANCE.

Edward C. Pace	266	$26 60	$30	$56 60	Ashley.
Gil. W. Barnard	....	....	30	30 00	Chicago.
Sam. W. Waddle	126	12 60	30	42 60	Bloomington

TO EXAMINE VISITORS.

W. B. Grimes	246	$24 60	$15	$39 60	Pittsfield.
A. B. Ashley	15	1 50	15	16 50	LaGrange.
James John	....	....	15	15 00	Chicago.
Joseph E. Evans	145	14 50	15	29 50	Monticello
J. W. Rose	231	23 10	15	38 10	Litchfield.

CREDENTIALS.

James I. McClintock	286	$28 60	$20	$48 60	Carmi.
Stanley A. Crawford	330	33 00	20	53 00	Jonesboro.
Philander W. Barclay	365	36 50	20	56 50	Cairo.

PETITIONS.

C. M. Forman	277	$27 70	$20	$47 70	Nashville
A. N. Yancey	224	22 40	20	42 40	Carlinville.
A. W. Blakesley	263	26 30	20	46 30	Quincy.

OBITUARIES.

J. B. McFatrich	....	$	$20	$20 00	Chicago.
A. M. Brownlee	307	30 70	20	50 70	Benton.
Henry Goddard	252	25 20	20	45 20	Mt. Carmel.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

W. E. Ginther	182	$18 20	$20	$38 20	Charleston.
Thos. C. McKinney	308	30 80	20	50 80	Carbondale.
Daniel R. Sanders	330	33 00	20	53 00	Jonesboro.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Wm. Jenkins	84	$8 40	$30	$38 40	Mendota.
D. B. Breed	114	11 40	30	41 40	Freeport.

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Bodley	1	T. W. Macfall	263	$ 26 30	$6	$32 30
Equality	2	Daniel Lawrence	304	30 40	6	36 40
Harmony	3	John H. Hughes	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield	4	John B. Inman	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship	7	Chas. G. Smith	98	9 80	6	15 80
Macon	8	E. F. Dawson	170	17 00	6	23 00
Rushville	9	Henry Craske	228	22 80	6	28 80
St. John's	13	F. E. Hoberg	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren	14	L. H. Adams	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria	15	John Lingo	145	14 50	6	20 50
Temperance	16	R. M. Craig	231	23 10	4	29 10
Macomb	17	Wm. C. Johnson	204	20 40	6	24 40
Clinton	19	Henry H. Hoagland	188	18 80	6	24 80
Hancock	20	Willard C. Hamilton	239	23 90	6	29 90
Cass	23	George Bley, Jr	225	22 50	6	28 50
St. Clair	24	George E. Lary	295	29 50	6	35 50
Franklin	25	John G. Seitz	259	25 90	6	31 90
Hiram	26	James Condra	160	16 00	6	22 00
Piasa	27	S. F. Connor	257	25 70	6	31 70
Pekin	29	Louis Zinger	152	15 20	6	21 20
Mt. Vernon	31	J. W. Baugh	282	28 20	6	34 20
Oriental	33	Henry D. Beam	.....	.....	4	4 00
Barry	34	W. W. Watson	263	26 30	6	32 30
Charleston	35	T. T. Shoemaker	182	18 20	6	24 20
Kavanaugh	36	L. D. Overstreet	138	13 80	4	17 80
Monmouth	37	F. C. Tapping	179	17 90	6	23 90
Olive Branch	38	W. H. Bergstresser	124	12 40	6	18 40
Herman	39	Edward E. Hollister	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental	40	W. H. Barnard	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet	42	Ferdinand Munch	37	3 70	6	9 70
Bloomington	43	Delmar D. Darrah	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin	44	Geo. H. Lee	255	25 50	4	29 50
Griggsville	45	T. M. Watson	246	24 60	6	30 60
Temple	46	D. J. Forbes	145	14 50	6	20 50
Caledonia	47	John M. Walker	368	36 80	6	42 80
Unity	48	E. C. Cook	31	3 10	6	9 10
Carrollton	50	Geo. W. Davis	249	24 90	6	30 90
Mt. Moriah	51	John Greene	239	23 90	6	29 90
Benevolent	52	Francis A. Nevill	238	23 80	6	29 80
Jackson	53	A. F. Allen	195	19 50	6	25 50
Washington	55	J. J. Troutt	277	27 70	6	33 70
Trio	57	J. M. Montgomery	162	16 20	6	22 20
Fraternal	58	J. D. Knott	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Boston	59	Frank Ives	191	19 10	2	21 10
Belvidere	60	F. J. Thomas	78	7 80	6	13 80
Lacon	61	M. M. Mallory	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Marks	63	L. T Hoy	51	5 10	4	9 10
Benton	64	W. R. Browning	307	30 70	6	36 70
Euclid	65	Alvin Scott, Jr	30	3 00	6	9 00
Knoxville	66	W. I. Peckenpaugh	169	16 90	6	22 90
Acacia	67	Thomas Jensen	99	9 90	6	15 90
Eureka	69	Wm. F. Tenges	168	16 80	6	22 80
Central	71	C. C. Cromwell	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester	72	Wm. Hartzell	321	32 10	6	38 10
Rockton	74	S. L. Jenkins	91	9 10	6	15 10
Roscoe	75	Jabez Love	85	8 50	6	14 50
Mt. Nebo	76	A. M. Boring	224	22 40	6	28 40
Prairie	77	Robert L. McKinlay	160	16 00	6	22 00
Waukegan	78	Chas. H. Cheever	35	3 50	6	9 50
Scott	79	F P. Bacon	261	26 10	6	32 10
Whitehall	80	Chas. Richert	240	24 00	6	30 00
DeWitt	84	Ellis I. Day	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mitchell	85	E. W. Cover	290	29 00	6	35 00
Kaskaskia	86	Abram Brown	334	33 40	6	39 40
Mt. Pulaski	87	F. L. Tomlinson	169	16 90	6	22 90
Havana	88	Frank M. Coppel	182	18 20	6	24 20

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per Diem.	Total.
Fellowship	89	George W. Evans	326	$ 32 60	$ 6	$ 38 60
Jerusalem Temple	90	F. J. Allen	38	3 80	6	9 80
Metropolis	91	J. L. Elliott	366	36 60	6	42 60
Stewart	92	Constant Brown	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon	93	Robert Fell	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry	95	Harrison Daigh	252	25 20	6	31 20
Samuel H. Davis	96	T. C. Williams	96	9 60	6	15 60
Excelsior	97	W. S. Best	114	11 40	6	17 40
Taylor	98	Geo. W. Cress	134	13 40	6	19 40
Edwardsville	99	Thos. W. Springer	266	26 60	4	30 60
Astoria	100	Z. T. Hagans	220	22 00	6	28 00
Rockford	102	Chas. M. Huldt	87	8 70	6	14 70
Magnolia	103	F. M. Pendleton	121	12 10	6	18 10
Lewistown	104	J. C. Wagy	196	19 60	6	25 60
Winchester	105	G. W. Warden	235	23 50	6	29 50
Lancaster	106	R. Hornbaker	164	16 40	6	22 40
Versailles	108	Aaron Stinson	246	24 60	6	30 60
Trenton	109	W. T. Carr	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon	110	C. J. Renter	286	28 60	6	34 60
Jonesboro	111	William H. Peak	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau	112	Geo. W. Bird	105	10 50	6	16 50
Robert Burns	113	R. C. Humbert	194	19 40	6	25 40
Marcelline	114	John W. Woodruff	272	27 20	6	33 20
Rising Sun	115	Fredk. W. Cossman	46	4 60	6	10 60
Vermont	116	T. M. Jeffords	213	21 30	4	25 30
Elgin	117	N. L. Stilson	37	3 70	6	9 70
Waverly	118	Edward Wemple	210	21 00	6	27 00
Henry	119	C. C. Slygh	127	12 70	6	18 70
Mound	122	J. C. McBride	194	19 40	6	25 40
Oquawka	123	Louis H. Hand	203	20 30	6	26 30
Cedar	124	H. C. Claypool	62	6 20	6	12 20
Greenup	125	Park C. Morgan	202	20 20	6	26 20
Empire	126	J. N. Huffman	152	15 20	6	21 20
Antioch	127	Alexander Trotter	45	4 50	6	10 50
Raleigh	128	H. L. Burnett	303	30 30	6	36 30
Greenfield	129	J. W. Hutchinson	252	25 20	6	31 20
Marion	130	John W. Larimer	249	24 90	6	30 90
Golconda	131	T. J. James	352	35 20	6	41 20
Mackinaw	132	Jacob W. Barkdoll	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall	133	H. Gasaway	176	17 60	6	23 60
Sycamore	134	C. B. Brown	52	5 20	6	11 20
Lima	135	E. F. Jacobs	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hutsonville	136	W. L. Bishop	196	19 60	6	25 60
Polk	137	W. D. Sharpe	306	30 60	6	36 60
Marengo	138	Lester Barber	66	6 60	6	12 60
Geneva	139	C. W. Grant	36	3 60	6	9 60
Olney	140	Jacob McNemar	234	23 40	6	29 40
Garden City	141	Robert A. Smith	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ames	142	H. W. Booth	120	12 00	6	18 00
Richmond	143	G. W. Eldredge	60	6 00	6	12 00
DeKalb	144	J. H. Parks	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson	145	W. J. DeLaMater	101	10 10	6	16 10
Lee Centre	146	Thomas Nicholson	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton	147	Joseph N. Black	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield	148	H. Brock-Jones	147	14 70	6	20 70
Effingham	149	G. F. Taylor	199	19 90	6	25 90
Vienna	150	G. B. Gillespie	339	33 90	6	39 90
Bunker Hill	151	R. E. Bley	250	25 00	6	31 00
Fidelity	152	Enos Johnson	244	24 40	6	30 40
Clay	153	James S. Key	266	26 60	6	32 60
Russell	154	Buford Taylor	134	13 40	6	19 40
Alpha	155	J. C. Fletcher	163	16 30	6	22 30
Delavan	156	Geo. C. Whitmore	157	15 70	6	21 70
Urbana	157	John H. Frinfrock	130	13 00	6	19 00
McHenry	158	W. A. Cristy	51	5 10	6	11 10
Kewanee	159	A. T. Boyle	132	13 20	6	19 20

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Waubansia	160	Fred Schultz	.....	$.....	$4	$ 4 00
Virden	161	John F. Huston	207	20 70	6	26 70
Hope	162	George H. Campbell	310	31 00	6	37 00
Westfield	163	Martin L. Huey	181	18 10	6	24 10
Edward Dobbins	164	Frank C. Meserve	226	22 60	6	28 60
Atlanta	165	B. G. Rathbone	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East	166	M. B. Little	87	8 70	6	14 70
Milford	168	A. M. Jones	88	8 80	6	14 80
Nunda	169	Robert Andrews	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen	170	Eli Oettinger	114	11 40	6	17 40
Girard	171	Philip Flood	211	21 10	6	27 10
Wayne	172	Warren B. Hickman	152	15 20	6	21 20
Cherry Valley	173	C. W. Buck	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena	174	John H. Rife	126	12 60	6	18 60
Matteson	175	S. F. Tompkins	37	3 70	6	9 70
Mendota	176	Jacob Scheidenhelm	84	8 40	6	14 40
Staunton	177	W. R. George	245	24 50	6	30 50
Illinois Central	178	P. M. James	95	9 50	6	15 50
Wabash	179	A. L. Green	180	18 00	6	24 00
Moweaqua	180	B. F. Ribelin	186	18 60	6	24 60
Germania	182	Otto Liess	.....	.....	6	6 00
Meridian	183	F. A. Wiley	73	7 30	6	13 30
Abingdon	185	J. B. Smith	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mystic Tie	187	S. S. Rogers	110	11 00	6	17 00
Cyrus	188	Jacob M. Landis	127	12 70	6	18 70
Fulton City	189	Wm. C. Snyder	136	13 60	6	19 60
Dundee	190	E. C. Hawley	42	4 20	4	8 20
Farmington	192	James M. Tenley	171	17 10	6	23 10
Herrick	193	John Jackson	225	22 50	6	28 50
Freedom	194	Theodore McClure	77	7 70	6	13 70
LaHarpe	195	F. O. Mason	216	21 60	6	27 60
Louisville	196	T. T. Lauchner	228	22 80	6	28 80
King Solomon's	197	Geo. W. Witt	257	25 70	6	31 70
Homer	199	B. F. Conkey	144	14 40	4	18 40
Centralia	201	W. F. Bundy	253	25 30	6	31 30
Lavely	203	C. C. VanMeter	173	17 30	6	23 30
Flora	204	W. A. Moore	235	23 50	6	29 50
Corinthian	205	T. H. Stetler	78	7 80	6	13 80
Fairfield	206	John M. Rapp	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tamaroa	207	A. H. Evans	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wm. B. Warren	209	Chas. F. Watkins	53	5 30	6	11 30
Logan	210	Chas. E. Clarke	156	15 60	6	21 60
Cleveland	211	Howard A. Lamoree	.....	.....	6	6 00
Shipman	212	Joseph Dodson	238	23 80	6	29 80
Ipava	213	J. W. Quillin	206	20 60	6	26 60
Gillespie	214	L. M. Crusson	240	24 00	6	30 00
Newton	216	D. R. Love	222	22 20	6	28 20
Mason	217	John A. Craver	211	21 10	6	27 10
New Salem	218	B. O. Manker	251	25 10	6	31 10
Oakland	219	M. J. Naphew	167	16 70	6	22 70
Mahomet	220	Frank E. Bryan	137	13 70	6	19 70
Leroy	221	I. N. Kaufman	135	13 50	6	19 50
Geo. Washington	222	F. M. Ridenour	134	13 40	6	19 40
Pana	226	Julius Broehl	202	20 20	6	26 20
Columbus	227	W. E. Bates	250	25 00	6	31 00
Lovington	228	P. J. Ecord	168	16 80	6	22 80
Manchester	229	S. E. Akers	232	23 20	6	29 20
New Haven	230	S. T. Smith	298	29 80	6	35 80
Wyanet	231	W. E. Sapp	112	11 20	6	17 20
Farmers	232	James Henley	373	37 30	6	43 30
Blandinsville	233	J. B. Bailey	210	21 00	6	27 00
DuQuoin	234	J. E. Wooters	288	28 80	6	34 80
Dallas City	235	W. N. Byler	223	22 30	6	28 30
Charter Oak	236	Fred Myers	231	23 10	6	29 10
Cairo	237	J. W. Morris	365	36 50	6	42 50
Black Hawk	238	A. D. Barber	242	24 20	6	30 20

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Mt. Carmel	239	Jacob Groff	252	$25 20	$6	$31 20
Western Star	240	J. B. A. Collan.	128	12 80	6	18 80
Shekinah	241	Wm. Hayden	308	30 80	6	36 80
Galva	243	W. A. Grove	140	14 00	6	20 00
Horicon	244	Frank Barker	75	7 50	6	13 50
Greenville	245	Ed. Baumberger	249	24 90	6	30 90
El Paso	246	Louis M. Kerr	118	11 80	6	17 80
Rob Morris	247	Edwin Harris	113	11 30	6	17 30
Golden Gate	248	G. W. Hamilton	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hibbard	249	F. W. Froelich	246	24 60	6	30 60
Robinson	250	F. E. Lathrop	205	20 50	6	26 50
Heyworth	251	Chas. E. Bishop	138	13 80	6	19 80
Aledo	252	James S. Sexton	177	17 70	6	23 70
Avon Harmony	253	Geo. E. Simmons	184	18 40	6	24 40
Aurora	254	H. L. Bunnell	38	3 80	6	9 80
Donnellson	255	R. C. Clark	243	24 30	6	30 30
Warsaw	257	John W. Wetzel	248	24 80	6	30 80
Mattoon	260	O. B. Weber	172	17 20	6	23 20
Amon	261	W. H. Cardiff	139	13 90	6	19 90
Channahon	262	Albert T. Randall	55	5 50	6	11 50
Illinois	263	W. H. Eastman	145	14 50	6	20 50
Franklin Grove	264	G. D. Black	88	8 80	6	14 80
Vermilion	265	George Heileman	140	14 00	6	20 00
Kingston	266	L. M. Morrison	265	26 50	6	32 50
La Prairie	267	John G. Schwartz	234	23 40	6	29 40
Paris	268	C. H. Hodge	160	16 00	6	22 00
Wheaton	269	John H. Ashley.	25	2 50	6	8 50
Levi Lusk	270	S. P. Prescott	92	9 20	6	15 20
Blaney	271	Aaron L. Brown	.....	.....	6	6 00
Carmi	272	C. P. White	286	28 60	6	34 60
Miners	273	W. W. Stillman	165	16 50	6	22 50
Byron	274	Conrad Apgar	83	8 30	6	14 30
Milton	275	N. D. McEvers	259	25 90	6	31 90
Elizabeth	276	Jacob Butler	337	33 70	6	39 70
Accordia	277	G. A. Mueller	.....	.....	6	6 00
Jo Daviess	278	W. F. Conyne	138	13 80	6	19 80
Neoga	279	Henry A. Aldrich	184	18 40	6	24 40
Kansas	280	John F. Lawson	173	17 30	6	23 30
Brooklyn	282	A. Bradshaw	82	8 20	6	14 20
Meteor	283	David Hughes	57	5 70	6	11 70
Catlin	285	G. W. Lilton	130	13 00	6	19 00
Plymouth	286	D. M. Sapp	223	22 30	6	28 30
De Soto	287	Lafe. Elston	302	30 20	6	36 20
Genoa	288	A. C. Senska	59	5 90	6	11 90
Wataga	291	J. H. Merrill	156	15 60	6	21 60
Chenoa	292	J. C. Blackwell	102	10 20	6	16 20
Prophetstown	293	H. A. Sturtevant	129	12 90	6	18 90
Dills	295	Oscar J. Reese.	257	25 70	6	31 70
Quincy	296	S. P. Barnes	263	26 30	6	32 30
Benjamin	297	Jas. K. P. Little	242	24 20	6	30 20
Wauconda	298	C. R. Wells	40	4 00	6	10 00
Mechanicsburg	299	E. E. Farmer	199	19 90	6	25 90
Hinckley	301	A. J. Coster	57	5 70	6	11 70
Durand	302	W. E. Fyler	115	11 50	6	17 50
Raven	303	Geo. R. Schamp	44	4 40	6	10 40
Onarga	305	D. F. Ward	85	8 50	4	12 50
W. C. Hobbs	306	Arthur Elkin	131	13 10	6	19 10
T. J. Pickett	307	W. J. Frisbee	192	19 20	6	25 20
Ashlar	308	G. H. Gils	.....	.....	6	6 00
Harvard	309	S. H. Callender	62	6 20	4	10 20
Dearborn	310	Ira J. Mix	.....	.....	6	6 00
Kilwinning	311	Geo. L. Collins	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ionic	312	S. D. May	170	17 00	6	23 00
York	313	H. G. Hodge	196	19 60	6	25 60
Palatine	314	C. DeWitt Taylor	26	2 60	6	8 60
Erwin	315	Christian Wuerker	257	25 70	6	31 70

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total .....
Abraham Jonas	316	T. N. Bone	99	$ 9 90	$6	$15 90
J. L. Anderson	318	James A. Robertson	226	22 60	6	28 60
Doric	319	E. Cumpson	160	16 00	6	22 00
Creston	320	C. E. Adams	70	7 00	6	13 00
Dunlap	321	A. E. Kennedy	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor	322	G. A. Edwards	185	18 50	6	24 50
Harrisburg	325	James H. Pearce	305	30 50	6	36 50
Industry	327	W. C McKamy, Jr	216	21 60	6	27 60
Altona	330	C. E. Weaver	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mt. Erie	331	M. H. Sheldon	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tuscola	332	Riley J. N. Johnson	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian	333	Geo. M. O'Hara	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner	334	William Dunphy	236	23 60	6	29 60
Schiller	335	John T. Heschong	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Columbia	336	Thos. M. Cummins	349	34 90	6	40 90
Oneida	337	F. Murdock	152	15 20	6	21 20
Saline	339	A. G. Benson	339	33 90	6	39 90
Kedron	340	G. A. Parish	193	19 30	6	25 30
Full Moon	341	F. Steinman	270	27 00	6	33 00
Summerfield	342	Arthur Hecker	282	28 20	6	34 20
Wenona	344	Benjamin Judd	109	10 90	6	16 90
Milledgeville	345	T. P. Ruth	121	12 10	4	16 10
N. D. Morse	346	Adam Wenger	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney	347	W. H. Robinson	137	13 70	6	19 70
Russellville	348	N. M. Tohill	214	21 40	6	27 40
Sublette	349	Chas. H. Ingals	92	9 20	6	15 20
Fairview	350	M. B. Swigle	194	19 40	6	25 40
Tarbolton	351	John Conerus	98	9 80	6	15 80
Groveland	352	Joel T. O'Brien	145	14 50	6	20 50
Kinderhook	353	William G. Smith	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor	354	A. P. Lorton	201	20 10	6	26 10
Marine	355	Oscar H. Gehrs	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hermitage	356	Nathan E. Smith	270	27 00	6	33 00
Orion	358	N. W. Derry	62	6 20	6	12 20
Blackberry	359	Coit Spalding	44	4 40	6	10 40
Princeville	360	A. M. Wilson	148	14 80	6	20 80
Douglas	361	Peter W. Lill	301	30 10	6	36 10
Noble	362	John S. C. Nichols	241	24 10	6	30 10
Horeb	363	C. S. Bristol	163	16 30	6	22 30
Tonica	364	J. E. Hartenbower	109	10 90	6	16 90
Bement	365	Thos. J. Tucker	153	15 30	6	21 30
Arcola	366	T. L. Vradenburg	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford	367	F. U. Plummer	161	16 10	6	22 10
Jefferson	368	M. V. B. Montgomery	290	29 00	6	35 00
Newman	369	J. M. Smith	166	16 60	6	22 60
Chambersburg	373	Wm. A Lidgard	246	24 60	6	30 60
Shabbona	374	Wm. Husk	69	6 90	6	12 90
Aroma	378	H. P. Lowe	61	6 10	6	12 10
Payson	379	J. T. Carr	278	27 80	6	33 80
Liberty	380	S. F. McBride	283	28 30	6	34 30
Gill	382	Thomas Gibbs	223	22 30	6	28 30
LaMoille	383	George W. Graves	93	9 30	6	15 30
Waltham	384	William Wilson	94	9 40	6	15 40
Mississippi	385	D. C. Smith	138	13 80	6	19 80
Bridgeport	386	W. S. Buchanan	231	23 10	6	29 10
El Dara	388	A. Lyons	260	26 00	6	32 00
Kankakee	389	Frank D. Hatch	56	5 60	6	11 60
Ashmore	390	J. E Dudley	178	17 80	6	23 80
Tolono	391	Geo. W. Manley	137	13 70	6	19 70
Oconee	392	W. H. Aughinbaugh	210	21 00	6	27 00
Blair	393	H. Burt Perry	.....	.....	6	6 00
Jerseyville	394	Charles E. Miner	262	26 20	6	32 20
Muddy Point	396	Simon O. Beals	180	18 00	6	24 00
Shiloh	397	J. C. Corbus	90	9 00	6	15 00
Kinmundy	398	Calendar Rohrbough	229	22 90	4	26 90
Buda	399	T. A. Zink	118	11 80	6	17 80

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage..	Per Diem.	Total.....
Pacific	400	Lyman A. Jackson	168	$16 80	$6	$22 80
Odell	401	Chas. Finefield	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee	402	L. M. Gross	62	6 20	6	12 20
Mason City	403	Chas. E. Walsh	171	17 10	6	23 10
Batavia	404	Edwin A. Conde	38	3 80	6	9 80
Ramsey	405	J. P. Jepperson	220	22 00	6	28 00
Bethalto	406	Wm. Montgomery	261	26 10	6	32 10
Stratton	408	S. E. Lamb	166	16 60	6	22 60
Thos. J. Turner	409	P. M. Nichols	.....	.....	6	6 00
Mithra	410	John Daub	.....	.....	6	6 00
Hesperia	411	D. A. Arnold	.....	.....	6	6 00
Bollen	412	W. C. Graham	137	13 70	6	19 70
Evening Star	414	Thos. H. Briggs	109	10 90	6	16 90
Lawn Ridge	415	Owen W. Hurd	140	14 00	6	20 00
Paxton	416	H. B. Henderson	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marseilles	417	M. E. Blanchard	77	7 70	6	13 70
Freeburg	418	Phillip Conrath	303	30 30	6	36 30
Reynoldsburg	419	Thos. H. Taylor	316	31 60	6	37 60
Oregon	420	G. M. Dwight	90	9 00	6	15 00
Washburn	421	M. L. Harper	127	12 70	6	18 70
Landmark	422	Chas. F. Collins	...	.....	6	6 00
Lanark	423	H. Reid Staley	121	12 10	6	18 10
Exeter	424	Rufus Funk	232	23 20	6	29 20
Scottville	426	J. A. Turner	225	22 50	6	28 50
Red Bud	427	Francis Kemp	318	31 80	6	37 80
Sunbeam	428	J. V. Jones	53	5 30	6	11 30
Chebanse	429	John Burrill	65	6 50	6	12 50
Kendrick	430	Jay Brown	248	24 80	6	30 80
Summit	431	Geo. F. Towne	177	17 70	6	23 70
Murrayville	432	M. V. B Wyatt	227	22 70	6	28 70
Annawan	433	John Straley	152	15 20	6	21 20
Makanda	434	J. P. Schwartz	316	31 60	6	37 60
Philo	436	John Schafer, Jr	152	15 20	6	21 20
Chicago	437	Nathan Hefter	...	.....	6	6 00
Camargo	440	D. A. Ward	156	15 60	6	21 60
Sparland	441	T. VanAntwerp	130	13 00	6	19 00
Casey	442	D. C. Sturdevant	192	19 20	6	25 20
Hampshire	443	Geo. H. York	51	5 10	4	9 10
Cave-in-Rock	444	Chas. B. Frayser	333	33 30	6	39 30
Chesterfield	445	J. M. Phelps	235	23 50	6	29 50
Watseka	446	Chas. E. Barber	77	7 70	6	13 70
S. D. Monroe	447	L. C. Conover	219	21 90	6	27 90
Yates City	448	Edmund Rogers	165	16 50	2	18 50
Mendon	449	S. H. Bradley	264	26 40	6	32 40
Loami	450	Joseph Jones	202	20 20	6	26 20
Bromwell	451	I. L. Long	193	19 30	6	25 30
New Hartford	453	James F. Shelton	262	26 20	6	32 20
Maroa	454	David Rainey	162	16 20	6	22 20
Irving	455	J. W. Hook	233	23 30	6	29 30
Nokomis	456	A. J. Williford	223	22 30	6	28 30
Moscow	457	W. Y. Davis	340	34 00	6	40 00
Blazing Star	458	Arch Bourm	332	33 20	6	39 20
Jeffersonville	460	Frank M. Long	251	25 10	6	31 10
Plainview	461	Robert Morrison	234	23 40	6	29 40
Tremont	462	L. M. Hobart	153	15 30	6	21 30
Palmyra	463	Frank Watson	221	22 10	6	28 10
Denver	464	E. E. Mock	248	24 80	6	30 80
Huntsville	465	Geo. W. Harris	232	23 20	6	29 20
Cobden	466	E. D. Lawrence	323	32 30	6	38 30
South Macon	467	J. S. Edmonson	180	18 00	6	24 00
Cheney's Grove	468	J. W. Riggs	118	11 80	6	17 80
McLean	469	C. C. Aldrich	141	14 10	2	16 10
Rantoul	470	Ed. Swedberg	114	11 40	6	17 40
Kendall	471	Geo. F. Hoadley	50	5 00	6	11 00
Amity	472	C. E. Norris	30	3 00	6	9 00
Gordon	473	Chas. Schacht	258	25 80	6	31 80

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per Diem.	Total.
Columbia	474	M. G. Nixon	295	$29 50	$6	$35 50
Walshville	475	A. T. Strange	239	23 90	6	29 90
Manito	476	David C. White	164	16 40	6	22 40
Rutland	477	W. O. Ensign	114	11 40	6	17 40
Wyoming	479	Robert C. Jordon	138	13 80	6	19 80
Momence	481	Edward J. Neil	50	5 00	4	9 00
Lexington	482	J. E. Covey	110	11 00	6	17 00
Edgewood	484	Joseph Danks	214	21 40	6	27 40
Xenia	485	Thos. W. Kepley	244	24 40	6	30 40
Bowen	486	G. F. Warner	244	24 40	6	30 40
Andrew Jackson	487	Geo. W Willard	326	32 60	6	38 60
Clay City	488	W. S. Rothwell	242	24 20	6	30 20
Cooper	489	H. A. Eidson	213	21 30	6	27 30
Shannon	490	W. Scott Cowen	121	12 10	6	18 10
Martin	491	M. J. Platt	170	17 00	6	23 00
Libertyville	492	J. G. Lee	32	3 20	6	9 20
Tower Hill	493	S. W. Dutton	204	20 40	6	26 40
Bath	494	J. H. Diecker	191	19 10	6	25 10
Stone Fort	495	J. H Blackman	318	31 80	6	37 80
Tennessee	496	J. W. Aiken	212	21 20	6	27 20
Alma	497	W. H. Stephens	305	30 50	6	36 50
Murphysboro	498	John M. Herbert	316	31 60	6	37 60
St. Paul	500	Phillip J. Slenker	185	18 50	6	24 50
Stark	501	Andrew Jackson	146	14 60	6	20 60
Woodhull	502	Wm. O. Taylor	154	15 40	6	21 40
Odin	503	E E Fyke	244	24 40	6	30 40
East St. Louis	504	S. A. White	280	28 00	6	34 00
O. H. Miner	506	John B. Salkeld	76	7 60	6	13 60
Home	508	Chas. H. Lunt	...	.....	6	6 00
Parkersburg	509	W. H. Griffin	243	24 30	6	30 30
J. D. Moody	510	S. C. Swalley	258	25 80	6	31 80
Clintonville	511	E. C. Hawley	39	3 90	6	9 90
Wade-Barney	512	Joseph B. Holmes	126	12 60	6	18 60
Bradford	514	James M. Morris	129	12 90	6	18 90
Andalusia	516	Beniamin Dill	172	17 20	6	23 20
Litchfield	517	H. F. Kayser	231	23 10	6	29 10
Abraham Lincoln	518	H. L. Kampen	186	18 60	6	24 60
Roseville	519	H S. Colvin	191	19 10	6	25 10
Anna	520	J. F. Williford	329	32 90	6	38 90
Illiopolis	521	B. J. Dorrell	186	18 60	6	24 60
Monitor	522	E. M. Swan	37	3 70	6	9 70
Chatham	523	W. J. Smith	194	19 40	6	25 40
Evans	524	Geo. H. Quinlan	12	1 20	6	7 20
Delia	525	John R. Hand	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant	526	Monroe A. Smith	...	.....	6	6 00
Rossville	527	Chas. Schumate	105	10 50	6	16 50
Minooka	528	William Bedford	51	5 10	6	11 10
Adams	529	Melvin W. Bowker	283	28 30	6	34 30
Maquon	530	J. H. Wagner	173	17 30	6	23 30
Ashton	531	Wm Vaughn	84	8 40	6	14 40
Seneca	532	F. W. Kohrt	72	7 20	4	11 20
Altamont	533	J. A. Sprinkle	211	21 10	6	27 10
Cuba	534	F. M. Mosher, Jr	192	19 20	6	25 20
Sherman	535	Wm. M. Smith	165	16 50	6	22 50
Plainfield	536	A. E. Mottinger	41	4 10	6	10 10
J. R. Gorin	537	A. M. Tobler	141	14 10	4	18 10
Chatsworth	539	O. H. Brigham	96	9 60	6	15 60
Harlem	540	Francis M. Sherman	8	80	6	6 80
Sigel	541	T. P. Mautz	195	19 50	6	25 50
Towanda	542	F. M. Moats	120	12 00	4	16 00
Cordova	543	William Cool	152	15 20	6	21 20
Virginia	544	John L. Elkin	210	21 00	6	27 00
Valley	547	Thos. R. Lees	174	17 40	6	23 40
Apple River	548	M. Maynard	144	14 40	6	20 40
Sharon	550	R. E. Kenney	122	12 20	6	18 20
Long Point	552	A. H. Bane	95	9 50	6	15 50

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Plum River	554	J. L. Tyrrell	126	$12 60	$4	$16 60
Humboldt	555	Geo. H. Pruett	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson	556	Geo. McDaniel	196	19 60	6	25 60
Lessing	557	Franz Falk	.....	.....	4	4 00
Leland	558	W. G. Cove	67	6 70	6	12 70
Thomson	559	J. A. Garr	143	14 30	6	20 30
Madison	560	Robt. Alsop	255	25 50	6	31 50
Villa Ridge	562	S. H. Graves	353	35 30	6	41 30
Winslow	564	August Neusus	133	13 30	6	19 30
Pleasant Hill	565	M. V. Shive	262	26 20	6	32 20
Albany	566	James Hugunin	144	14 40	6	20 40
Frankfort	567	L. B. Garland	314	31 40	6	37 40
Time	569	W. H. Pringle	260	26 00	6	32 00
Jacksonville	570	John Rottger	215	21 50	6	27 50
Bardolph	572	Nathaniel H. Jackson	197	19 70	6	25 70
Gardner	573	J. F. Peck	65	6 50	6	12 50
Pera	574	W. H. Walker	108	10 80	6	16 80
Capron	575	Alex. Vance	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon	576	Andrew Moore	291	29 10	6	35 10
Viola	577	Fred H. Schram	168	16 80	6	22 80
Prairie City	578	Geo. B. Willan	190	19 00	6	25 00
Elbridge	579	W. H. Stubbs	171	17 10	6	23 10
Hazel Dell	580	C. G. Cochran	199	19 90	6	25 90
Dongola	581	Jasper A. Dillow	338	33 80	6	39 80
Shirley	582	H. L. Jackson	132	13 20	6	19 20
Highland	583	Timothy Grauz	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper	584	Eugene W. Welch	163	16 30	6	22 30
Fisher	585	Wayland B. Lowe	194	19 40	6	25 40
Princeton	587	D. H. Dean	105	10 50	6	16 50
Troy	588	Elias Burk	279	27 90	6	33 90
Fairmount	590	J. W. Wright	137	13 70	6	19 70
Fieldon	592	Wesley Park	272	27 20	4	31 20
Miles Hart	595	E. L. McLain	182	18 20	6	24 20
National	596	Frank S. Warner	.....	.....	6	6 00
Cerro Gordo	600	Geo. W. Dilling	162	16 20	6	22 20
Laclede	601	R. M. Carroll	225	22 50	6	28 50
Watson	602	J. C. Tremble	206	20 60	6	26 60
Clark	603	E. C. Rockwood	190	19 00	6	25 00
Hebron	604	D. A. Clary	73	7 30	6	13 30
Streator	607	Samuel McFeely	93	9 30	6	15 30
Piper	608	T. J. Sowers	91	9 10	6	15 10
Sheldon	609	Geo. S. Hummer	85	8 50	6	14 50
Union Park	610	Edward E. Roth	. .	.....	4	4 00
Lincoln Park	611	Hugh R. Ritchie	...	.....	6	6 00
Rock River	612	E. K. Jenkins	110	11 00	6	17 00
Patoka	613	J. I. Buss	247	24 70	6	30 70
Forrest	614	O. F. Clark	93	9 30	6	15 30
Wadley	616	B. F. McClain	227	22 70	6	28 70
Good Hope	617	E. N. Campbell	200	20 00	6	26 00
Basco	618	Jacob C. Schlosser	246	24 60	6	30 60
Berwick	619	F. M Devoss	173	17 30	6	23 30
New Hope	620	Wm. G. McCann	179	17 90	6	23 90
Hopedale	622	J. H. Crawford	149	14 90	6	20 90
Locust	623	J. S. C. Cussins	210	21 00	6	27 00
Union	627	I. J. Rich	339	33 90	6	39 90
Tuscan	630	William Dudley	305	30 50	6	36 50
Norton	631	L. B. Gifford	80	8 00	6	14 00
Ridge Farm	632	J. T. York	142	14 20	6	20 20
E. F. W. Ellis	633	W. G. Robertson	87	8 70	6	14 70
Rochester	635	J. M. Bell	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone	636	James Barnhart	40	4 00	6	10 00
Keystone	639	C. C. Hartman	.....	.....	6	6 00
Comet	641	B. N. Ewing	144	14 40	6	20 40
Apollo	642	Geo. W. Coss	.....	.....	6	6 00
Oblong City	644	Zack Wirt	216	21 60	6	27 60
San Jose	645	M. Bollan	163	16 30	6	22 30

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Somonauk	646	H. C. Banzet	61	$ 6 10	$6	$12 10
Blueville	647	S. L. Reefy	202	20 20	6	26 20
Camden	648	Vinson Anderson	239	23 90	6	29 90
Hinsdale	649	C. H. Cushing.	18	1 80	4	5 80
Atwood	651	J. T. A. Edmonson	160	16 00	6	22 00
Greenview	653	Geo. B. Gamble	180	18 00	6	24 00
Yorktown	655	B E. Canavan	121	12 10	6	18 10
Mozart	656	Herman Quosick	126	12 60	4	16 60
Lafayette	657	Tiffin Jenkins	333	33 30	6	39 30
Rock Island	658	Emil Beck	162	16 20	6	22 20
Lambert	659	C. A. Wilcox	263	26 30	4	30 30
Grand Chain	660	Chas. M. Gaunt	353	35 30	6	41 30
South Park	662	R. H Garrigue	6	60	6	6 60
Phœnix	663	James Jones	158	15 80	6	21 80
Mayo	664	James A. McCorkle	223	22 30	6	28 30
Greenland	665	Geo. W. Tipsword	214	21 40	6	27 40
Crawford	666	M. T Riegel	214	21 40	6	27 40
Erie	667	John F. Dickinson	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie	668	S. W. Cash	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder	669	Max E. Gemeinhardt	.....	.....	6	6 00
Fillmore	670	G. A. Richmond	233	23 30	6	29 30
Eddyville	672	Ely Warren	333	33 30	6	39 30
Normal	673	J. S Garrett	124	12 40	6	18 40
Pawnee	675	J Frank Clayton	203	20 30	6	26 30
A. O. Fay	676	D. A Holmes	23	2 30	6	8 30
Enfield	677	A. P. Goudy	276	27 60	6	33 60
Illinois City	679	Joseph Ryan	187	18 70	6	24 70
Clement	680	Peter Jackson	171	17 10	6	23 10
Morrisonville	681	J. M. Pence	211	21 10	6	27 10
Blue Mound	682	David McKeag, Jr.	184	18 40	4	22 40
Burnside	683	Peter Jackson	225	22 50	6	28 50
Gallatia	684	D B. Grattan	307	30 70	4	34 70
Rio	685	G W. Ernst	163	16 30	6	22 30
Garfield	686	John Johnston	.....	.....	6	6 00
Orangeville	687	D. A. Schock	126	12 60	6	18 60
Clifton	688	Peter Wright	69	6 90	6	12 90
Iola	691	A. L. Cochran	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond	692	James A. Bradley	220	22 00	6	28 00
Herrin's Prairie	693	A. A McMurray	321	32 10	6	38 10
Shiloh Hill	695	Theodore Gillespie	315	31 50	6	37 50
Belle Rive	696	W. R. Ross	293	29 30	6	35 30
Richard Cole	697	R. D. Pugh	...	.....	6	6 00
Hutton	698	John A. Hoseney	194	19 40	6	25 40
Pleasant Plains	700	Silas Salzenstein	201	20 10	6	26 10
Temple Hill	701	J. M. McCulloch	380	38 00	6	44 00
Alexandria	702	James R. McCall	172	17 20	4	21 20
Braidwood	704	F. M. Muhlig	57	5 70	6	11 70
Ewing	705	Will C. Link	298	29 80	6	35 80
Joppa	706	R. R. Jones	208	20 80	6	26 80
Circle	707	Frank Schulhoff	172	17 20	6	23 20
Star	709	R. E. Smith	99	9 90	6	15 90
Farmer City	710	S. B Garver	130	13 00	6	19 00
Providence	711	Lafayette Hopkins	10	1 00	6	7 00
Collinsville	712	F. C. Atwell	286	28 60	6	34 60
Johnsonville	713	A. H. Borah	252	25 20	6	31 20
Newtown	714	John W. Johnston	134	13 40	6	19 40
Elvaston	715	N M. Wetzell	239	23 90	6	29 90
Arcana	717	Hugh Davidson	.....	.....	6	6 00
May	718	Wm. M. Boyd	284	28 40	6	34 40
Chapel Hill	719	John Jack	323	32 30	6	38 30
Rome	721	R. F. Casey	271	27 10	6	33 10
Walnut	722	T H. Irvin	110	11 00	6	17 00
Omaha	723	H. P. Blackard	291	29 10	6	35 10
Chandlerville	724	Herman Rethorn	201	20 10	6	26 10
Rankin	725	B. R. Cole	111	11 10	6	17 10
Golden Rule	726	C. E. Cruikshank	.....	.....	6	6 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Raritan	727	W. M. Mason	202	20 20	$4	24 20
Waterman	728	Harry Bradbury	64	6 40	6	12 40
Lake Creek	729	J. M. Casey	320	32 00	6	38 00
Eldorado	730	S. A Whitley	297	29 70	6	35 70
Carman	732	R. A. Lomax	213	21 30	6	27 30
Gibson	733	Timothy Ross	110	11 00	6	17 00
Morning Star	734	C. N Henkle	182	18 20	6	24 20
Sheridan	735	Albert Gransden	66	6 60	6	12 60
Arrowsmith	737	A. G. Barnes	126	12 60	6	18 60
Saunemin	738	J. M Lish	83	8 30	6	14 30
Lakeside	739	Abraham L. Thomas	....	.....	6	6 00
New Holland	741	T. B. Williams	168	16 80	6	22 80
Danvers	742	Andrew Cook	136	13 60	6	19 60
Scott Land	743	Warren Newcomb	151	15 10	6	21 10
Goode	744	J. D. Bellamy	295	29 50	6	35 50
Winnebago	745	Jas. L McLain	94	9 40	6	15 40
Weldon	746	John A. Lisenby	143	14 30	6	20 30
Centennial	747	Lincoln D. Boomer	142	14 20	6	20 20
Alta	748	D. E. Potter	155	15 50	6	21 50
Akin	749	J. J. Bundy	316	31 60	6	37 60
Lyndon	750	John Roberts	123	12 30	6	18 30
Allendale	752	J. B. Wright	242	24 20	6	30 20
Ogden	754	Simon Holmes	143	14 30	6	20 30
Pre-emption	755	J. H. Seyler	183	18 30	6	24 30
Hardinsville	756	J. M. Donnell	218	21 80	6	27 80
Verona	757	Fred Harford	74	7 40	6	13 40
Mystic Star	758	C. Thatcher	....	.....	6	6 00
Orel	759	William Brown	276	27 60	6	33 60
Van Meter	762	Walter Hence	195	19 50	6	25 50
Crete	763	W. C. Trowbridge	30	3 00	4	7 00
Sullivan	764	D. G. Lindsay	176	17 60	6	23 60
Palace	765	A. Handley	12	1 20	6	7 20
Littleton	766	Lewis F. Miller	237	23 70	6	29 70
Mizpah	768	Herman R. Meyers	....	.....	6	6 00
St. Elmo	769	P. M. Johnston	217	21 70	6	27 70
La Grange	770	J. W. Ward	15	1 50	6	7 50
Bay City	771	W. S. Mosley	384	38 40	6	44 40
New Burnside	772	T. C. Wise	323	32 30	6	38 30
Mansfield	773	Joseph V. Champion	131	13 10	6	19 10
Lake View	774	T. A. Broadbent	5	50	6	6 50
Grand Crossing	776	Willis Wilson	10	1 00	6	7 00
Ravenswood	777	Gordon Bailey	6	60	6	6 60
Gurney	778	H. C. Johnson	351	35 10	6	41 10
Wright's Grove	779	W. W. Boone	5	50	4	4 50
Siloam	780	Hosea W. Wells	...	.....	6	6 00
Colchester	781	C. B. Horrell	211	21 10	6	27 10
Potomac	782	J. A. Littler	121	12 10	6	18 10
Constantia	783	Wm. Raecke	....	.....	6	6 00
Beacon Light	784	Fred A. Rich	10	1 00	6	7 00
Stanford	785	M. Gerbrick	139	13 90	6	19 90
Riverton Union	786	A. E. Miller	191	19 10	6	25 10
Morris	787	August J. Weinel	303	30 30	6	36 30
Lerna	788	W. L. Funkhouser	178	17 80	6	23 80
Auburn Park	789	Peter H. Peck	8	80	6	6 80
Pittsfield	790	R. S. Salee	246	24 60	6	30 60
Broadlands	791	Walter H. Towne	156	15 60	6	21 60
Calhoun	792	W. W. Pulliam	272	27 20	6	33 20
A. T. Darrah	793	S. G Jarvis	157	15 70	6	21 70
Tadmor	794	J. A. Oxford	330	33 00	6	39 00
Myrtle	795	Arthur G. Goodridge	7	70	6	6 70
E. M. Husted	796	John A. Wolfe	236	23 60	6	29 60
Normal Park	797	E. F. Stevens	....	.....	6	6 00
Sidell	798	Harry L. Freeman	147	14 70	6	20 70
Colfax	799	Z. Taylor	120	12 00	6	18 00
Kenwood	800	T. A. Ford	....	.....	6	6 00
Sangamon	801	John Odell	124	12 40	6	18 40

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Williamson	802	W. H. Perry	317	31 70	$6	$37 70
Neponset	803	Ben F. Stuart	123	12 30	6	8 30
Kensington	804	Alex McLachlan	.....	.....	6	6 00
S. M. Dalzell	805	S. M. Dalzell	108	10 80	6	16 80
Nebo	806	I. L. Lemmon	260	26 00	6	32 00
Royal	807	H. C. Vise	316	31 60	6	37 60
Cornland	808	E A Day	187	18 70	6	24 70
Gillham	809	Delbert Guile	253	25 30	6	31 30
Tracy	810	E. D. Petrie	.....	.....	6	6 00
Melvin	811	E. B. Perry	100	10 00	6	14 00
DeLand	812	E J. Hamma	150	15 00	6	21 00
Sigwalt	813	W. Frank Sigwalt	...	.....	6	6 00
Ohio	814	L. N. Parsons	103	10 30	6	16 30
Lawn	815	J C. Blair	.....	.....	4	4 00
Ridgway	816	R. A Bruce	299	29 90	6	35 90
Creal Springs	817	H. C. Murrah	336	33 60	6	39 60
Ben Hur	818	Adolph A. Kuhn	.....	.....	4	4 00
Columbian	819	Wm. I. Marshall	....	.....	6	6 00
Henderson	820	James Poe	155	15 50	6	21 50
New Canton	821	James H. Rainwater	292	29 20	6	35 20
Belknap	822	Owen P. Martin	346	34 60	6	40 60

AMENDMENT—To By-Laws, Lost.

R. W. Bro. W. B. Wright called up Amendment No. III to Grand Lodge By-Laws, for consideration, and moved its adoption, which was lost.

Said amendment was to Article XXXII, Section 1, Part Second Grand Lodge By-Laws, and as proposed to be amended would have read as follows:

SECTION 1. No brother shall act as a Grand Lecturer within the State of Illinois unless he shall be a present or actual Past Master, and be commissioned by the Grand Master; nor as Deputy Grand Lecturer, without a commission from the Grand Master.

INSTALLATION—Of Officers.

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier, assisted by M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins as Grand Marshal, installed M. W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard, Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois, and conducted him to his seat in the Grand East, where he was duly proclaimed as such, and received with the Grand Honors of Masonry.

M. W. Grand Master.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge: I tender to you my most sincere and heartfelt thanks. All the energies, all the talents that I possess shall be faithfully employed in guarding the interests of Freemasonry in the State of Illinois.

The M. W. Grand Master announced that the bonds of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary had been received and approved.

INSTALLATION—Continued.

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier, assisted by M. W. Joseph Robbins as Grand Marshal, then installed the following officers:

R. W. Owen Scott ..... *Deputy Grand Master*....Bloomington.
R. W. Edward Cook..... *Senior Grand Warden*....Chicago.
R. W. Charles F. Hitchcock.... *Junior Grand Warden*....Peoria.
R. W. Wiley M. Egan..... *Grand Treasurer*.....Chicago.
R. W. J. H. C. Dill..... *Grand Secretary*.....Bloomington.
R. W. Rev. H. W. Thomas, D D. *Grand Chaplain*.....Chicago.
W. Pleas. T. Chapman..... *Grand Pursuivant*.....Vienna.
W. Walter Watson..... *Grand Standard Bearer*..Mt. Vernon.
W. J. S. McClelland..... *Grand Sword Bearer*.....Decatur.
W. George M. Moulton..... *Senior Grand Deacon*.....Chicago.
W. Andrew J. Benson..... *Junior Grand Deacon*.....Chicago.
W. A. M. Boring..... *Grand Steward*.....Carlinville.
W. Wm. H. Johnson ..... *Grand Steward*.....Wheaton.
W. J. M. Montgomery..... *Grand Steward*.....Rock Island.
Bro. Robert R. Stevens..... *Grand Tyler*.....Chicago.

COMMITTEES.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following Standing Committees:

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

D. C. Cregier, James A. Hawley, Daniel M. Browning, John C. Smith, John M. Pearson.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Monroe C. Crawford, Joseph E. Dyas, W. S. Cantrell, Geo. W. Hill, Eugene L. Stoker.

CHARTERED LODGES.

Loyal L. Munn, G. H. B. Tolle, Harry Todd, T. H. Humphrey, A. P. Grout.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Henry E. Hamilton, W. H. Curtin, Frank W. Havill, Samuel S. Chance, W. H. Eastman.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

John A. Ladd, Edward S. Mulliner, W. B. Wright.

FINANCE.

E. C. Pace, Gil. W. Barnard, Samuel W. Waddle.

GRAND EXAMINERS.

W. B. Grimes, Pittsfield.
A. B. Ashley, LaGrange.
James John, Chicago.
Joseph E. Evans, Monticello.
John W. Rose, Litchfield.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins presented the following resolution, which, on motion, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge are due and are hereby extended to M. W. Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, for the ability and zeal manifested in the discharge of the onerous duties of the office of Grand Master of Masons, and for the dignity and courtesy with which he has presided over the deliberations.

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier.

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren: As we are about to separate and return to our respective homes, it is natural that we should evince our appreciation of the services of those who are to lay aside the cares and responsibilities of office and assume their places among the rank and file.

To this end the Grand Lodge has, by the resolution just passed, recorded its estimate of the value of the able, dignified and faithful services during the past two years of our retiring Grand Master. But, Most Worshipful Sir, with him retires another officer, who for the past twelve years has served the Craft of Illinois as Grand Secretary, faithfully, efficiently and correctly; one whose genial intercourse and uniform courtesy in all his relations with his brethren have won for him the respect and esteem of all.

I, therefore, move that in the retiring from official station, R. W. Bro. Loyal L. Munn leaves with us pleasant memories of his worth as a man and a Mason, and carries with him assurances of the fraternal consideration of the Grand Lodge, with the best wishes of its members for his future health, happiness and prosperity.

Which was adopted by a rising vote.

R. W. Bro. L. L. Munn.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren: I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this kind and generous expression. I wish to say to the brethren of the Grand Lodge that I retire from my official position with feelings of great satisfaction at the kind manner in which you have treated me from my initial act to the last. You have treated me with more kindness than my feeble efforts were deserving of. I have truly labored with all the diligence and industry I could command, and have endeavored to perform the duties assigned me as best I could. But no doubt there are

others who can perform them much better. I believe no man ever yet did any work so well but what another, with gifts fittingly prepared, could take it up and make improvements thereon. And I hope that that will be the case now. I do hope that the Grand Lodge of Illinois will never have occasion to blush at the acts of any of its Grand Officers from this day to the last note of time.

I wish to thank you, brethren, every one of you, for your many kindnesses and encouraging words. They will be remembered as long as memory lasts.

I have been present at the meetings of this Grand Lodge for thirty-one successive years, and I do not expect to be absent from them in the future, as long as life is spared and health and ability permit, and shall always have the same kindly feelings towards you that you have expressed for me. Again I thank you, from the bottom of my heart.

CLOSED.

At 11:45 o'clock A. M., no further business appearing, the M. W. Grand Master proceeded to close the Grand Lodge in Ample Form.

L. A. Goddard

GRAND MASTER.



Attest:

J. H. C. Dill.

Grand Secretary.

These proceedings have been made up and printed under the supervision of my predecessor, R. W. Bro. L. L. Munn.

J. H. C. DILL,
Grand Secretary.

Districts and District Deputy Grand Masters

FOR THE YEARS 1893-4.

District	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
1	W. K. Forsyth	3100 State St., Chicago.....	"South Chicago," and all that part of Cook county lying *south* of the Chicago River, and *east* of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
2	Daniel J. Avery.....	Home Ins. Building, Chicago...	All that part of West Chicago and the county of Cook lying *south* of the "Fulton Branch" of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., and *west* of the Illinois & Michigan Canal.
3	Joseph H. Dixon.....	240 Chestnut St., Chicago.....	All that part of the city of Chicago and the county of Cook lying *north* of the Fulton Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R.
4	W. D. Jones.....	Aurora, Kane county	Kane, McHenry and Lake.
5	Jacob Krohn.....	Freeport, Stephenson county...	Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson.
6	E. T. E. Becker.....	Mt. Carroll, Carroll county.....	JoDaviess, Carroll and Whiteside.
7	John D. Crabtree.....	Dixon, Lee county.....	Ogle, Lee and DeKalb.
8	John B Fithian	Joliet, Will county	Kendall, DuPage, Will and Grundy
9	Ebenezer Barber.....	Marseilles, LaSalle county	LaSalle and Livingstone.
10	Marshall U. Trimble.....	Princeton, Bureau county.....	Bureau, Putnam, Marshall and Stark.
11	Frank G. Welton.....	Cambridge, Henry county	Henry, Rock Island and Mercer.
12	Joseph V. Harris.....	Canton, Fulton county.....	McDonough, Fulton and Schuyler.
13	Chester E. Allen.....	Galesburg, Knox county.....	Knox, Warren and Henderson.
14	John Lingo	Peoria, Peoria county.....	Peoria, Woodford and Tazewell.
15	Delmar D. Darrah.....	Bloomington, McLean county ..	McLean, DeWitt and Ford.
16	Geo. S. Hummer	Sheldon, Iroquois county.....	Kankakee, Iroquois and Vermilion.
17	Robt. L. McKinlay..... ..	Paris, Edgar county	Champaign, Douglas, Edgar and Coles.
18	Chas. F. Tenney.....	Bement, Piatt county.....	Piatt, Moultrie, Macon and Logan.
19	R. D. Lawrence.....	Springfield, Sangamon county..	Mason, Menard, Sangamon and Cass.
20	C. W. Patterson.....	Pittsfield, Pike county.....	Brown, Morgan, Scott and Pike.
21	W. O. Butler.....	LaHarpe, Hancock county.....	Adams and Hancock.
22	Alex. H. Bell.....	Carlinville, Macoupin county...	Calhoun, Greene, Jersey and Macoupin.
23	W. T. Vandeveer.....	Taylorville, Christian county...	Montgomery, Christian and Shelby
24	H. Gasaway	Marshall, Clark county.....	Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland and Lawrence.
25	C. Rohrbaugh.....	Kinmundy, Marion county.....	Clay, Effingham, Fayette and Marion.
26	H. T. Burnap	Upper Alton, Madison county..	Bond, Clinton and Madison.
27	James Douglas.....	Chester, Randolph county.....	St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph.
28	Thomas C. McKinney...	Carbondale, Jackson county....	Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson and Williamson.
29	James R. Ennis.....	Burnt Prairie, White county.....	Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline and Gallatin.
30	J. M. Jones	New Grand Chain, Pulaski co.	Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

ELECTED AT ITS FORMATION ON THE 6TH OF APRIL, A. D. 1840, AND IN THE FOLLOWING OCTOBER OF THE SAME YEAR, AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER TO THE PRESENT TIME.

When Elected.	GRAND MASTERS.	D. G. MASTERS.	S. G. WARDENS.	J. G. WARDENS.	GRAND TREASURERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.
1840	*Abraham Jonas	*James Adams	*W. S. Vance	*H. Rogers	*Alexander Dunlap	*Wm. B. Warren
1840	Abraham Jonas	James Adams	*Alexander Dunlap	Harrison Dills	*Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1841	Abraham Jonas	*Meredith Helm	Alexander Dunlap	Harrison Dills	Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1842	*Meredith Helm	*Alexander Dunlap	*Levi Lusk	*Joseph N. Ralston	Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1843	*Alexander Dunlap	*Levi Lusk	*William Hodge	*Henry Prather	Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1844	*Levi Lusk	*Carding Jackson	*David Allen	*Nelson D. Morse	Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1845	*Rev. Wm. F. Walker	*Nelson D. Morse	*Edgar R. Bogardus	*John R. Crandall	*James L. Anderson	*Levi Lusk
1846	*Nelson D. Morse	*William Lavely	*John R. Crandall	*Adam Brewer	James L. Anderson	Levi Lusk
1847	*William Lavely	*John R. Crandall	*Joseph C. Ketchum	*Matthias Taylor	*Wm. McMurtry	*William Mitchell
1848	William Lavely	Edward R. Roe	Joseph C. Ketchum	*William C. Hobbs	Wm. McMurtry	William Mitchell
1849	*William C. Hobbs	*John H. Holton	Joseph C. Ketchum	*William E. Russell	Wm. McMurtry	William Mitchell
1850	*C. G. Y. Taylor	*Thomas J. Pickett	*Wm. W. Bennett	*Daniel C. McNeil	Wm. McMurtry	*Wm. B. Warren
1851	*Thomas J. Pickett	*Elias Hibbard	Eli B. Ames	*Carlton Drake	Wm. McMurtry	*Harmon G. Reynolds
1852	Eli B. Ames	*Benjamin L. Wiley	*Isaac R. Diller	*James L. Anderson	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1853	*William B. Warren	*James L. Anderson	*T. O. Wilson	William H. Turner	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1854	*James L. Anderson	*T. O. Wilson	*James H. Hibbard	*Elijah M. Haines	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1855	*William B. Herrick	*James H. Hibbard	Jerome R. Gorin	*William A. Dickey	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1856	*James H. Hibbard	*Jas. V. Z. Blaney	Harrison Dills	*Fergus M. Blair	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1857	Harrison Dills	*James H. Matheny	*Fergus M. Blair	*A. J. Kuykendall	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1858	*Ira A. W. Buck	*Fergus M. Blair	*A. J. Kuykendall	*Silas C. Toler	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1859	Ira A. W. Buck	Fergus M. Blair	A. J. Kuykendall	Silas C. Toler	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1860	Ira A. W. Buck	Fergus M. Blair	A. J. Kuykendall	Silas C. Toler	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1861	*F. M. Blair	*Silas C. Toler	Asa W. Blakesley	John C. Baker	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1862	F. M. Blair	John C. Baker	Jerome R. Gorin	*James C. Luckey	*J. R. Mack	Harmon G. Reynolds
1863	*Thomas J. Turner	Jerome R. Gorin	H. P. H. Bromwell	Edwin F. Babcock	Harrison Dills	Harmon G. Reynolds
1864	Thomas J. Turner	H. P. H. Bromwell	Edwin F. Babcock	*Nathan W. Huntley	Harrison Dills	Harmon G. Reynolds
1865	H. P. H. Bromwell	Jerome R. Gorin	*Nathan W. Huntley	Charles Fisher	Harrison Dills	Harmon G. Reynolds
1866	Jerome R. Gorin	*Nathan W. Huntley	Charles Fisher	*Horace Hayward	Harrison Dills	Harmon G. Reynolds
1867	Jerome R. Gorin	Charles Fisher	DeWitt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley	Harrison Dills	Harmon G. Reynolds

1868	*Harmon G. Reynolds	DeWitt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley	*George E. Lounsbury	Harrison Dills	*Orlin H. Miner
1869	Harmon G. Reynolds	DeWitt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley	George E. Lounsbury	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1870	DeWitt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley	*George E. Lounsbury	*James C. Luckey	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1871	DeWitt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley	George E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1872	James A. Hawley	*George E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1873	James A. Hawley	George E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Harrison Dills	†John F. Burrill
1874	*George E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry E. Hamilton	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1875	George E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry E. Hamilton	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1876	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry E. Hamilton	Rev. William H. Scott	Archibald A. Glenn	John F. Burrill
1877	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry E. Hamilton	Rev. William H. Scott	Archibald A. Glenn	John F. Burrill
1878	*Theodore T. Gurney	Rev. William H. Scott	Louis Ziegler	Daniel M. Browning	*Orlin H. Miner	John F. Burrill
1879	Theodore T. Gurney	Rev. William H. Scott	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	Orlin H. Miner	John F. Burrill
1880	Rev. William H. Scott	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	Henry C. Cleaveland	Wiley M. Egan	John F. Burrill
1881	Rev. William H. Scott	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	Henry C. Cleaveland	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1882	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	Henry C. Cleaveland	*Alex. T. Darrah	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1883	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	*Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1884	John R. Thomas	*Alex T. Darrah	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1885	*Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L Munn
1886	Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1887	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1888	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A Goddard	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1889	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1890	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1891	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1892	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L Munn
1893	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill

* Deceased. † Expelled.

REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama	John Gideon Harris	Montgomery.
Arizona	Charles Atwood Fisk	Globe.
Arkansas		
British Columbia	W. W. Northcott	Victoria.
California	John McMurry	Weaverville.
Canada	Geo. C. Davis	London.
Colorado	Henry M. Teller	Central.
Connecticut	John A. Mix	Yalesville.
Delaware	Samuel W. Kilvington	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	John H. Olcott	Washington.
England	Walter Henry Harris	London.
Florida	James C. Craver	Sutherland.
Georgia	James Whitehead	Warrinton.
Idaho	Thomas C. Maupin	Boise City.
Indiana	Daniel McDonald	Plymouth.
Indian Territory	J. S. Murrow	Atoka.
Iowa	J. C. Dunlavy	Sioux City.
Ireland	Wm. F. Black	
Kansas	Matthew M. Miller	Clay Center.
Kentucky	Edward B. Jones	Paducah.
Louisiana	F. P Stubbs	Monroe.
Manitoba	John Leslie	Winnipeg.
Maine	Joseph A. Locke	Portland.
Maryland	John S Berry	Baltimore.
Michigan	Henry Chamberlain	Three Oaks.
Minnesota	Alcinous V. Davidson	Minneapolis.
Mississippi	Frederic Speed	Vicksburg.
Missouri	Martin Collins	St. Louis.
Montana	Howard B. Wiley	Miles City.
Nebraska	George H. Thummel	Grand Island.
New Brunswick	J. Henry Leonard	Saint John.
New Hampshire	Geo. E. Thompson	Manchester.
New Jersey	Robert M. Moore	Elizabeth.
New Mexico		
New York	Wm. J. McDonald	New York.
Nevada	Charles E. Mack	Virginia.
North Carolina	Hezekiah A. Gudger	Asheville.
North Dakota	James C. Gill	Casselton.
Nova Scotia	Theo. A. Cossman	Halifax.
Ohio	J. W. Iredell, Jr	Cincinnati.
Oregon	W. T. Wright	Union.
Prince Edward Island	Henry M. Aitkin	Charlottetown.
Quebec	Alexander Chrisholm	Montreal.
Rhode Island	Newton D. Arnold	Providence.
Scotland	Colonel Patrick Stirling	Kippenross.
South Australia	John Trail McLean	Adelaide.
South Carolina	John F. Ficken	Charleston.
South Dakota	Oscar S. Gifford	Canton.
Tennessee	A. V. Warr	Rossville.
Texas	B. R. Abernethy	Gonzales.
Utah	James Lowe	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Delos M. Bacon	St. Johnsbury.
Virginia	Beverly R. Wellford. Jr	Richmond.
Washington	Levi Ankeney	Walla Walla.
West Virginia	George E. Showers	Charlestown.
Wisconsin	John W. Laflin	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	Wm. Daley	Buffalo.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia	Adolph Bohme	Berlin.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria	Edward Edwards	Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of South Wales	Rev. W. S. Frackelton	Randwick.

REPRESENTATIVES

OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama	James A. Hawley	Dixon.
Arizona	Monroe C. Crawford	Jonesboro.
Arkansas	Joseph H. Dixon	Chicago.
British Columbia	Loyal L. Munn	Freeport.
California	John McLaren	Chicago.
Canada	Wiley M. Egan	Chicago.
Colorado	James A. Hawley	Dixon.
Connecticut	DeWitt C. Cregier	Chicago.
Delaware	John O'Neill	Chicago.
District of Columbia	DeWitt C. Cregier	Chicago.
England	John C. Smith	Chicago.
Florida	John C. Smith	Chicago.
Georgia	W. J. A. DeLancey	Centralia.
Idaho	Philip Maas	Chicago.
Indiana	DeWitt C. Cregier	Chicago.
Indian Territory	Charles H. Patton	Mt. Vernon.
Iowa	John C. Smith	Chicago.
Ireland	Wiley M. Egan	Chicago.
Kansas	George M. Moulton	Chicago.
Kentucky		
Louisiana	Leroy A. Goddard	Chicago.
Maine	Charles H. Brenan	Chicago.
Manitoba	Jacob Krohn	Freeport.
Maryland	M. B. Iott	Evanston.
Michigan	Joseph E. Dyas	Paris.
Minnesota	Eugene L. Stoker	Evanston.
Mississippi	DeWitt C. Cregier	Chicago.
Missouri	Jerome R. Gorin	Decatur.
Montana	A. B. Ashley	LaGrange.
Nebraska	John M. Palmer	Springfield.
New Brunswick	Malachi Maynard	Apple River.
New Hampshire	Henry E. Hamilton	Chicago.
New Jersey	W. B. Grimes	Pittsfield.
New Mexico	Henry E. Hamilton	Chicago.
New York	Walter A. Stevens	Chicago.
Nevada	John C. Smith	Chicago.
North Carolina	Edward C. Pace	Ashley.
Nova Scotia	L. B. Dixon	Chicago.
Ohio	S. S. Chance	Salem.
Oregon	Frank W. Havill	Mt. Carmel.
Prince Edward Island	E. T. E. Becker	Mt. Carroll.
Quebec	DeWitt C. Cregier	Chicago.
Rhode Island	James A. Hawley	Dixon.
Scotland	Joseph Robbins	Quincy.
South Carolina	Charles H. Patton	Mt. Vernon.
South Australia	William L. Milligan	Ottawa.
South Dakota	Robert L. McKinlay	Paris.
Tennessee	Haswell C. Clarke	Kankakee.
Texas	Edward Cook	Chicago.
Utah	Owen Scott	Bloomington.
Vermont	John L. McCullough	Olney.
Virginia	Daniel M. Browning	Benton.
Washington	John R. Thomas	Metropolis.
West Virginia	Vincent L. Hurlbut	Chicago.
Wisconsin	Gil. W. Barnard	Chicago.
Wyoming	John C. Bagby	Rushville.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia		
United Grand Lodge of South Wales	Wm. Jenkins	Mendota.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria	Wm. Jenkins	Mendota.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

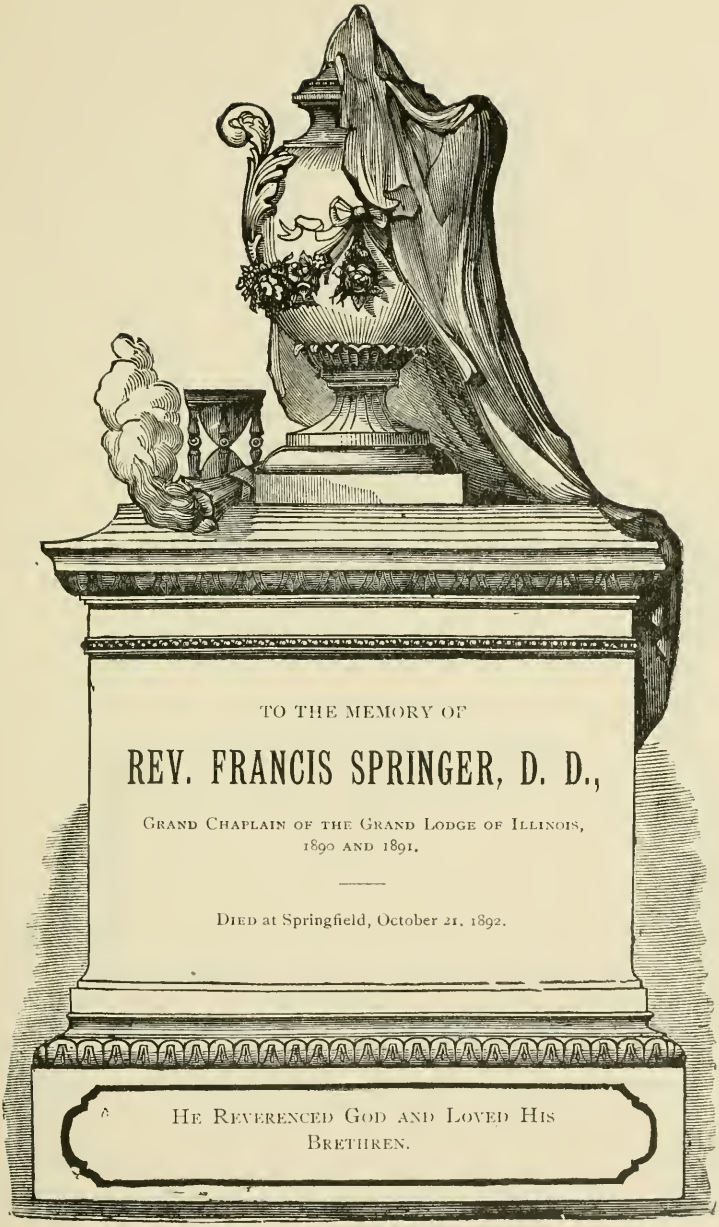
Recognized by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, together with names and addresses of Grand Secretaries.

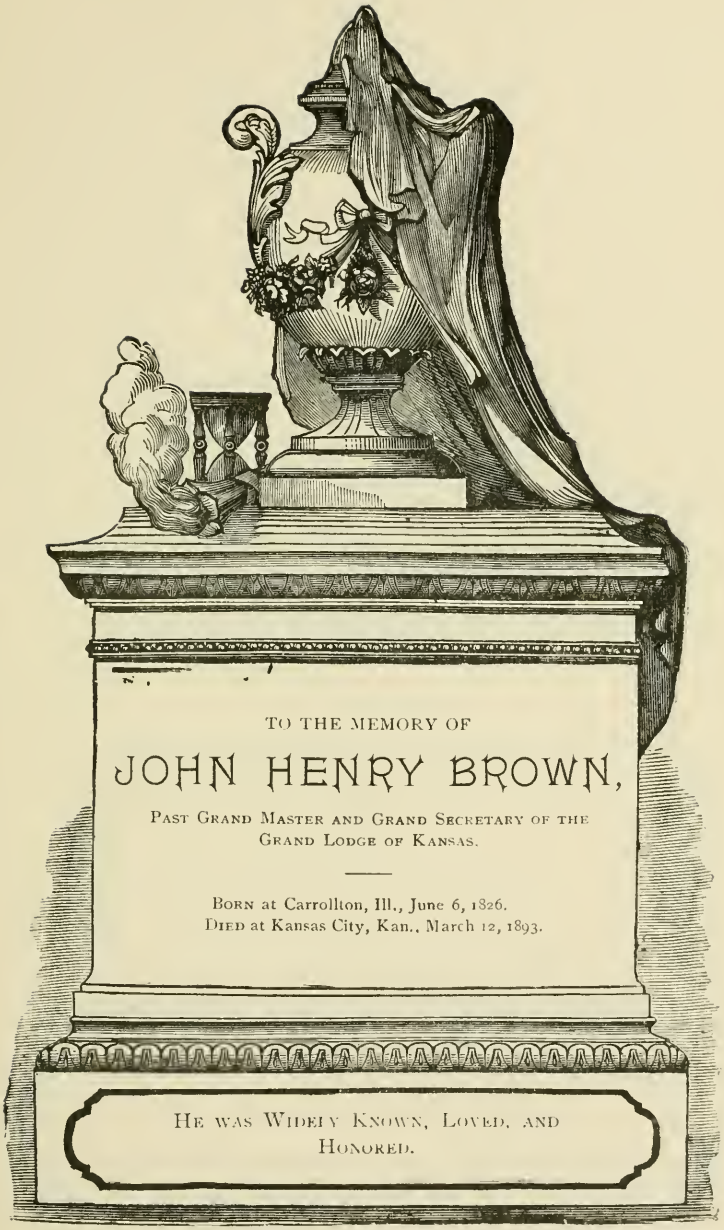
GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alabama	Henry C. Armstrong	Montgomery.
Arizona	George J. Roskruge	Tucson.
Arkansas	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock.
British Columbia	W. J. Quinlan	Victoria.
California	George Johnson	San Francisco.
Canada	J. J. Mason	Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado	Ed. C. Parmalee	Denver.
Connecticut	Joseph K. Wheeler	Hartford.
Delaware	Benj. F. Bartram	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	William R. Singleton	Washington.
England	Edward Letchworth	London.
Florida	Albert J. Russell	Jacksonville.
Georgia	Andrew M. Wohlhin	Macon.
Idaho	James H. Wickersham	Boise City.
Illinois	J. H. C. Dill	Bloomington.
Indiana	William H. Smythe	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	Joseph S. Murrow	Atoka, C. N.
Iowa	Theodore S. Parvin	Cedar Rapids.
Ireland	Archibald St. George, Dep. G. Sec	Dublin.
Kansas	Matthew M. Miller*	Clay Center.
Kentucky	Henry B. Grant	Louisville.
Louisiana	Richard Lambert	New Orleans.
Maine	Stephen Berry	Portland.
Manitoba	William G. Scott	Winnipeg.
Maryland	Jacob H. Medairy	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Sereno D. Nickerson	Boston.
Michigan	J. S. Conover	Coldwater.
Minnesota	Thomas Montgomery	St. Paul.
Mississippi	J. L. Power	Jackson.
Missouri	John D. Vincil	St. Louis.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	William R. Bowen	Omaha.
Nevada	Chauncey N. Noteware	Carson.
New Brunswick	T. N. Robertson	St. John
New Hampshire	George P. Cleaves	Concord.
New Jersey	Thos. H. R. Redway	Trenton.
New Mexico	Alpheus A. Keen	Albuquerque.
New York	Edward M. L. Ehlers	New York.
North Carolina	W. H Bain	Raleigh.
North Dakota	Frank J. Thompson	Fargo.
Nova Scotia	William Ross	Halifax.
Ohio	J. H Bromwell	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	Jas. S Hunt	Stillwater
Oregon	Stephen F Chadwick	Salem.
Pennsylvania	Michael Nisbet	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island	B. Wilson Higgs	Charlottetown.
Quebec	John H. Isaacson	Montreal.
Rhode Island	Edwin Baker	Providence.
Scotland	D. Murray Lyon	Edinburg.
South Australia	J. H. Cunningham	Adelaide.
South Carolina	Charles Inglesby	Charleston.
South Dakota	Chas. T. McCoy	Aberdeen.
Tennessee	John Frizzell	Nashville.
Texas	William F. Swain	Houston.
Utah	Christopher Diehl	Salt Lake City.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria	T. H. Lempriere	Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of New South Wales	Arthur H. Bray	Sidney.
Vermont	Warren G. Reynolds	Burlington.
Virginia	William B. Isaacs	Richmond.
Washington	Thomas M. Reed	Olympia.
West Virginia	Geo. W. Atkinson	Wheeling.
Wisconsin	John W. Laflin	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	Wm. L. Kuykendall	Saratoga.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia	C. W. Linde	Berlin.

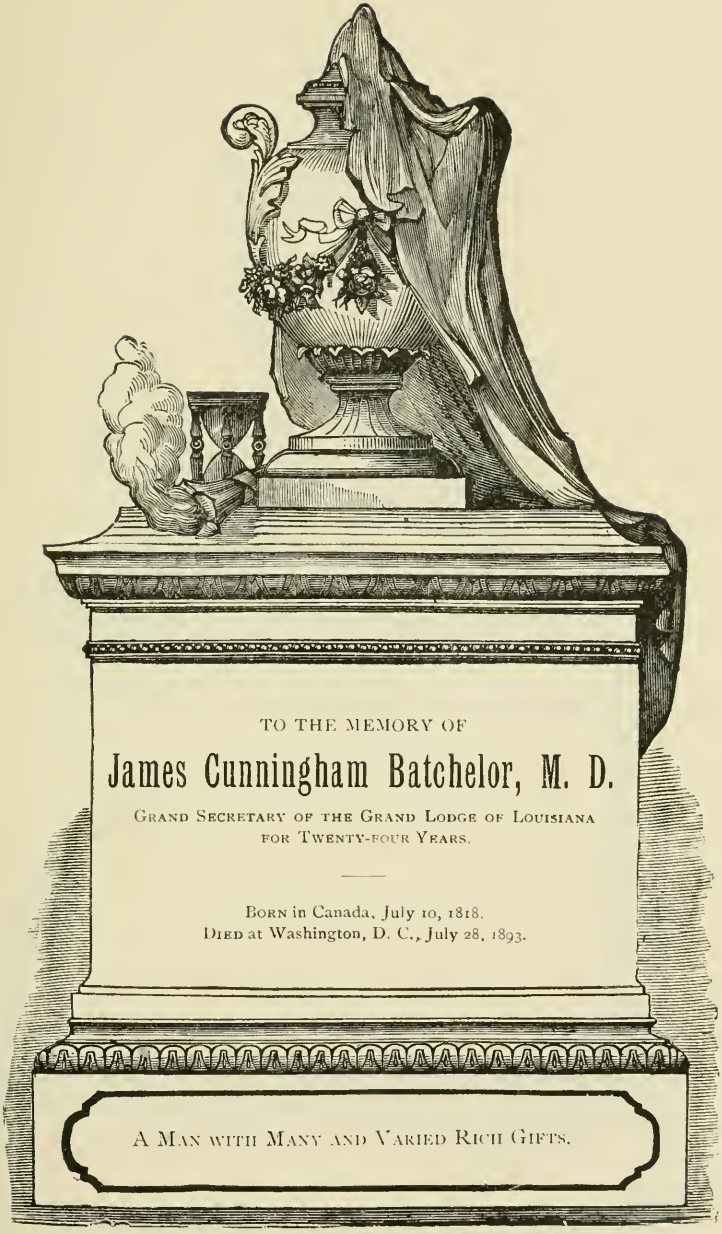
*Acting.

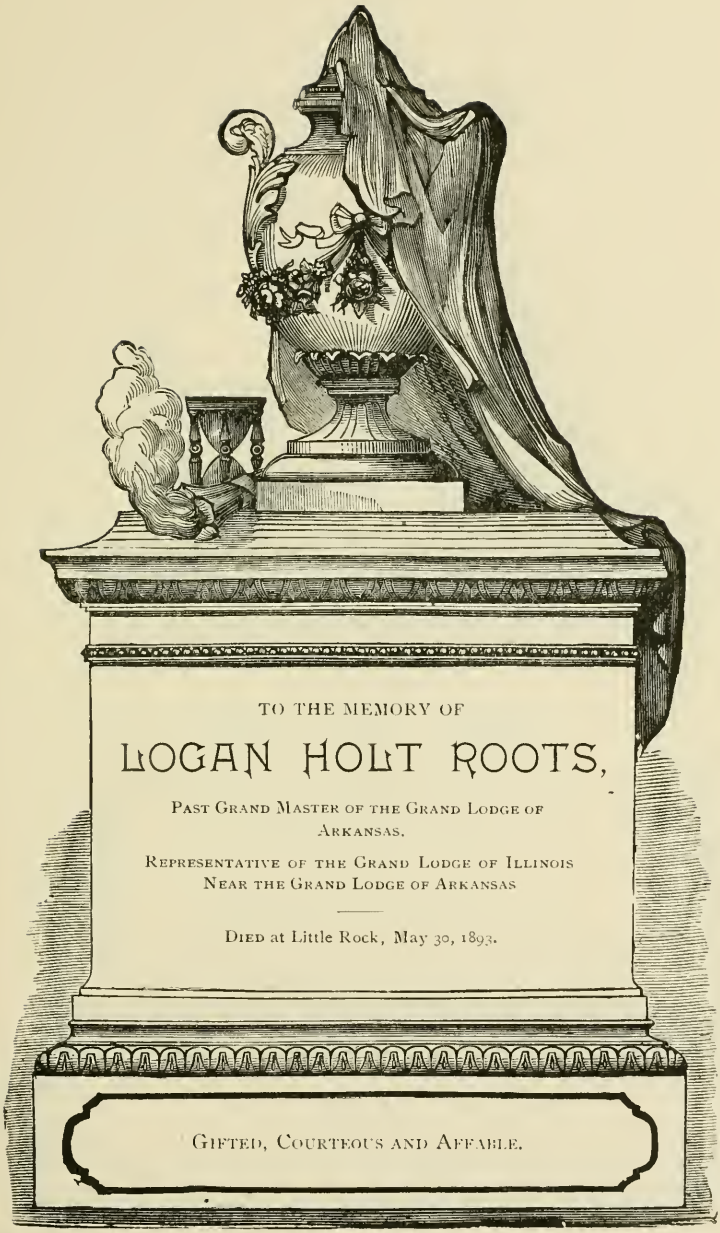
Permanent Members.

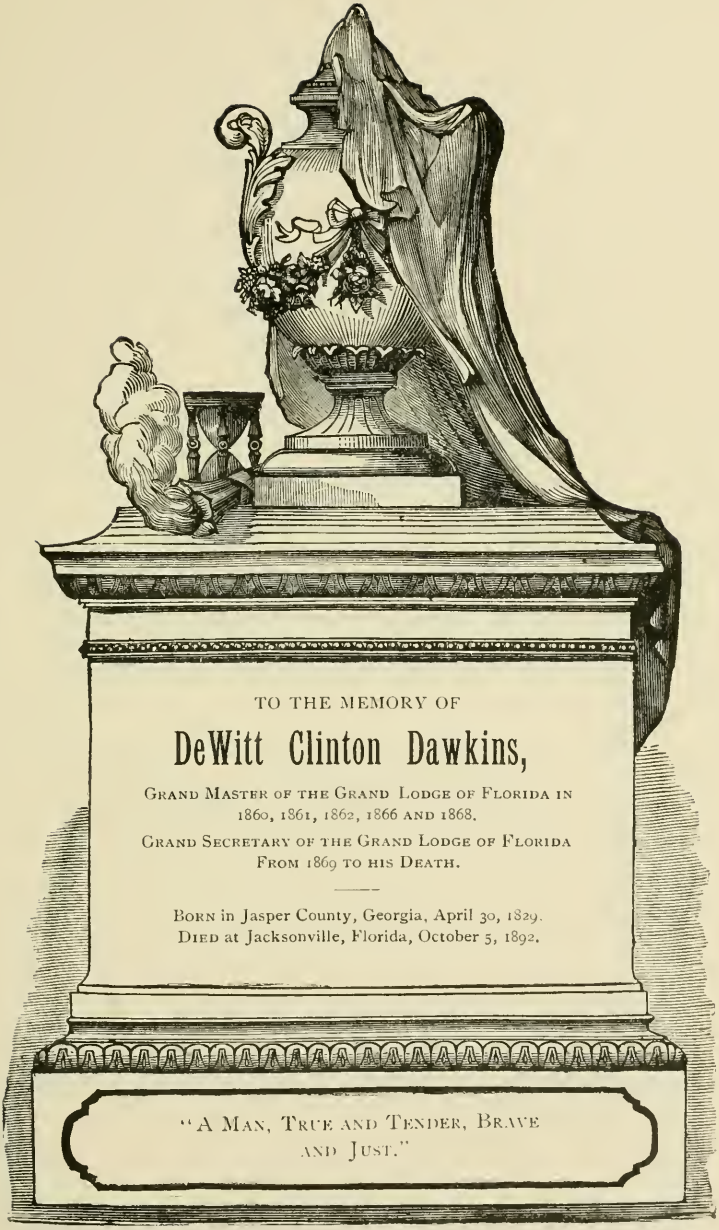
M. W. Bro. Harrison Dills, P. G. M., Bodley, No. 1.
M. W. Bro. Jerome R. Gorin, P. G. M., Macon, No. 8.
M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier, P. G. M., Blaney, No. 271.
M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley, P. G. M., Friendship, No. 7.
M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, P. G. M., Quincy, No. 296.
M. W. Bro. W. H. Scott, P. G. M., Metropolis, No. 91.
M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning, P. G. M., Benton, No. 64.
M. W. Bro. John R. Thomas, P. G. M., Metropolis, No. 91.
M. W. Bro. John C. Smith, P. G. M., Miners, No. 273.
M. W. Bro. John M. Pearson, P. G. M., Piasa, No. 27.
M. W. Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, P. G. M., Jonesboro, No. 111.
M. W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard, G. M., Fellowship, No. 89.
R. W. Bro. Charles Fisher, P. D. G. M., Central, No. 71.
R. W. Bro. W. J. A. DeLancey, P. D. G. M., Centralia, No. 201.
R. W. Bro. Owen Scott, D. G. M., Wade-Barney, No. 512.
R. W. Bro. Asa W. Blakesley, P. S. G. W., Bodley, No. 1.
R. W. Bro. Henry E. Hamilton, P. S. G. W., Lincoln Park, No. 611.
R. W. Bro. Henry C. Cleaveland, P. S. G. W., Trio, No. 57.
R. W. Bro. Edward Cook, S. G. W., Blaney, No. 271.
R. W. Bro. William H. Turner, P. J. G. W., Oriental, No. 33.
R. W. Bro. Charles F. Hitchcock, J. G. W., Temple, No. 46.

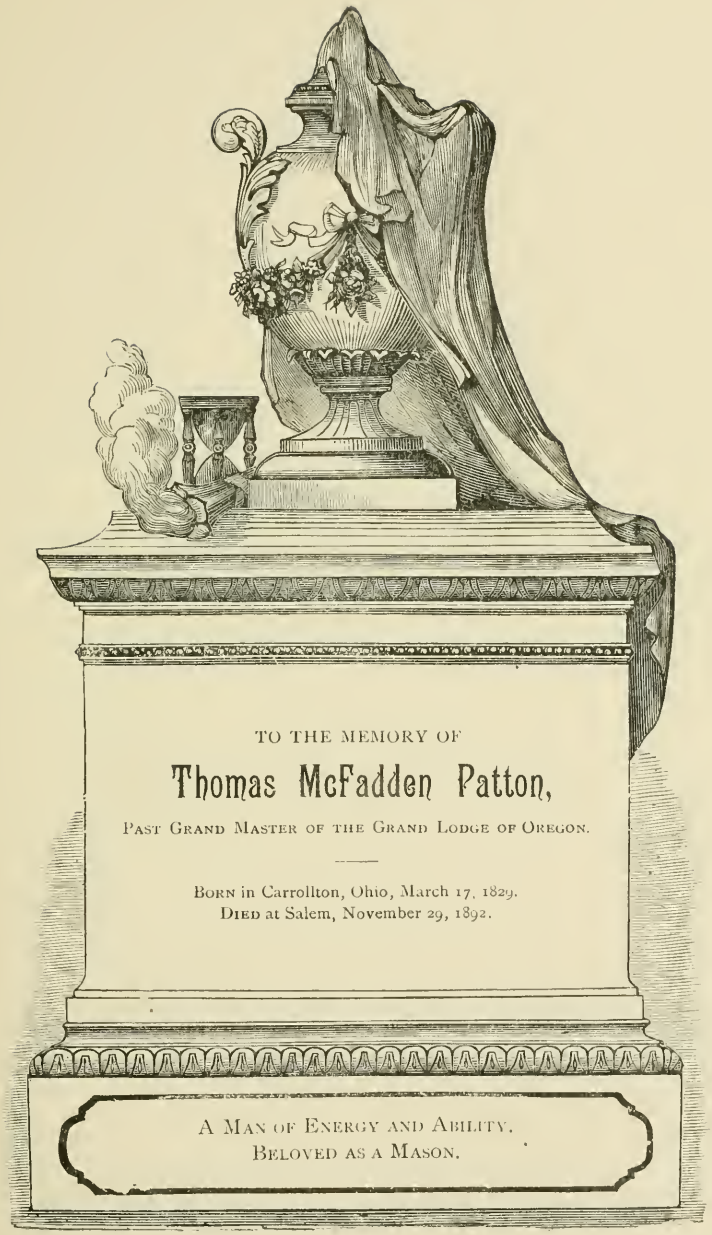

TO THE MEMORY OF
REV. FRANCIS SPRINGER, D. D.,
Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Illinois,
1890 and 1891.
Died at Springfield, October 21, 1892.
He Reverenced God and Loved His
Brethren.

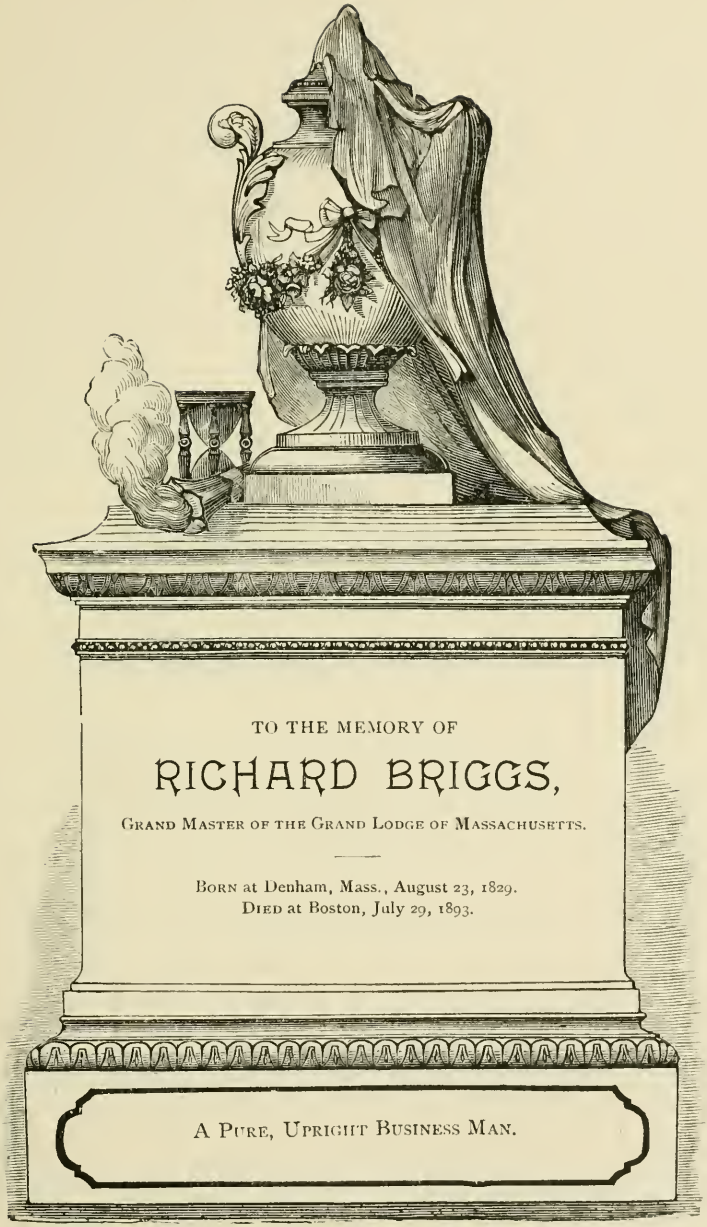

TO THE MEMORY OF
JOHN HENRY BROWN,
Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Kansas.
Born at Carrollton, Ill., June 6, 1826.
Died at Kansas City, Kan., March 12, 1893.
He was Widely Known, Loved, and Honored.

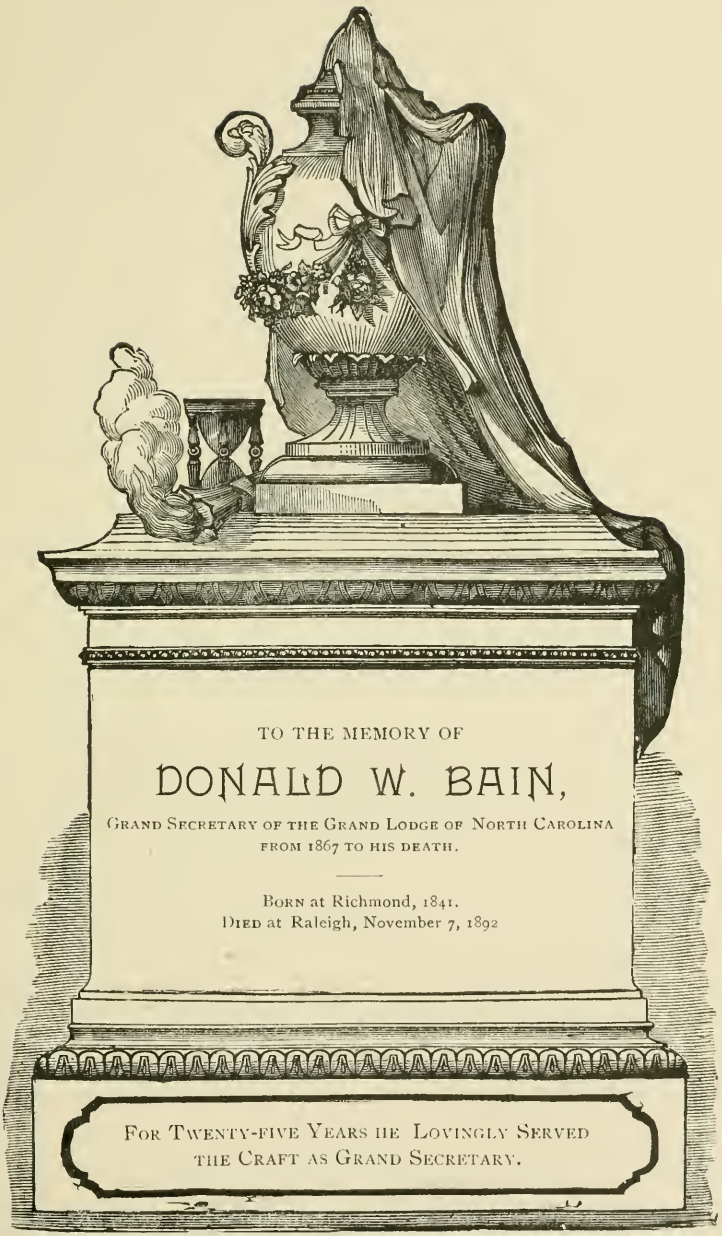

TO THE MEMORY OF
James Cunningham Batchelor, M. D.
Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana
for Twenty-four Years.
Born in Canada, July 10, 1818.
Died at Washington, D. C., July 28, 1893.
A Man with Many and Varied Rich Gifts.

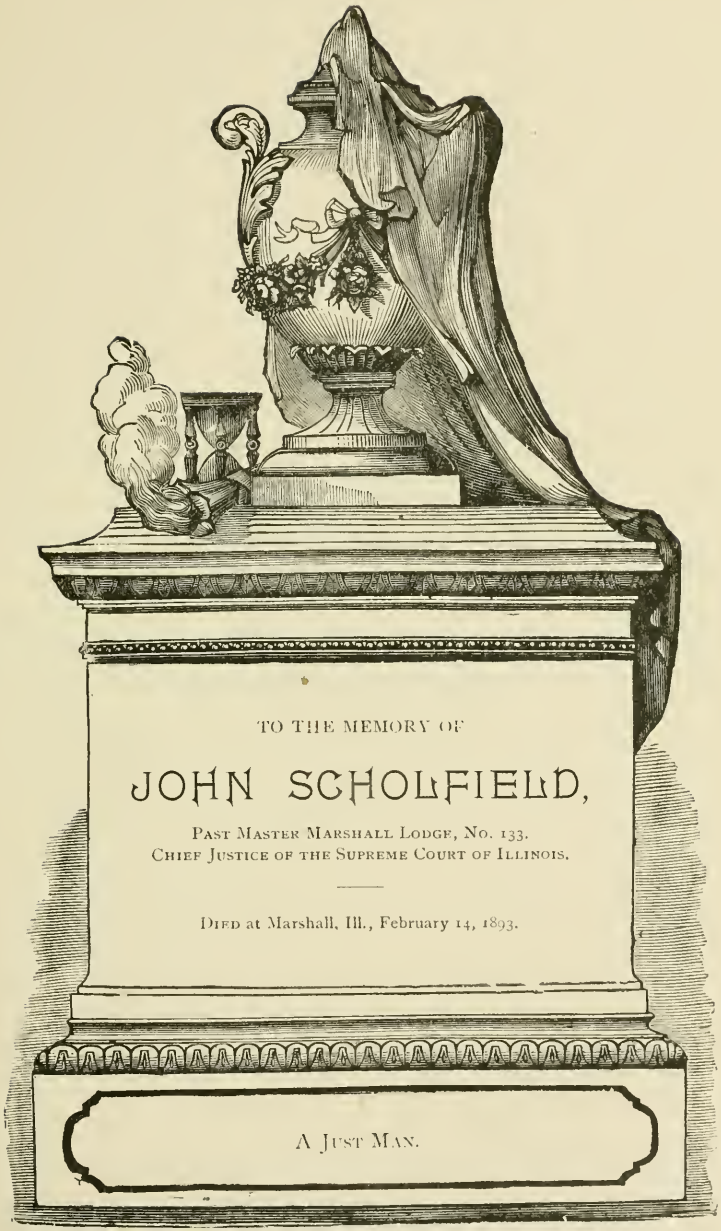

TO THE MEMORY OF
LOGAN HOLT ROOTS,
Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.
Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois Near the Grand Lodge of Arkansas
Died at Little Rock, May 30, 1893.
Gifted, Courteous and Affable.


TO THE MEMORY OF
DeWitt Clinton Dawkins,
Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Florida in 1860, 1861, 1862, 1866 and 1868.
Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Florida From 1869 to his Death.
Born in Jasper County, Georgia, April 30, 1829.
Died at Jacksonville, Florida, October 5, 1892.
"A Man, True and Tender, Brave and Just."


TO THE MEMORY OF
Thomas McFadden Patton,
Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon.
Born in Carrollton, Ohio, March 17, 1829.
Died at Salem, November 29, 1892.
A Man of Energy and Ability.
Beloved as a Mason.


TO THE MEMORY OF
RICHARD BRIGGS,
Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.
Born at Denham, Mass., August 23, 1829.
Died at Boston, July 29, 1893.
A Pure, Upright Business Man.


TO THE MEMORY OF
DONALD W. BAIN,
GRAND SECRETARY OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA
FROM 1867 TO HIS DEATH.
BORN at Richmond, 1841.
DIED at Raleigh, November 7, 1892
FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS HE LOVINGLY SERVED
THE CRAFT AS GRAND SECRETARY.


TO THE MEMORY OF
JOHN SCHOLFIELD,
Past Master Marshall Lodge, No. 133.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois.
Died at Marshall, Ill., February 14, 1893.
A Just Man.

APPENDIX.

PART I.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois Free and Accepted Masons:

In the following pages we have reviewed the proceedings of fifty-four American grand lodges, three of them for two years, being, unfortunately, without the proceedings of New Brunswick and Quebec. We include, also, four of the Australasian group, one of them for two years, but have to regret the absence of New South Wales. We lament, too, the absence of Ireland and Scotland. We have received the Maine proceedings for 1893, but unfortunately too late for review, both on the score of space and time. Indeed, so pressed are we for time that we shall be unable to refer to all the subjects suggesting themselves to us as worthy of being specially recurred to as we have gone over the year's work. We must content ourselves with touching briefly one or two subjects—perhaps but one.

The Masonic Congress which met in Chicago August 14, and continued in session four working days, has occupied the attention of the Craft in the various American jurisdictions to a greater or less degree for the past two years, and its meeting has been anticipated with varying states of mind. Some have looked forward to it with perhaps an unreasonable estimate of its probable influence in promoting ritualistic uniformity. Others indulged the more rational hope that out of it might come a generally nearer consensus among cis-Atlantic jurisdictions upon questions likely to cause friction between independent and sovereign grand bodies, and upon points wherein different usage hinges upon varying interpretations of the fundamental law whose constraint all equally acknowledge. Others still were apprehensive lest plausible novelties might gain a following and pave the way for wider

and wider departures from the original design, ultimating in serious innovations. With a unanimity that was as amusing as it was reassuring, all, optimist and pessimist alike, deemed it necessary to condemn any purpose to form a general grand lodge. The cold shiver which the bare mention of this spook sent down the back of every grand lodge was quite sufficient to demonstrate its immateriality.

Thirty-six North American jurisdictions were represented by one or more delegates, making in all one hundred and six members, and a body of high average ability.

If its work did not cover as much ground as some of its promoters hoped, because of the impossibility of holding busy men for a longer period, it disappointed the expectation of those who thought its hours would be chiefly devoted to junketing and sight-seeing, and belied the fears of the doubters who trembled for the stability of the eternal foundations of Freemasonry.

It is too early to review the work of the congress, for although its conclusions upon the various topics considered by it have been published, the absence of the debates—whose publication in the near future is anticipated—showing the steps by which those conclusions were reached, makes any present estimate of its work necessarily a partial one.

The fact that the Masonic press in reproducing from one of the Chicago dailies the official report of the conclusions of the congress, carefully prepared for it by the secretary, Grand Secretary J. L. Power, of Mississippi, is perpetuating the error by which in that publication a portion of one of the most important definitions essayed by the congress was dropped, is our only excuse for referring to any of the details of the work in advance of the publication of the proceedings. It seems to us proper and desirable that this error should be as promptly and widely corrected as possible, and we therefore give it a place in this report which will be published within a few days.

The definition referred to is that of the ancient landmarks. On this subject the full text of the conclusion of the body is as follows, the italics showing that portion of it dropped in the published reports:

"The conclusion of the congress is, that the ancient landmarks are those fundamental principles which characterize Masonry as defined by the Charges of a Freemason, and without which the institution cannot be identified as Masonry, *combined with the essentials of the unwritten language by which brethren distinguish each other as Masons.*"

A less important error, but a serious one because it leaves the sense ambiguous, crept into the published report of the deliverance of the congress touching the prerogatives of the grand master, as reproduced in Masonic journals, the correct text of which is the following:

"It is the conclusion of the congress that the dispensing power recognized by the Old Regulations as residing in the person and office of grand master, has been so generally exercised by that officer from the organization of Masonry *on the grand lodge system* down to the present time that its existence cannot be successfully denied, but that there are no dispensing powers so residing that may not be limited or wholly denied by the grand lodge, save such as inhere in that office under the sanctions of the ancient landmarks."

We have italicized the words which in the erroneous reports are replaced by the words, "and the lodge system."

The published proceedings of the congress will demonstrate what was strikingly apparent during its deliberations, that the apparently wide diversity of opinion on many matters being controversially discussed by grand masters and committees is more apparent than real, and is largely one of mental definition. It often takes a long time in written discussions to get at the fact that the same word used by the contestants stands for quite different conceptions in the mind of each; but out of the sharp attrition of oral debate may quickly come an agreed definition that becomes at once the basis of a close consensus.

We have intimated above that expectations of any great influence being exerted by a congress towards bringing about ritualistic uniformity throughout the jurisdictions represented, were likely to be disappointed. A moment's reflection is sufficient to show why this must be so.

In matters that can be committed to print, the reasons which influence the members of a body towards an agreement can be brought home to all who read its proceedings. But even if the participants could personally reach all their constituents on returning to them, the men are rare who can adequately reflect upon others the influences and considerations that have been potent in shaping their minds; and as in fact the best equipped of them can meet and discuss with only the comparatively few the things which are and must be matters of purely oral illustration, it is easy to see that little headway can be made against the ingrained inertia of "I didn't receive it that way." There is nothing more difficult in Masonry than to penetrate the ritualistic shell of an old jurisdiction,

Still the influence of such a body is in the right direction in this as in other matters; it is a distinctly broadening one. It is a good deal for even a few men in a jurisdiction to learn that features which they had guarded with especial jealousy as an unimpeachable legacy from the aforetime are really provincialisms, not in use elsewhere, and perhaps had crept in only shortly before their own initiation. It tones down the conceit which is the greatest obstacle to any study, and particularly to the study of comparative Masonry;

and in Masonry as in other departments of investigation, it is the comparative studies that must broaden and advance knowledge.

It is to be hoped that those of us of the correspondence guild who let others look up the statistics of the institution for us, and then appropriate the results of their labors, fully appreciate the obligation which the whole fraternity owes, and which we especially owe to such patient plodders as past grand masters J. H. Drummond, J. Q. A. Fellows and Jesse B. Anthony in this department. We this year avail ourselves of the results of Bro. Anthony's labors, transferring to our pages a portion of his tables in the New York report, and for these we beg to acknowledge our great indebtedness.

We also make our grateful acknowledgments for the generous words of our brethren of the guild, confess our appreciation of their fraternal courtesies and reciprocate their kind wishes.

JOSEPH ROBBINS,
Committee

Quincy, Ill., Sept. 27, 1893.

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REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

ALABAMA, 1892.

72ND ANNUAL. MONTGOMERY. DECEMBER 6.

The Alabama proceedings are embellished with a portrait of Past Grand Master MYLES JEFFERSON GREENE, whose re-election as grand secretary we chronicled last year, an earnest and kindly-faced man, whose death in June, 1892, at the age of 66, disclosed to the Craftsmen of Alabama to what a degree he had won their respect and love.

The representative of Illinois, Bro. JOHN GIDEON HARRIS, was one of the five grand masters present at the annual communication.

The grand master (GEO. M. MORROW) paid high tribute to past grand masters DAVID CLOPTON and MYLES JEFFERSON GREENE, deceased during the year. From the memorial of the former, prepared by Past Grand Master TOMPKINS, we learn that Bro. CLOPTON, as deputy grand master, succeeded to the grand mastership (on the death of Grand Master WILLIAM HENDRIX) at the early age of 31, and served three years in that position. He was eminent in civil life and was one of the judges of the supreme court of the State at the time of his death, in his 62d year. Past Grand Master PILLANS prepared the memorial of Bro. GREENE, who was a physician and surgeon of high standing and whose Masonic life was a long and active one.

The remainder of the grand master's address is wholly of local interest. No decisions are reported.

Past Grand Master JOHN H. LEATHERS, of Kentucky, the present grand treasurer of that jurisdiction, was welcomed as a visitor and improved the opportunity to exhort the Alabama brethren to emulate the example of his grand lodge in the establishment of a widows' and orphans' home. The committee on this subject appointed last year, reported a plan for organizing a home which was adopted.

We noted last year the reference to a special committee of a proposition for a National Committee on Masonic Ritual, consisting of one from each grand jurisdiction, a scheme to "harmonize the work in all particulars." The committee through its chairman, Past Grand Master PILLANS, reported its belief that such uniformity is impossible unless the whole were reduced to writing, printed and distributed to the various lodges, and presuming that every member of the grand lodge remembered too well his obligations to desire this recommended adversely, and the Utopian proposition slept.

The following, offered by the committee on jurisprudence, was adopted:

Resolved, That the action of this Grand Lodge at the communication in 1891, adopting the report of the committee on jurisprudence, found on page 51 of the proceedings of that communication, be reversed, so far as the same approves the ruling of the grand master contained in his address of that year and numbered 6; and that said ruling number 6 be referred back to the committee with instructions to report on the same at the earliest time practicable.

The ruling referred to expresses a truth that is self-evident unless there is some special statutory provision to the contrary, viz.: "The reinstatement of a Mason indefinitely suspended restores him to membership as well as to the rights and privileges of Masonry." The subject was not again reached at this communication.

The grand lodge granted fourteen charters and continued seven lodges under dispensation; adopted the work as reported in the various degrees; took action to stimulate the formation of associations or "conferences" of different lodges for learning the work according to the plan adopted the preceding year; and ordered a testimonial for the retiring grand master.

FRANCIS LEIGH PETTUS, of Selma, was elected grand master; Past Grand Master HENRY CLAY ARMSTRONG, of Montgomery, grand secretary.

Past Grand Master PALMER J. PILLANS presents another of his excellent reports on correspondence (pp. 152) which neither in matter nor style bears any evidence of the long continued period of ill-health from which we are sorry to learn that he has suffered. Illinois proceedings for 1892 find a place, thanks to the acknowledged energy and promptness of our grand secretary

which enabled him to obtain them in time for review. He commends the decision of our grand lodge that ballots in blank are not to be counted as votes, and while sharing the doubts expressed by Grand Master CRAWFORD as to the utility of the proposed Masonic congress, says:

Illinois, however, could not without appearing churlish, refuse to accede, so a committee to represent this grand lodge was appointed and another to make the necessary arrangements, together with an appropriation of $5,000 to aid them.

From the notice given by our grand lodge to the lodges, that the edict of outlawry issued by the Grand Lodge of Quebec against certain lodges in that Province had been withdrawn, and that hence the caution enjoined upon them need not longer be observed, he infers, naturally, that the differences heretofore existing in that jurisdiction have been adjusted, though he had received no notice. We regret to say that this is not the case so far as we are yet advised. The Grand Lodge of Quebec having accepted the offer of Grand Master WALKEM, of Canada, to attempt during a contemplated visit to England a mediation of the differences between it and the Grand Lodge of England, at his suggestion withdrew its edict against the English lodges still maintained on its territory, in order that it might not embarrass his negotiations.

The Illinois report on correspondence is liberally drawn upon. Quoting from our introductory relative to the recognition of Mexican Masonry by the Grand Lodge of Texas, he confesses himself in the position of the justice who, having been convinced by both the plaintiff's and defendant's counsel, dismissed the case. He also says his grand lodge is and has been for twenty-five years in accord with the standpoint from which we criticised the Grand Lodge of Arkansas for organizing and fostering an insurance association.

In Bro. PILLANS' review of Michigan we run on to one of the surprises which occasionally meet us in this kind of work. With all his maturity of thought there is a certain buoyancy about his writing—we suppose it is that which determined the age of the ideal Bro. PILLANS we have set up—from which we have become accustomed to think of him as a man as certainly not past the prime of manhood, and we shall find it impossible to bear him in our mind and heart as older than that, notwithstanding the following, addressed to Bro. INNES on retiring from the guild to become grand master:

Farewell, my dear Brother! We have wrought long and faithfully together and may well hope for, and indeed wish for rest. We, ourself, are being constantly reminded that the winds of *three-score and seventeen winters* cannot whistle through the branches of the trees and leave no impress behind. Farewell, and may He whose watchful care notices the death of the sparrow, take you under His wing and shelter you from the storms of life, until the end cometh.

The italics are ours. They were used with some hesitancy lest they

might emphasize a misprint, but we find in his review of New Mexico, when speaking of looking over the list of members of Montezuma Lodge, Santa Fe, in which he was made in 1852, and finding there but one familiar name, he again refers to the fact that he has lived beyond the usual span of life. Long may he live to demonstrate that whatever the frosty winds of life's winter may do with the body, they do not necessarily quench the youthfulness of the spirit.

ARIZONA, 1892.

11TH ANNUAL. PHŒNIX. NOVEMBER 12.

Eighteen grand jurisdictions were represented, but the Illinois ambassador was absent. That the reason of his absence was an adequate one we may feel quite assured as he was honored by the incoming grand master with the appointment of junior grand steward.

The grand master (ALEXANDER G. OLIVER) announces the death of the grand chaplain, FREEMAN D. RICKERSON, whose untimely demise we noticed in our last report. None will be more ready than his old neighbors and close friends in Illinois to echo the tribute he pays him as a Mason beloved by his brethren, a man respected by all, a true friend whose life was an example worthy of all imitation. He announces also the death of CHARLES MOSES STRAUSS, past grand chaplain and past grand lecturer, one of the strong men of the Territory. He had been mayor of Tucson, superintendent of public instruction and *ex officio* a member of the board of regents of the University of Arizona.

The grand master complains that so few Masons coming to the Territory affiliate with Arizona lodges, preferring to retain their membership elsewhere where dues are less. Those of us who live in older communities do not realize the weight of the burden borne by the Fraternity in newly settled countries. It goes far to excuse the untenable position, Masonically speaking, generally occupied by frontier jurisdictions and thus squarely stated by the committee on address:

Your committee heartily concurs in the remarks of the grand master relative to the burden thrown upon the western jurisdictions in relieving the necessities of foreign brethren sojourning in our midst, and desire to express it as our judgment that, in view of the fact that such sojourners prefer con-

tinuing their affiliation with their parent lodge, rather than transferring their support to us, it is becoming and just that the lodges to whom they owe allegiance and render support. should assume all such liability incurred, and in case of their inability so to do, the grand lodge having jurisdiction over such subordinate lodge, should act in the premises.

The grand master having been asked if a person who had lost the first joint of the index finger of the left hand was debarred from being made a Mason, reports his answer as follows:

The degrees of Masonry should not be conferred upon any one whose physical condition is such that he could not acquire a knowledge and impart the same to others according to the rules of the order; as this applicant in my opinion could comply with the above, I decided that he was eligible.

On this the jurisprudence committee report, the grand lodge concurring:

In the matter of physical disability, the majority of your committee has once before made a report which was sustained by the grand lodge. It seems to your committee that the report then made (pages 345–6 of bound proceedings 1888) was plain enough, and should enable each worshipful master to decide for himself, and thus relieve the grand master and our proceedings from reiteration. The candidate having been raised it is too late for this committee's report to affect the case under consideration, but the rule above referred to is the law of this grand lodge, and should be obeyed until changed or repealed.

We do not recall wholly the report of 1888, but we remember that it held the loss of an eye—the other being good—to be disqualifying, and hence conclude that it sustained the mythical "perfect youth" theory. We agree with the committee that making of the candidate foreclosed the question of eligibility in his particular case, but we think the decision of the grand master was clearly within the law as laid down in the Charges of a Freemason.

The date for the meeting of the grand lodge coinciding with that of the general election, the grand master issued an order changing it to the third, instead of the second Tuesday in November, and this was approved, apparently without question, a proper recognition of the paramount obligation of civil duties.

At an hour fixed aforetime the grand representatives were received with the grand honors. Past Grand Master Morris Goldwater, responding for the corps, closed his neatly turned speech in their behalf with the following graceful recognition of the ornamental nature of their mission:

As for us, in our character of grand representatives, may we not be likened unto the lilies of the field? We toil not, neither do we spin; yet once a year we appear before you, arrayed in glory and insignia of office, presenting to you the incense of praise, reminding you that the eyes of the Masonic world are upon you, wishing Godspeed to your labors.

The grand lodge took favorable action upon the Kentucky proposition

for a Fraternal Congress, and the grand master appointed past grand masters Alonzo Bailey, Merrill P. Freeman, Martin W. Kales, Morris Goldwater, George J. Roskruge and George W. Cheney delegates to Chicago.

One new lodge was chartered, and Phœnix agreed upon as the place of next meeting.

John McQuaid Ormsby, of Tucson, was elected grand master; George J. Roskruge, Tucson, re-elected grand secretary.

Past Grand Master Goldwater, from the committee on correspondence, submitted a brief report acknowledging the receipt of the proceedings of other grand lodges, among them Illinois for 1891 and 1892, but makes no review. He says if the absence of a review causes as much regret at home as it has apparently done abroad, and the grand lodge believes that the good done by publication justifies the expenditure, the committee will gladly resume its labors, having already naively confessed that while the cost of printing is much larger in that jurisdiction, in proportion to their means, than in some others, the itch for writing is no less. Outside jurisdictions, while recognizing the disproportionate burden which a printed review imposes upon our Arizona brethren, are yet selfish enough, we fear, to hope that the itch for reading among them will become so overpowering as finally to bring them again to the scratch.

ARKANSAS, 1892.

53rd Annual. Little Rock. November 15.

This is called the "Temple Volume," and contains a cut of the seven-story temple at Little Rock, which good business management and architectural taste have evolved out of St. John's College, so long the object of the solicitude of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas. The exterior is graceful and imposing and the interior is reported to be equally fine. The structure was dedicated on the evening of the first day of the session, the arrangements for which had been entrusted by the grand master to Grand Secretary Hempstead. Some of the designs were strikingly original, and on the whole the effect would seem, by the following summing up to have realized his expectations:

Altogether the entire exercises constituted a ceremony well befitting so

important and notable an occasion. It was the pageantry of Masonry, exhibited in the splendid presence of a vast assembly; with the accompaniment of grand music, vocal and instrumental; amid the embellishments of a noble and beautiful hall; and nothing could have surpassed the excellence of its general effect. Those who witnessed it will not soon forget its many impressive features.

Among the striking features of the occasion was the presence in a body of the members of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, then holding a session in the city. Another was Part First of the programme, a sort of prelude to the dedication proper. "A series of [five] processions [with appropriate music] illustrating the progress of an individual brother through the several degrees and stations of Masonry of the York rite." The first, the procession of the lodge, was headed by a brother representing an Entered Apprentice, followed in turn by a Fellow Craft and a Master Mason, and these by the officers of a lodge and grand lodge in single file, the district deputy grand masters and past grand masters by twos, and the builders of the temple (the trustees of St. John's College) in echelon, among them Past Grand Master Logan H. Roots, the representative of Illinois, these latter having the post of honor. The second procession, representing the chapter, included a brother for each degree, and the officers of a chapter and the grand chapter; the third, fourth and fifth the Order of High Priesthood, council and commandery, respectively, in like manner, and in all the officers were clad in robes, royal and otherwise. The insurance department does not seem to have had any part assigned to it, whence we infer that it is not doing business in the temple but has quarters elsewhere. The absence of the Scotch Riters and the Shriners suggests the probability that they have cathedrals and mosques of their own.

The second part of the programme, the dedication proper, is given in full, and here the simple dedicatory ritual of former days, still almost universally used, has suffered some additions, and with the addresses of the wardens and deputy grand master in presenting the elements of dedication, shows marks of the "improving" hand. The language borrowed from the ritual of other bodies is not, however, an improvement. But all the same it goes into print as a part of the ritual of Freemasonry, possibly to be cited as evidence of the high regard in which those bodies are held by the lodge, or perhaps of the intimate connection between the two.

The orator of the occasion, Bro. A. B. Grace, the chief burden of whose oration was the duty of the Arkansas Craft to build a widows' and orphans' home, speaks thus appreciatively and justly of the immediate managers of the temple-building enterprise:

Few of us who have not been compelled to put our own hands to such a plow can realize the herculean character of the task that was then set before these faithful brethren, and it cannot be detailed in mere words now. When we reflect that the resources at the command of these workmen consisted

solely of a tract of unimproved land and a dilapidated old schoolhouse in the suburbs of Little Rock—then a little town of less than fourteen thousand inhabitants—and out of this they were expected to evolve a modern structure, complete in all the adornments, conveniences and appliances suggested by the demands of our nineteenth century civilization, and supplied by the inventive genius of the foremost nation of the earth in this, its most progressive age, we may, in some degree at least, conceive the magnitude of their charge.

The Craft everywhere will rejoice with our Arkansas brethren in the realization of their long-cherished hopes.

The home-coming of the grand lodge was the keynote of the address of the grand master (C. A. Bridewell). He reports that owing to political excitement there had been little growth during the year. He announces the death of the grand senior deacon, George L. Kimball, in his sixty-fourth year. Eight decisions are reported, in one of which the grand master discusses the question whether a visitor has a right to demand to see the charter of a lodge previous to being examined. Having decided that he has not, he seeks to hoist the visitor by his own petard by saying that he must not ask a privilege of a body whose legality he questions, as it would be insulting a body whose courtesy he solicits. This may be conclusive as to a question of courtesy, but it does not touch the question of right. He further holds that the ante-room is not the proper place for the charter, because the master is charged at his installation that in no case should it ever be out of his "immediate control." But the charter in the ante-room by order of the master is no more out of his immediate control in an official sense than if it were in his breeches pocket. He suggests that the visitor take his time to examine the charter after his admission into the lodge room, but says: "If he does examine it, how does he know whether it is a regular charter or not?" Presumably by the same process that the master does when he receives it from the immediate control of his predecessor, for if a Mason of that grand jurisdiction, and possibly if he was not, he might be even more familiar with the signatures and seal by which it is authenticated than the master himself. The grand master, like many others, lays great stress upon the alleged fact that visiting is a privilege granted by the lodge to the brother. Granting that it be a privilege rather than a right, it should not be forgotten that one of the principal objects for which lodges exist is to extend this privilege to the end that Masons wherever they are may enjoy the fellowship which is the chief aim of the Fraternity, and the duty of satisfying themselves that any lodge they propose to visit is regular, is grounded in the primary engagements that rest with equal force upon all, visitors and visited alike. Hence all possible means of enabling the visitor to satisfy himself upon this point should be cheerfully not grudgingly afforded. Two of the decisions are as follows:

7. Persons residing in this grand jurisdiction, who claim to be Masons

of defunct lodges of other grand jurisdictions, and cannot procure certificates of their good Masonic character from the grand secretary of the grand jurisdictions from whence they come, may be made over again, if proper material, in the regular way, upon the payment of the fees.

8. A petitioned for initiation and was rejected. Afterwards the lodge became defunct, and A petitions another lodge for initiation; what course should the lodge take?

Answer. The rights of defunct lodges as to its rejected material revert to the grand lodge, and it will require a special dispensation from the grand master to enable the lodge to make such an applicant a Mason.

No. 7 was approved after being properly so modified that the plan there stated should not be adopted until all ordinary means of acquiring information had been exhausted; and No. 8 with the understanding that the dispensation can only be granted to the lodge nearer the domicile of the defunct lodge.

In Illinois it is a thoroughly settled principle of law that neither by reversion nor otherwise does the grand lodge possess any jurisdiction over original or rejected material. This jurisdiction is absolute in the lodges and is not subject to dispensation. If it be of the personal kind acquired by rejecting a petition, when the lodge dies the jurisdiction dies with it, leaving the former subject of it free to petition any lodge within whose territory he may reside. This principle the Arkansas law committee practically concedes by requiring the dispensation to run to the lodge which has become heir to the territory of the defunct lodge, and we should expect further reflection would convince them that to require the interposition of the grand master is an unnecessary limitation of its application, were it not that in Arkansas the power of the grand master to give away the eligible material of the lodges seems to be unquestioned, as we observe that he reports his waiver of jurisdiction at the request of the grand masters of Louisiana and Texas, over residents of Arkansas living near the boundary lines of those States and desirous of petitioning Louisiana and Texas lodges. This "courtesy" was reciprocated by them.

The grand master urges the duty of establishing an orphans' home as one to which he thinks the grand lodge legally as well as morally bound, and the grand lodge concurred in the seconding of his views by the charity committee. On the heels of that concurrence the following constitutional amendment was offered, concurred in and lies over for action:

Each subordinate lodge under this jurisdiction shall pay annually to the grand lodge the sum of one dollar for each degree conferred, and fifty cents for each member on the roll at the return day, and the grand lodge may at its annual session levy a sum not to exceed twenty-five cents per member, the same to be collected and paid as other dues, and kept separate and apart, and to be known as The Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

From the sequence of this action we judge that the amendment is de-

signed to further the erection of a home, although there might be a great difference between the establishment of a home and the creation of a fund. Indeed, some jurisdictions have avowedly chosen the fund system rather than the home system, as the more economical method of Masonic beneficence. Whatever may be the design, we feel bound to repeat what we have often said before, that we consider the establishment of charities on a basis of taxation per capita, by which each brother is required to pay an equal amount without reference to his ability to pay, to be a departure from the true method of Masonic giving, as inequitable as the experience of Kentucky has shown it to be dangerous.

The grand master so strongly urges every Mason to become a member of the Masonic Relief Association in order to make provision for his family, after death, we presume he must be fully persuaded that it furnishes reliable indemnity at a cheaper rate than any other company or association.

The grand secretary, as librarian, reports, we are glad to note, that the library has prospered as it never did before. He acknowledges the receipt of bound copies of Illinois proceedings.

The grand lodge granted eight charters, continued one dispensation and granted one; listened to an oration by the grand orator (A. F. Maberry), enforcing as a righteous duty that may not be evaded the building of a widows' and orphans' home; recommends a restoration of the social features of Freemasonry, including refreshments, if possible, and a time for social intercourse at each stated meeting of the lodges, action which very much commends itself to our judgment but which we fear will send a chill adown the back of the California jurisprudence committee; exemplified the true method of Masonic charity by passing the hat to relieve the distress of a brother who had lost both his arms; also exemplified the third degree; exchanged telegraphic greetings with the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, then in session; presented a jewel to the grand tiler, affording us a welcome break in the monotony of chronicling presentations to the other end of the official line; welcomed as a visitor Bro. Willis D. Engle, past grand lecturer of Indiana and grand secretary of the Order of the Eastern Star, without recording whether the grand honors were accorded to him in the former or latter capacity, but more definitely gave the Oriental Twinklers a quasi Masonic status by inviting the androgynous grand chapter to hold its next annual assembly in the hall of the temple, after having previously expressed its sense that it should not be used for other than Masonic purposes.

R. J. Laughlin, of Bentonville, was elected grand master; Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 70) is again by Bro. Sam H. Davidson. (We are grateful to Bro. D. for giving us so much of his front name as

"Sam"—perhaps it is all of it—seeing that the grand master and grand secretary agree in giving only the initials of the chief executive.) It is an interesting, often sparkling paper, in which unfortunately Illinois finds no place.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1892.

21ST ANNUAL. NANAIMO. JUNE 23.

This well printed volume is adorned with a portrait of the retiring grand master, but it does not record the presence of the representative of Illinois, W. W. NORTHCOTT.

The address of the grand master (MARCUS WOLFE) betokens an alert, observant, cultivated mind, a devoted, conscientious and discreet officer. Referring to the order of the grand lodge, noted by us last year, requiring lodges to conform to the prescriptions of the constitution respecting Masonic clothing, the grand master reported that Ashlar Lodge, No. 3, denied the right of the grand lodge to alter their clothing or jewels, resting its claim upon a provision of the first constitution, which was dropped at the last revision, permitting lodges that were already supplied with jewels and regalia not conforming to its requirements, to "continue the adoption and use of the same as long as they so desire." In this connection he reported that Victoria-Columbia Lodge, No. 1, appointed its secretary instead of conforming to the constitution which states that he "shall be an elective officer." He was clearly of the opinion that the lodges were wrong in their contention, and had the support in this of Bro. PARVIN, of Iowa, and Bro. DRUMMOND, of Maine, whose judgment he sought on the question, but did not consider the questions at issue of such vital import as to require haste in forcing a settlement. He says:

I installed the appointed secretary of Victoria-Columbia Lodge, and Ashlar Lodge still adheres to their old color and jewel, having drawn their attention (in both cases) to the constitution, and was willing to give them the benefit of any existing doubt, until I could lay the matter before you for final action and decision, it being a matter touching our constitution, and if you adjudge the lodges in the wrong, it will be a guidance and precedent for all lodges in the jurisdiction; or if in the right, then all lodges may exercise the same privileges.

The grand lodge sustained the view taken by the non-conforming lodges, adopting the following:

That inasmuch as certain rights and privileges were given at the time of the formation of this grand lodge to Victoria-Columbia and Ashlar lodges, as to regalia worn by the latter, and the appointment instead of election of secretary, in the former; be it therefore *resolved*,—That these lodges shall retain the privileges accorded as long as they so desire.

We can well understand that a discreet grand master might under the circumstances content himself with pointing out clearly what the law was, and that the grand lodge itself might think it better to let time correct the irregularities, but we cannot well understand how the latter could content itself with a deliverance which leaves it an open question whether an equal obligation rests on all the lodges to obey the constitution under which they hold their charters.

Referring to special communications of the grand lodge for public work, the grand master says:

I might here state that (at the suggestion of our V. W. grand secretary) we decided to do away with printing in extenso (in our proceedings) the ceremonies of laying corner-stones, dedications, etc., as done heretofore, deeming it a useless expenditure, but to merely give an abstract minute of who officiated, and the proceedings, which I trust will meet with your approval.

We think this is well as far as it goes, but that the still better view is that which recognizes all these things as the work of the grand master who calls to his assistance an occasional grand lodge when required, and includes such account of the proceedings as he deems necessary or desirable to be recorded, in his report to the grand lodge.

The grand master decided that the custom prevailing in some of the lodges using the English and Canadian work of transacting business other than degree work, on the first degree (after the English and Canadian fashion) was contrary to general usage and to their own constitution. In this matter and also in his rulings on the powers and status of lodges under dispensation he discloses the fact that the jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia assimilates itself very closely to that of American grand lodges. His decisions respecting physical fitness reflect the view of the subject taken in Illinois. In reply to the question, "What degrees are recognized by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia?" his answer was in harmony with the following subsequently adopted by the grand lodge, having been brought forward by him after his successor had been installed:

Article 171. No honorary or other jewel shall be worn in grand lodge or any subordinate lodge, which shall not appertain to, or be consistent with those degrees which are recognized and acknowledged by the grand lodge.

The degrees recognized by grand lodge are Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master Mason.

Members of a lodge, who are members of the concordant orders of Freemasonry, may wear in lodge the emblems of these degrees, but not the clothing.

A brother from a foreign jurisdiction may appear as a visitor, wearing the clothing recognized by his own grand lodge.

The access to the proceedings of fifty grand lodges which his service in the grand east had afforded him, he characterizes as the opportunity of a lifetime, and says that certainly no grand master should lose or neglect the privilege of carefully studying the reports on correspondence which must result in the gain of a great amount of Masonic knowledge he could not in any other or better way hope to attain, and in this connection says:

Our brethren on the American continent are truly alive to the interests of Masonry, and are certainly to be commended for the dignified manner in which they uphold and diffuse the tenets of our beloved fraternity, and with all due respect to Masonry in other parts of the world, I must say (and it cannot be concealed nor denied) that Masonry in its fullest acceptation is brought out pre-eminently in the United States of America.

The well digested fruits of his reading are seen in his conservative advice on the impolicy of establishing a Masonic Home in a small jurisdiction like theirs, where the cost of erection and maintenance must be out of proportion to the good accomplished; in his remarks on the value of correspondence reports; and in the forms and measures brought forward by him designed to systematize the business of the grand lodge and to secure thoroughness and accuracy in the proceedings of the lodges.

The grand secretary (W. J. Quinlan) in his very complete and well arranged report, records the pleasure he found in his acquaintance with Grand Secretary Munn, of Illinois, who in June spent several days in Victoria.

The grand lodge recognized the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, and sent an application for recognition from the Grand Lodge of Hayti over for a year; granted one charter and referred a petition for a new lodge to the grand master; affiliated with the General Masonic Relief Association; took steps to revive a sleeping project to secure uniformity of ritual; adopted the schedule of questions to be reported upon by committees on character already prescribed by several American grand lodges; went in procession to church and heard a sermon on Solomon's Temple by the grand chaplain, and after closing banqueted with Ashlar Lodge at the Palace Hotel.

William Downie, of Vancouver, was elected grand master; Walter J. Quinlan, Victoria, re elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence, but the appointment of Past Grand

Master WOLFE to the chairmanship of the committee gives ground for hope that the obstacles which have stood in the way of a report may somehow be overcome. So mote it be.

CALIFORNIA, 1892.

43D ANNUAL. SAN FRANCISCO. OCTOBER 11.

The committee on credentials make no return of grand representatives present, but from a diligent search throughout the several reports of that committee, and in other places where the name of the representative of Illinois might be concealed, we conclude that W. Bro. JOHN MCMURRY was not present.

In his rather brief but comprehensive address the grand master (WILLIAM JOHNSTON) says that peace and prosperity reign generally throughout the jurisdiction. Referring to his correspondence, he says a great many questions have been propounded which reveal an inexcusable ignorance of their organic law, and the stress he lays on the matter makes it seem doubtful whether the requirement for an examination of masters elect upon the law as well as upon the work as a prerequisite to installation, has yet accomplished much. It was adopted in 1887, and the fact that the grand master suggests that hereafter the regulation should appear upon the notification to the inspector of his appointment, indicates a suspicion on his part that the fault lies in its non-enforcement by those officers.

The grand master reports thirteen decisions, giving the questions as well as answers. Such as we copy we shall take from the report of the committee on jurisprudence who eliminate the formal questions and give the substance of the decision. No. 2, it will be seen, touches Illinois law:

2. That any Master Mason in good standing may, in his own lodge and equally in any other lodge in this State, object to the initiation of one elected to receive the degrees, and that such objection would, unless withdrawn within sixty days, have the effect of a rejection by ballot, and so prohibit the initiation.

The committee state the conditions of the case:

In the case before the grand master a resident of Illinois had presented his petition to a lodge there and had been elected. Shortly after his elec-

tion, and before receiving any degree, he removed to California, and after the requisite residence made application to and was rejected by a lodge here. Shortly after this rejection the lodge in Illinois, still claiming jurisdiction by reason of his election, requested the lodge here to confer the degrees upon him, and the lodge desired to be advised whether it would be justified in granting the request, and if it should, whether an objection by one of its members would stay all further proceedings in the matter. The answer of the grand master, assuming that the lodge in Illinois had the right to make the request and the lodge here the right to grant it, was directed to the last part of the inquiry only.

The committee thereupon "goes behind the returns," or, in other words, raises and discusses a prior question, incidentally decided but not stated by the grand master, i. e. whether the lodge had the right to grant the request of the Illinois lodge. The answer to this they make contingent upon whether the request was made within the time at which, by California law, the jurisdiction lapses which a lodge obtains by electing a candidate. That time the California law fixes at three months, at the expiration of which the fee paid becomes forfeit, jurisdiction lapses, and the candidate and lodge are quits. The committee concedes the right of other grand lodges to make a rule that the reception of a petition shall give a lodge perpetual jurisdiction, but claims that if the subject of it comes there to reside, the California law applies which limits the effect of an election to three months and of a rejection to one year.

Illinois has always maintained the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, but the law in its present form—now nearly twenty years old—requires that under some circumstances it shall be maintained by the active voice and not simply by silence. While it requires an Illinois lodge to ask permission of the rejecting lodge no matter how much time may have elapsed, yet having used due diligence in communicating with it and failing of a reply within ninety days, it may, if such lodge is situate in some other grand jurisdiction, proceed to take action on the petition.

The grand lodge agreed with the committee that the grand master was in error in assuming that the lodge had a right to grant the request of the Illinois lodge, holding that the latter had lost the jurisdiction which gave it the right to make it; and also agreed with it in holding that if the lodge were justified in granting the request the law of objection would not apply, and as the lodge under such circumstances is simply acting as the proxy of the electing lodge we think the committee clearly right. The brother so raised would be a member of the electing lodge.

No. 4 is thus stated:

That when a member of a lodge has paid his dues in advance, and the lodge has, before the expiration of the period for which the payment was made, by a change of its by-laws increased its monthly rate of dues, he could not until the expiration of that period *be compelled* to pay the additional rate.

The committee assign as a reason for agreeing with this that the uniform code requires the dues to be paid quarterly in advance, and when one in obedience to the by-laws has made this payment, it is only just that he should be held acquit from all further dues for that period. With this we agree; but the decision does not limit the prepayment to a single quarter, and while we are inclined to the opinion that because a lodge is bound by its authorized agents the secretary's receipt for dues down to a still later period might be held to be good, still we do not see why in equity a brother who happens to be able to anticipate his dues should escape the equal burden imposed by the law.

No. 6 is as follows:

That it is the duty of a lodge when one of its members dies, leaving a family and but little property, not only to conduct the funeral ceremonies, if requested, but to pay the expense of the funeral, and that a lack of funds in its treasury to meet such expense could not be received as an excuse for failure to perform the duty.

Of this the committee say:

It is humiliating to know that any lodge in the jurisdiction has been willing to inquire if it might, under the pretext of a "depleted treasury," avoid the performance of such a duty.

The lodge should not only bury its dead member but should care for and protect the widow and children, if they need care and protection, and the duty is imperative. The excuse of a depleted treasury, with rare exceptions, will come only from a lodge which has reduced its fees and dues so low as to render it helpless whenever called upon to perform the duties for which it was organized, and we repeat the words of the grand master that the lodge should either curtail its expenses or increase its dues—should be ready at all times to perform the duties incumbent on it as a lodge.

Even under a rule requiring the lodge to pay the funeral expenses of a brother whose death leaves his family in unquestionably indigent circumstances, we suppose the lodge would be the judge whether such a degree of indigence exists as to require action, and would be compelled to exercise its judgment even at its peril. But we think the doctrine of the committee that the lodge is organized for the purpose of taking care of the families of its deceased members should be resisted as revolutionary, tending to convert Masonry into a mutual benevolent society and assuming to lift from its members obligations that pertain wholly to the individual. The lodge is not organized for the purpose of dispensing alms; it is organized to make Masons by laying upon those who come into the fraternity through its portals the obligations which the coincidence of distress on the one hand and ability on the other converts into specific duties. In the very nature of things where each one is the judge of his own ability, the question of what is duty is one of conscience and must be settled by the individual who possesses a conscience, and not by the corporation which has none. Under the conditions

of our busy modern life the dispensing of aid through committees or boards of relief seems to be almost a necessity, at least so far as traveling applicants and sojourners are concerned, but if these agencies are employed their tendency to cause the individual brother to lose sight of the fact that his duties in this direction are in proportion to his abilities, if not to think that they can be altogether vicariously discharged by the lodge, should not be lost sight of.

Decision No. 10, that the previous ruling of the grand lodge that in case of a brother charged with murder the trial may be delayed until the courts have passed upon the case, is advisory, and not mandatory, was approved.

The trustees of the "Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home" report the organization of their board, the sending out of appeals to the lodges and "other Masonic bodies," and the receipt of pledges from these organizations aggregating over $45,000. The fountains of individual beneficence had not yet been tapped.

The reports of six boards of relief in as many cities were presented by the grand secretary. The report of the San Francisco board shows disbursements for charities amounting to $10,217.63, of which amount nine cases from Illinois absorbed $691.55. Twenty sojourners had been buried with Masonic honors under its direction, among them Bro. Peter James Adams, of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, in this jurisdiction, which body contributed $365.00 of the $2,751.78 refunded by lodges outside of California. The Los Angeles board disbursed $215.00 to two cases from Illinois, and received $101.00 from Blaney Lodge, No. 271, one of whose members, Bro. William Hornby, was buried under its direction. The Sacramento board disbursed $13.25 to two cases from this jurisdiction.

The jurisprudence committee reporting on a complaint brought against the San Francisco board by Marin Lodge, at San Rafael, gave the board a severe currying, but the report failed of approval. Whether the refusal of the grand lodge to concur was a denial of the committee's dictum that the boards of relief are subject to the supervision, control and direction of the grand lodge, or a verdict of not guilty or not proven on the charge that the San Francisco board had been guilty of a subterfuge in order to shift to Marin Lodge a burden it was the duty of the board to bear, or whether the grand lodge did not believe the alleged duty to be a duty, is something which no fellow can find out; perhaps it was a mixture of all three.

The usual money grants were made to the six boards, aggregating $7,300.00.

The grand lodge granted five charters; emphasized through the report of the committee on grievances the twice-told tale that inability to pay debts does not constitute a Masonic offense; listened to an address from the grand

orator, Reuben Hedley Lloyd, arguing strongly for the moral and social side of the society, and notwithstanding it attacked the ruling that lodge funds cannot be appropriated for refreshment, ordered 10,000 copies of it for distribution among the Craft; authorized a lodge to drop from its rolls by a proper preamble and resolution, and to report as dead one of its members who had disappeared under such circumstances as to convince his family that he was dead, although the evidence of this was not absolutely conclusive; defeated by a vote of 423 ayes to 295 noes (not the necessary two-thirds) a proposition to reduce the minimum fee for the degrees from fifty to thirty dollars, a vote showing that a large number realize the truth of Grand Master Estee's remark, in 1890, that "the flush times are past;" reaffirmed the doctrine (which we believe to be erroneous) laid down by Grand Master Pratt and approved by the grand lodge in 1872, that a lodge has no right to use any portion of its funds for refreshments or other social purposes, and so negatived a proposition to permit lodges to expend five per cent. of their funds in this way; decided not to join in the "Fraternal Congress" on the ground that it couldn't do any good beyond allowing the delegates "to interchange friendly sentiments and have a good time," which is just the direction in which our experience and observation lead us to conclude a few representative California Masons would have been a mighty help; and deferred action on the proposition of Le Gran Dieta Simbolica de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos to enter into a "treaty of friendship," as that mellifluously titled body styles its proposition for mutual recognition, for the following reasons:

1. Bro. Farber has not exhibited to us his authority to represent the Grand Diet in the proposed negotiations.

2. The Grand Diet has not sent to this grand lodge a copy of the proceedings had at its organization or of the constitutions adopted by it.

3. Some years since this grand lodge formally recognized the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico, and we are not advised that that grand lodge has placed itself under the obedience of the grand diet, or that it has surrendered its claim to exclusive jurisdiction in that district, nor are we advised how many or what State grand lodges have refused to surrender to the grand diet, nor what bodies of the so-called higher degrees of the Scottish Rite assume a right to interfere with the proceedings of its constituent lodges.

The reference to "bodies of the so-called higher degrees of the Scottish Rite" was evoked by a statement in one of the papers received that the grand diet had adopted a decree prohibiting any interference with the lodges of its obedience by such bodies.

Past Grand Master Jacob Mayer, of Oregon, was welcomed as a visitor; a jewel was presented to Past Grand Master Conklin; another ordered for the retiring grand master, and the latter was also requested to sit for his portrait for the grand lodge gallery.

CHARLES RAY GRITMAN, of Napa, was elected grand master; GEORGE JOHNSON, San Francisco, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 133) is the work of Bro. WILLIAM HARVEY EDWARDS, who admirably succeeds in his expressed aim to treat all with that courtesy and consideration which he believes due from one member of the fraternity to another; to differ honestly from those who express views which he cannot endorse; to commend what is good, and to censure what is bad. Illinois proceedings for 1891 are passed in careful review. The address of Past Grand Master CREGIER, at the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Fraternity Temple in Chicago, and the oration of Bro. GEORGE W. WARVELLE, at the annual communication, receive high praise in a direct way, and the latter the higher praise of being extendedly quoted and epitomized. The report on correspondence is appreciatively noticed. Of one matter there discussed he says:

It seems to be a question of endless argument whether or not a belief in the divine origin of the Bible is a necessary prerequisite for admission. From a large number of decisions rendered by various committees on foreign correspondence in numerous grand lodges of America, it would seem that the ONLY TEST is a belief in a Supreme Being, and the use of a Bible in a lodge is at last only symbolic, just as the square and compass are used symbolically. We agree with Bro. Robbins that the Grand Lodge of Texas has gone too far when it requires that the candidate seeking the light of Masonry must believe in the divine authenticity of the Bible.

We presume it was not careless reading on the part of Bro. EDWARDS, but only the impulse to use a labor-saving expression, which leads him to speak of our discussion of Cerneauism when he means our discussion of the impropriety of making the grand lodge the arena wherein the warring factions of High Riteism shall set up their hostile camps. Cerneauism, which means the claim to regularity in the so-called Scottish Rite of the faction who trace their genealogy to JOSEPH CERNEAU, rather than to STEPHEN MORIN, we have scrupulously refrained from discussing, as being a question in which the grand lodge has no more interest than in the identity of the man who assaulted William Patterson, or in the conflicting claims to priority in the discovery of ether. Bro. EDWARDS claims that he is not sufficiently learned to take part in that discussion, but says he likes to listen to the music in the air and see the sparks fly. He erroneously ranks Illinois as third instead of second in numerical strength among American jurisdictions.

Bro. EDWARDS thinks eleven a pretty small number to start a new lodge in a sparsely settled district, but we think it will do pretty well if they start economically; agrees that the so-called Past Master's degree is not an essential prerequisite to installation; thinks that a candidate who removes to another jurisdiction before receiving any of the degrees might properly receive them in a lodge at his new home at the request of the electing lodge; shares the prevalent California notion that Masonic rights as well as the rights per-

taining to lodge membership should be contingent upon continued cash contributions and not upon the fact of being a Mason; is individually of the opinion that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is right in holding that of two Masons equally in good standing in a lodge working under the jurisdiction of a grand lodge whose regularity it recognizes, one is eligible to visit its lodges and the other not, according as they hold different opinions as to proper source of authority in an organization which it does not itself recognize as Masonic; believes that every grand lodge should prohibit a dramseller from becoming a member of a lodge, but we hope he don't need any legislative aid in keeping them out of *his* lodge, and can assure him that we have never needed any outside help in that direction since we were armed with the ballot thirty-six years ago; properly holds that a re elected officer should be re-installed; thinks the right of dimission should be absolute in a member clear of the books whether he holds an elective office or not; speaks of "Past Grand Master GEORGE WASHINGTON," but in a manner to leave it somewhat doubtful whether the expression is in the indicative or subjunctive mood—if the former, we should be glad to know when he held the office; disagreeing with Bro. PARVIN who properly took exception to the dictum of Grand Master CONKLIN (of California) that "No person is entitled to the rights and privileges of a Mason or is in fact a Mason until he has received the third degree, says Entered Apprentices contribute nothing to the support of a lodge, a statement which we think the ledger of any lodge would effectually controvert; seems to us *particeps criminis* with those representatives of the Cerneau bodies who "have announced in printed and freely distributed circulars that suspension or expulsion by a regular Masonic lodge does not in anywise disqualify the suspended or expelled person for admission into that rite," in failing to give their names so that the rest of us could have a well-directed whack at them; says that candidates in California frequently pass through the three degrees in less than a lunar month (as they do also in Illinois), but thinks it better to prohibit it, but if they become proficient before advancement we are unable to see why it should be better; cannot imagine any benefit either to the lodge or the master that the latter should receive, as he is still required to do in California, the so-called Past Master's degree before being installed; thinks the grand lecturer of every jurisdiction should be the custodian of a key to the secret work, but forbidden to take it from the office of the grand secretary; is clearly of the opinion that every grand jurisdiction should support a Masonic home, without regard, as we understand him, to whether it is the best and most economical method of beneficence in all of them; suggests a new method of validating business and work which were null and void because done on a night other than that fixed by the by-laws, i. e. to ratify the same by resolution at the next meeting; says balloting for each degree should be a thing of the past, as it is in California and Illinois; confesses that it now seems clear to him that Masonry in its present form is not so ancient as he at first conceived it to be, in this relating the common experience of all those who have begun to

separate the facts and fictions which under the realistic method of teaching Masonry employs, all seem equal verities to the newly-initiated; thinks the Masonic Veteran association has none of the claims to recognition as a part of our glorious Fraternity possessed by chapters, commanderies, and the A. A. S. Rite, being simply a social club composed of Master Masons, but a little reflection will convince him that the one thing needful to give the Veteran association *all* the claims to recognition possessed by the others is to make its proceedings secret and call itself the Veteran Rite; apparently regards the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania as given over to luxury because it has fourteen grand chaplains to California's one; holds, in opposition to the South Dakota decision and Illinois practice, that the same physical disabilities which would render a candidate ineligible to the Entered Apprentice degree should bar his advancement if incurred after making, but does not indicate whether he would regard them as cause for expulsion if incurred after he had received all the degrees; shares the adverse opinion of his grand lodge respecting the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, and the opinion fast becoming general that lodges have as complete penal jurisdiction over sojourners as over their own members; reproduces the traditional description of the non-affiliate as the first to obtain seats at a banquet, as embracing every opportunity to appear in a public procession of Masons, as sporting some Masonic emblem to call attention to the fact that they are Masons, etc., and as he says the species swarm in California we presume they have mostly migrated thither, as we have rarely seen such in this longitude; believes that the possession of cypher work would put a premium upon the failure to acquire it, leading to less effort to memorize, procrastination and failure, and says in confirmation what we believe will hold good as a rule everywhere, that in California where cypher is not tolerated in the blue lodges but prevails in the chapters, the proficiency is much greater in the former than in the latter; recommends with considerable confidence to grand lodges whose executives are continually bothered with oft-answered questions, the adoption of the California regulation requiring masters elect to pass a satisfactory examination in the law as well as in the work as a condition of installation, but we have already seen by the address of the grand master that however effective this may appear in theory it does not prove so in practice, probably because the proportion of masters who readily take hold of the principles of the law with sufficient confidence to apply them in cases presenting some new phase is relatively small everywhere; and takes the purely commercial view that every grand jurisdiction should hold itself responsible for charity extended to its members abroad. In this he only reflects the generally prevailing view of his jurisdiction, and which illustrates the reflex action of business methods called into exceptional activity and prominence by the exceptional burdens which the location of California and the great influx of sojourners lured by its climate and possibilities, have imposed upon the Masons of that jurisdiction.

CANADA, 1892.

37TH ANNUAL. LONDON. JULY 20.

Thirty-six grand jurisdictions contributed to the diplomatic corps present, Illinois being represented by R. W. Bro. GEORGE C. DAVIS.

The address of the grand master (J. ROSS ROBERTSON) is a broad, strong paper, reflecting not only the grasp of an able mind, but the intimate knowledge of one whose ample means have enabled him to convert his leisure into tireless activity in the Craft's behalf during his incumbency of the grand east. Recognizing that to keep in touch with the thought of the Craft personal contact is essential, he says:

With this object in view, I have during the past two years visited every lodge once, and many twice, of the 348 on the register of this grand jurisdiction, making 131 visits in 1890-91, and 232 in 1891-92, in all 363 visits, covering about twenty-three thousand miles of travel and ten months of actual time occupied in the work. At these meetings I gave general addresses on Craft work, lectures embracing all periods of Craft history from the earliest date, at the same time affording the brethren an opportunity of inquiry on matters of which they desired information in connection with either our esoteric or exoteric work. The attendance was large and representative and might be fairly taken as including two-thirds of the entire membership. The thousand memories of the pleasant talks at these reunions with my fellow-Craftsmen have added leaves to the book of my life, to which I shall surely, in the aftertime when age has a greater claim upon me, turn with pleasure, to refresh my mind, to recall old names and faces, encouraged by the thought that many of those who then greeted me are yet active in the work, and are still with me, marching along in the twilight of life with the unchanging desire we all have who recognize *Masonry as the idealistic reality of fraternity.*

We have italicised the concluding words of the above extract because we do not remember ever to have seen elsewhere a brief characterization of Masonry so felicitous. His comprehensive inquiries lead him to the conclusion that not over twenty per cent. of the membership on the roll, on an average, attend lodge meetings, but, allowing for the difficulties of those who reside at a distance, for temporary absences and business detentions, he thinks the margin left of those who are presumably indifferent to their Masonic connections and requirements is not over forty per cent. He expresses some surprise that the registers do not show an attendance of one for every five who have attained past rank. He finds the jurisdiction suffering through a plethora of lodges with its attendant evils of weakening prosperous lodges and emasculating others by unhealthy competition. He has some timely remarks relative to laying corner-stones, expressing his belief "that in nearly every case, except where educational, charitable and state structures are concerned, the Craft is invited to participate not from the slightest desire to honor 'the ancient fraternity,' but with the sordid hope, published in the

press and posted on every barn door, that the presence of the Craft will attract a large assemblage and yield a proportionate pecuniary return. He continues:

In no other jurisdiction on earth has the corner-stone ceremony been rendered so common as in Canada. The latest scheme, however, which has developed and is now in full working order—it may be patented for aught I know—is the quadruple corner-stones. Three of these stones are laid by members or adherents of the church, and the Craft is "graciously permitted" to lay the fourth. Now I yield to no man in my reverence for things sacred. I recognize Masonry as the exemplification of the Christianity taught by Him who, eighteen centuries ago, with the music of His footsteps turned sorrow into joy, and gave us the message from the Master, but I, without hesitation, draw the line and hold my pen when asked to summon grand lodge to act as an annex for a purpose which, however appropriate, yet when taken part in by the Craft, cheapens an impressive ceremony, lowers the dignity of the Craft, and drags it in as the side-show to capture the little spare cash the spectators have left, before they have even time to recuperate from the exhausting results of their regular contributions.

He calls attention to the fact that this is the centennial year of the Canada Craft, the first provincial grand lodge, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Upper Canada, having met that year at Niagara. It was warranted by the "Ancient" or Athol Grand Lodge of England, March 7, 1792. Pursuant to the recommendation of the grand lodge the year before, he had appointed a committee to arrange the details of the celebration. This committee subsequently reported the plan of celebration and a resolution subscribing $1,000 of the necessary guarantee fund, but it failed of adoption.

The question of the grand master, "Is grand lodge a representative body?" recalls the table prepared by the lamented Bro. Gurney in his report on correspondence to the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1885, showing the voting elements in the grand lodges of the world, and the figures with which he answers the question give a significance to that compilation which the table itself but dimly suggested. Grand Master Robertson has prepared a table covering the fifteen years from 1877 to 1891, both inclusive, showing the number of lodges represented, the number of masters and wardens present, the number of past masters and the number represented by proxy. Of this table he says:

The figures establish the fact that during the past fifteen years the representation of lodges has averaged 141 out of an average total of 346 on the roll, or about 40 per cent., while the records show that an exceedingly small percentage of lodges were represented by the wardens, and that those present were from lodges in the locality or immediate vicinity of the place where grand lodge convened. The figures show that there were present for the last fifteen years an average of 256 past masters, while for the past nine years the attendance of past masters has more than doubled that of the W. M.'s, and an examination of the proceedings shows that twenty-five per cent. of the lodges were represented by proxy. The latter calculation includes all proxies. Few lodges were represented by wardens alone. With this state-

ment before us, may we not ask the question as to whether grand lodge as at present constituted is a representative body, having a membership that knows the wants of the Craft and expresses the current thought of the lodges on the register?

After showing that about 65 per cent. of the lodges are making new past masters every year, he says:

The subordinate lodge registers show that, with the exception of a few localities, the attendance of past masters at the monthly meetings is much below what it should be. Thus in a lodge with a roll of fifteen past masters less than three attend. There are parts of the jurisdiction where even P. M.'s, officers and members of the board of general purposes are not remarkable for anything like regular attendance; indeed, in some cases they never pass the tyler from one end of the year to the other. Any system which allows a man's influence in the general assembly of the Craft to survive his interest in the subordinate work of the Craft is an abuse.

Bro. ROBERTSON's figures show a predominance of the official and non-representative vote in the Grand Lodge of Canada startlingly large, capable of turning the scale on a much wider margin than that on which the office-holding vote in the Grand Lodge of Iowa last year reversed the voice of the representatives in favor of repealing the disastrous legislation by which that body became a bob on the kite-tail of High Riteism. No action came of the grand master's discussion, but the grand lodge concurred in the view expressed by the board of general purposes through its sub-committee on address, that his observations afford material for careful thought.

The grand master refers to the death of the grand treasurer, Bro. EDWARD MITCHELL, as of one who in "the daily walk of life printed the best eulogy of his character on the memories of those who knew him, whether the acquaintance were long or short."

The justness and aptness of this remark will be felt by every Illinois Craftsman whose privilege it was to meet Bro. MITCHELL when in company with Bro. DAVID MCLELLAN, the representative of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Canada, he visited our grand lodge in 1891. Both got so near our hearts in that brief hour's acquaintance that their deaths touched us all as a personal bereavement. In the loving tribute paid to them by the board of general purposes, the chairman, Bro. GIBSON, says of Bro. MITCHELL:

No one occupied such a place in our affections as "Ned" Mitchell, as he was glad to be called; who can ever forget his magnetic personality, his genial disposition, his kindly face, his words of cheer and counsel, his unequaled powers of eloquent speech? How many of us have been stirred into greater activity in the Craft by hearing him speak? We have all been awakened to a higher sense of our duty to one another after listening to him who was born an orator.

And of Bro. MCLELLAN:

Oh, how "our little Davie" was loved! the life-long friend of R. W.

Bro. Mitchell. How fitting it was that they should pass together into "the unknown land!" "In life they were steadfast; in death they were not divided." R. W. Bro. McLellan was an upright man and a Mason. Honor after honor was heaped upon him by the Craft, by the citizens of Hamilton, and by other organizations outside the Craft to which he belonged, yet he maintained always the same quiet, unassuming, peaceful demeanor. He endeavored in every way to show the world the beauty and grandeur of Masonic teaching. His exemplary life was an inspiration to his brethren to live nearer and closer to the tenets of our beloved Craft, and it was also an example to the general public of what it is to be a true Mason.

The grand master emphasizes an appeal in behalf of the hospital for sick children, of Toronto, of which, if we remember rightly, he was already a large benefactor, by setting a munificent example. He says:

Ten years ago, The Lakeside Home for Little Children, a convalescent branch of the Hospital for Sick Children, was founded, the presentation being made to those in charge, on condition that the sick child of any member in any lodge on the roll of this jurisdiction should be forever free to this charity. The work began and prospered, and many of the lodges have shown their practical sympathy by contributing towards its support. My wish is to further identify the Craft rather than myself with the work, and if no objections be made I desire that the amount of $500 to the credit of the grand master for 1891, be handed to the trustees of the hospital, as the first fruits of a fund I propose increasing this year with the amount at the credit of the grand master for expenses, and a further sum of $4,000, for the maintenance of a ward, which may enlist the sympathy of some of the Craftsmen who desire to assist in this charity.

The decisions rendered by the grand master seem to have appeared in the report of the grand secretary, but as they were not referred to the board of general purposes, at the suggestion of the board they were not printed in the proceedings.

Referring to the work of benevolence, the grand master announces the death of Bro. Otto Klotz, for many years chairman of the committee on benevolence, who for his long and faithful service had received the honorary rank of past grand master. The grand master had long sought under great discouragements to have a personal investigation made of the cases for which applications for grants of benevolence were sent in, and finally the year previous the grand lodge deputed a special officer to make the investigation. His report shows that it is not always wise to keep the left hand in ignorance of what the right hand doeth. It was found that in many cases the parties receiving relief were in good circumstances, but were under the impression that the grant they received they were entitled to as a right. This was particularly so in the case of widows, one of whom told the examiner that she had informed the party who brought the application that she did not require relief, but was told in reply that others no worse off were getting it, and she might as well take it! The report refers to another case where a lodge sent in seven applications of which two were found to require relief, and says:

Of the other five, one conducts a first-class boarding-house, and is reported to be making money; two received $2,000 or upwards of life insurance, and also own property; one is living with a son who is in very good circumstances, and who ridiculed the idea of being in need, and who said that she supposed the grant was an absolute right, or she would never have consented to receive it; the other one was found to be utterly unworthy.

The grand lodge granted one warrant and continued four dispensations, a remarkable percentage on the side of conservatism; remitted the dues of Royal Solomon Mother Lodge, at Jerusalem, on an application setting forth that from various reasons beyond their control they were unable to send them; refunded $60 to the San Francisco Masonic board of relief, expended for the relief of the widow and daughter of a brother whose lodge is now defunct; recognized the Grand Lodge of New Zealand; so amended the constitution that a single brother may demand a ballot on any question not otherwise provided for, after an open vote has been taken, and also providing for an appeal from any ruling or decision from the grand master presiding to the grand lodge; appropriated $500 for the relief of brethren suffering from the great fire at St. John's, Newfoundland; welcomed Past Grand Master W. G. Bell, of Manitoba, as a visitor, and agreed to hold its next annual communication at Ottawa.

Hon. J. M. Gibson, Q. C., of Hamilton, was elected grand master; J. J. Mason, Hamilton, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 74) is again from the facile pen of Past Grand Master Henry Robertson, who reviews the proceedings of all American grand lodges except Mississippi. Illinois proceedings for 1891 receive very full notice. He transfers to his pages the speeches made at the reception of Bros. McLellan and Mitchell, and we doubt not that his readers will be as grateful to our stenographer for the privilege of reading them, as we are for securing to the Illinois proceedings the honor of preserving at first hand what must have been among the last public utterances of those two distinguished and now lamented Canada Craftsmen.

Very flattering mention is made of the Illinois report on correspondence, and he does us the honor to quote with approval our remarks on the recent attempt to make the voice of the minority, or the attitude of the parent grand lodges, or both, determining factors when considering the recognition of new grand lodges. He also quotes from our remarks on the impolicy of attempting to support Masonic homes by enforced taxation.

Bro. Robertson permits himself but few comments, but his selections are made with great discrimination. Under North Carolina, in noting the appointment of delegates to the Masonic Congress, at Chicago, with the express understanding that they were not to favor a general grand lodge, he allows himself to express the wonder that many others have felt, why so

many appear to be afraid of this bugbear, when, so far as he has seen, not a single brother has advocated such a scheme.

COLORADO, 1892.

32D ANNUAL. DENVER. SEPTEMBER 20.

The representatives of forty-one grand lodges were present, among them Past Grand Master HENRY M. TELLER for Illinois. Before any business was transacted the grand representatives were called to the east and fraternally welcomed, M. W. HENRY P. H. BROMWELL, past grand master of Illinois and the representative of New Brunswick near the Grand Lodge of Colorado, responding in behalf of the corps.

The grand master (JOHN M. MAXWELL) reports a year of peace, harmony and prosperity. He had not been called upon to exercise his disciplinary powers, and relations abroad were fraternal and cordial. Death had not invaded the grand lodge, but he calls the roll of the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions, including the name of HARMAN G. REYNOLDS, past grand master of Illinois.

One of the special dispensations granted by him seems to us to be questionable, viz.: To a lodge to meet on a certain day and open on the several degrees as it may see fit "at the hour of 1:30 P. M. of said day, instead of 7:30 P. M., as required by the by-laws of the lodge." If this meant to open the lodge for "business"—as we assume it did, for if it had been for work the master could have called a special meeting at 1:30 if he saw fit, without a dispensation—we must think that it was at the risk of depriving some member of his right to a voice in the proceedings, unless it were coupled with the requirement that *every* member should have due and timely notice. Temporarily absent brethren, relying on the provision of the by-laws fixing the time of meeting at 7:30 P. M., and timing their return in order to participate in the business of the lodge, might find the very matters in which they were most interested irrevocably disposed of by that hour if the lodge met with full powers at half-past one.

The grand master declined to grant dispensations in a number of cases to confer the degrees in less than regular time, the "emergency" required by the grand lodge by-laws to be "set forth fully," not appearing to exist. Of these he says:

In most of these cases, the only *reason* given for asking these dispensations was, that the candidates were anxious to get through the lodge and chapter, and into the commandery, before the triennial conclave. I maintain the opinion that Masonry is something more than a "degree machine," and, as the three symbolic degrees are the foundation of the whole Masonic structure, too much care cannot be exercised in selecting the material out of which this foundation shall be constructed, and ample time should be taken to see that the "stones" composing the foundation are properly and Masonically laid.

This cannot be accomplished by "rushing" our candidates through the three degrees, with the sole object and intention of *apparently* qualifying them for membership in some other Masonic [?] body.

We copy a part of the twenty-one decisions rendered by the grand master:

1. A chartered lodge may charge brethren raised U. D. dues from date they were raised.

6. The secretary of a lodge has no authority to issue summonses for any purpose, unless instructed so to do by the worshipful master, or the lodge, or unless the by-laws of the lodge make it his duty to issue such summonses.

9. It is the duty of a lodge to proceed with the trial of a brother charged with a Masonic offense, regardless of the action or non-action of the courts of the State.

10. A worshipful master cannot suspend an officer of his lodge from the exercise of the duties of his office until after "due charges, trial and conviction." Such action would be in violation of grand lodge by-law No. 94.

12. A junior warden cannot prefer charges in his official capacity except by order of the lodge.

15. Following decision 11 of P. G. M. Bridwell, I held that a lodge cannot entertain the petition of one who is acting as the agent of a brewing company and as such selling bottled beer by the barrel.

16. In answer to a complaint made by the R. W. Grand Master F. & A. M. of Pennsylvania, that the jurisdiction of the R. W. Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of Pennsylvania had been invaded by a subordinate lodge of this jurisdiction, I held that the doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction" was not recognized in this jurisdiction.

17. For good and sufficient reasons a subordinate lodge may suspend its regular communications, and it is not necessary to have the grand master's permission therefor.

18. A brother bringing himself within the requirements of grand lodge by-law No. 85 is entitled to a dimit, although he has failed to pay an assessment levied by the lodge, and the W. M. of the lodge should not refuse to sign or withhold the dimit.

21. A "physically defective" man, "being very lame," is not eligible to receive the degrees in Masonry.

No. 1 was disapproved as being in contradiction to a former approved

decision which the committee on jurisprudence held was a correct interpretation of the law. The concluding portion of No. 6 was stricken out on the ground that the grand lodge by-laws plainly limit the power of issuing summons to the lodge or master. No. 10 was disapproved, the committee being "of the opinion that it is clearly the duty of the master to suspend from office an officer of his lodge for unbecoming or un-Masonic conduct, in advance of charges and trial for such conduct."

If the committee had said that it might become the duty of the master to so act, we should fully agree with them whatever may be the language of the by-law referred to by the grand master; because a case might arise of conduct so flagrant and undisputed as to create an imperative emergency. On the other hand, we think cases might arise where the master, unrestrained save by the beneficent principle of law which recognizes the presumption of innocence, might find the duty to suspend in advance of charges and trial anything but clear. All the other decisions were approved.

We feel quite sure that No. 9 is not of universal application. During our executive service we had occasion to order a stay of lodge trial in a case where the alleged offense was also the basis of an indictment in the civil courts, and in which there was a possibility that the charge was brought in the lodge to compel the accused to there uncover his line of defence in the presence of those who would be his prosecutors on the indictment. An able and discreet district deputy investigated the case, and on his advice the restraining order stood until he notified the grand master that it might be withdrawn without prejudice. The grand lodge approved the action.

No. 15 was, as we have said, approved, and subsequently the grand lodge agreed with the jurisprudence committee that the inhibition included those who sell liquors on commission. Touching the subject of No. 17, the Illinois law expressly forbids a suspension of lodge meetings without a dispensation therefor. No. 21 leaves us somewhat in doubt whether an imperfect youth who is not very lame is eligible or not.

Impressed with the reasoning of Past Grand Master Henry Brown, of Alabama, from whom he quotes largely, the grand master recommends the adoption of the district deputy system and that these deputies be made a part of a system for the dissemination of the work.

On this subject the jurisprudence committee locked horns with him and met their Waterloo. This portion of their report was sent to a special committee who reported constitutional amendments embodying the grand master's recommendations, and these prevailed by a vote of 97 to 8.

The report of Grand Secretary Parmelee acknowledges the receipt of bound volumes of the reprint of Illinois proceedings from 1840 to 1850, and of our proceedings for 1891.

The committee on correspondence again advised delay in recognizing the Grand Lodge of New Zealand and the grand lodge concurred. Past Grand Master GREENLEAF, the author of the report, says:

There can be no denial of the fact that an unhappy division still exists among the lodges of the Colony, and that there is not that degree of unanimity which should prevail in order to completely invest the new grand lodge with undisputed sovereignty.

Bro. GREENLEAF does not state in terms the degree of unanimity which should prevail in order to invest the new grand lodge with undisputed sovereignty, but as his report shows that a decided majority of the lodges in the Colony united in its formation and own allegiance to the new body, the only possible inference would seem to be that nothing short of unanimity could so invest it. But at whatever point beyond a majority he would place the charmed figure, this is simply the establishment of minority rule than which nothing would be more foreign to Masonry. He does not say that the recognition of the parent grand lodges is essential, but as he cites the fact of non-recognition we suppose it is held to have some bearing. If in the eyes of Colorado it has any different bearing than the non-recognition by an equal number of any other grand lodges, then the records ought to show that the Colorado lodges waited for the permission of Kansas and Nebraska, whence they derived their charters, before organizing a grand lodge. If they did so it escaped our notice.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges; listened to an address by Grand Orator IRA L. HERRON, which has other merits besides brevity; declared that a Masonic apron should be made of white leather only, declined to say that no substitute therefor should be permitted, but recommended that the presentation of the apron in the first degree be an actual presentation and that the secretary should inscribe on the under side the name of the brother receiving it together with the date of his initiation, supplementing this, later, with the dates of passing and raising; properly decided in a case wherein a dimit was erroneously granted and issued to JACOB SIEBERT who had not applied for it, instead of to MATTHIAS SIEBERT who had, and in which the lodge afterwards declined to correct the error, that the lodge should expunge from its record all proceedings relative to the granting of a dimit to JACOB and take action upon the application of MATTHIAS; ordered jewels to be procured for all past grand masters, and took favorable action on the Kentucky proposition for a Fraternal Congress, requesting the grand master to appoint six delegates besides himself, the delegation thus appointed being made up as follows: Grand Master WILLIAM D. WRIGHT; past grand masters HENRY M. TELLER, ROGER W. WOODBURY, WILLIAM T. BRIDWELL, BYRON L. CARR; Grand Secretary ED. C. PARMELEE; Past Master CHARLES T. HARKINSON.

WILLIAM D. WRIGHT, of Denver, was elected grand master; ED. C. PARMELEE, Denver (Masonic Temple), re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 154) is again from the practiced and discriminating pen of Past Grand Master LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF. He gives Illinois for 1891 careful notice, giving the gist of important features in the various reports.

Copying our comments upon Grand Master BRIDWELL'S reference to conferring the third degree in grand lodge as a recurrence to an ancient custom, he says:

We do not believe in any such *development* theory as enunciated in the above. It has been the assumption of Masonic writers for the past few decades, but happily it has now received its quietus since the discovery of the Dr. Manningham letters. Of course we feel elated that our views have been confirmed upon this question. We have advanced the idea that Masonry was a perfect system *at the start* and that *restoration* should engage the thought and be the aim of the Masonic student. The evidence of the past century goes to show that there has been a constant lopping off or actual loss of the essential features of our symbolism, instead of any material accessions. See Bro. Speth's remarks quoted under Canada. See, also, Utah and our remarks upon degrees.

For the double reason that our readers will not otherwise know what Bro. SPETH said, and that Bro. SPETH'S words are entitled to consideration as those of a Masonic student who is investigating Masonry after modern methods, we copy the remarks referred to by Bro. GREENLEAF:

"I hold that in 1717, and for centuries before that, two degrees existed in Masonry; that one of these was purely formal and matter of fact, that the second was mystic and speculative; and that the two combined contained all the esoteric knowledge of the present three. Developments and additions have accrued, but nothing of vital importance, nothing absolutely new. Displacements, embellishments and refinements have occurred, but an English Craftsman of A. D. 1600, if to-day revived, could prove himself a M. M. to any brother whose intelligence is not utterly befogged by the ingenuity of our modern ritual-mongers."

Whatever Bro. SPETH'S remarks may prove, they certainly do not prove that there has been any lopping off or actual loss of the essential features of our symbolism. On the other hand, the emphasis of Bro. SPETH'S remarks lies in the opposite direction, for he expressly says that the two degrees which he holds to have existed as degrees prior to 1717, "contained all the esoteric knowledge of the present three."

Bro. GREENLEAF underscores "*development*" as the word describing the theory which he does not believe, and calls Bro. SPETH as a witness, who says: "*Developments and additions have accrued*, but nothing of vital importance, nothing absolutely new." Here the underscoring is ours.

Later, in discussing this question with Bro. DIEHL, he quotes the MANNINGHAM letters which he here says have given the development theory its quietus. There is nothing in these letters to discredit the theory of develop-

ment of the *ceremonial* attending the conferring of the distinctions of Fellow and Master, and it was to the ceremonial that we specifically referred, expressly stating that admission to them involved the communication of no additional secrets. It was in consequence of this development of ceremonial that the "displacements" occurred to which Bro. SPETH alludes, through which it finally became necessary to take three separate degrees to come into possession of the essentials formerly involved in the one ceremonial of "making."

The letters of DR. MANNINGHAM, then deputy grand master of England, referred to by Bro. GREENLEAF, and dated respectively Dec. 3, 1756, and July 12, 1757, were written not to show that there had been no change in the process of coming into possession of the secrets of genuine Masonry, because the existence of "Masters' lodges" where only Master Masons could be present, conferring the "Master's part" as a secret degree, shows a change that cannot be argued out of sight, from the conditions existing when the regulations annexed to the Charges of a Freemason were adopted, by whose terms Apprentices might be admitted Masters as well as Fellow Crafts in a grand lodge where the grand master presiding was not required to be more than a Fellow Craft. They were written to show that the so-called Scotch Masonry was an innovation of then very late years, and that the irregularities practiced under that name, with their fantastic forms and titles, had been justly called "the charlatanery of Masonry" by Bro. SAUER, to whom the letter of July, 1757, was written. The following which does not need the context to show that it was written with this object, Bro. GREENLEAF quotes from that letter as convincing proof that there were three *degrees* before 1717:

"These innovations are of very late years, and I believe the brethren will find a difficulty to produce a Mason acquainted with any such forms twenty, nay, ten years My own father has been a Mason these fifty years and has been at lodges in Holland, France, and England. He knows none of these ceremonies. Grand Master Payn, who succeeded Sr. Christopher Wren, is a stranger to them, as is likewise one old brother of ninety, who I conversed with lately. This brother assures me he was made a Mason in his youth, and has constantly frequented lodges until rendered incapable by his advanced age and never heard, or knew, any other Ceremonies or Words than those used in general amongst us; such forms were delivered to him and those he has retained. As to Knights of the Sword, Eagle, etc., the knowledge of them never reached his ears until I informed him of them. The only orders that we know are three: Masters, Fellow Crafts and Apprentices, and none of them ever arrive at the Honour of Knighthood by Masonry."

He also quotes from Bro. ROBERT FREKE GOULD'S comments on MANNINGHAM'S letter, as supporting his position, and among other things this:

"The question, whether the secrets imparted to Masonic candidates in 1757 were the same as those existing at the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, is such an exceedingly simple one that, in the case before us, the various canons above may be safely reduced to a

single one, namely, whether the two witnesses called by Dr. Manningham are to be regarded as 'persons of veracity?'"

The question whether the secrets imparted to Masonic candidates in 1757 were the same as those existing at the close of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century—and the purpose of both MANNINGHAM and his commentator was simply to show that the three "orders" of 1757 *included all* the secrets that were imparted to them at any earlier period—is quite apart from the question as to when the "displacements" occurred, or whether displacements did occur, by which a portion of those secrets found a new home with new "embellishments and refinements" by the conversion of honorary distinctions into degrees. With respect to this latter question we have seen nothing to shake the affirmative conclusion which the General Regulations annexed to the Charges of a Freemason seem to render inevitable.

Of matters whereon our opinions have differed, Bro. GREENLEAF says:

Bro. Robbins devotes about three and a half pages to our report and matters therein contained. His criticisms are couched in his usual vigorous and incisive style. We accept them good naturedly, Bro. Robbins, but, as there is not the remotest prospect of our agreeing in our opinions, it is useless to continue such discussions; let us "agree to disagree" and turn our attention to subjects of more importance to Craft Masonry.

We will not ungraciously stop to discuss whether there can be found any subjects of more importance to Craft Masonry than some that have engaged our attention, but cordially reciprocating the spirit of his proposition we are quite willing to try and find them—hand in hand.

CONNECTICUT, 1893.

105TH ANNUAL. NEW HAVEN. JANUARY 18.

The fly-leaf of the Connecticut proceedings is this year quite "fly," being embellished with the portraits of four good-looking brethren who have seen service in the grand lodge—WILLIAM E. HYDE, past deputy grand master; WILLIAM W. PRICE, past senior grand warden; JOHN G. ROOT and GEO. LEE, past grand treasurers.

Thirty-six grand lodges were represented at the opening, Illinois by

John W. Mix, one of the ten past grand masters who lent their wisdom to the proceedings.

The grand master (Hugh Stirling) announced the death of H. Tudor White, master of Washington Lodge, No. 70, and referred to the losses of other grand jurisdictions. Reporting the commissioning of representatives near other grand lodges, he submitted a communication from the grand secretary of Iowa to Bro. Samuel Bassett, the representative of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, notifying him of the expiration of his commission, and continuing:

I am further directed, by the grand master, to convey to you assurances of his approval of your official conduct and his personal regards. At the same time to notify you and through you your grand master, that, until otherwise advised, he will not entertain any proposition for the renewal of your commission, or the appointment of a successor. For the reason that having well considered the subject (one of custom and not of law), he has been forced to the conclusion that the system has, in no single instance, so far as he can learn, been productive of any good. On the contrary great and serious evils have resulted from it, leading in recent years to the strained, and in some cases an entire severance of the fraternal relations between sister grand lodges.

This communication post-dates by a little more than a year the missive from the same source to the grand master of the District of Columbia, requesting the recall of the representative of that grand lodge near the Grand Lodge of Iowa. Doubtless the recoil of that effort to get rid, by that method, of a representative who was *persona non grata* to the grand master "and his associate officers," was a quickener to reflection and hastened the conclusion that the system was unproductive of good.

Grand Master Stirling says of the matter:

As the Grand Lodge of Iowa no longer desires to continue the system of grand representatives, I directed the grand secretary to notify our grand representative near Iowa, and also the Grand Lodge of Iowa, that the commission of the said representative is terminated.

We last year noted the trial of a Connecticut lodge by a commission, for having placed one of its indigent members in the poor-house, its conviction of a Masonic offense and sentence to reprimand therefor. An appeal was made to the grand master for a rehearing, coupled with a protest against the findings of the commissioners and the subsequent action of the grand lodge requiring the lodge to pay to another lodge a certain amount in reimbursement of money expended in behalf of the indigent brother.

The rehearing was refused in decided but courteous terms. At the next meeting of the lodge the master presented the answer of the grand master and gave his version of a personal interview with him, whereupon the lodge reconsidered its former vote to pay the bill. The following resolution, with

others subsidiary thereto, was presented, discussed, continued to the next meeting and at that time continued till October:

Resolved, "That this lodge, revoking all of its previous acts and votes inconsistent herewith, does hereby withdraw from all allegiance to and affiliation with the Grand Lodge of Masons of Connecticut."

After the first meeting referred to the grand master called the master to account for alleged misrepresentation of their interview and for entertaining the rebellious resolutions and permitting them to be discussed, citing him to appear at the grand master's office on a certain day and show cause why he should not be suspended from office therefor. At the hour named the master appeared and with him a deputy sheriff who served upon the grand master an injunction issued by the court of common pleas, restraining him under penalty from suspending the master. The grand master through his counsel filed a demurrer to the complaint of the master, claiming that the court had no jurisdiction, which, after argument, was sustained by the judge, and his exhaustive opinion is published as an appendix to the grand master's address.

Meanwhile charges had been preferred by the grand junior warden against the lodge, the master, and against Brainerd W. Maples, a member, the latter for the publication in a local newspaper of certain official documents sent by the grand master to the master of the lodge, together with alleged defamatory, abusive, disrespectful, offensive and scurrilous language concerning the grand master and members of the grand lodge; and between the time when the argument was heard on the demurrer and the rendering of the judge's decision, the charter of the lodge was ordered under arrest. Close on the heels of that decision the master asked the grand master to suggest what might be done by the members of his lodge to settle the matter, and was informed that the first step necessary was a compliance with the edict of the grand lodge. Four days later the grand master received the following from the master:

In compliance with the edict of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Connecticut I have caused to be paid to Old Well Lodge, No. 108, the sum of $192.35, and I herewith present to you a receipt for the same, signed by the secretary of said lodge. Now therefore, I, Frederick Mead, of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, acknowledge that I did wrong in allowing the resolutions in question to be presented to the lodge and I request the grand master to allow me the privilege of having the same expunged from its records, and I do hereby apologize to the Most Worshipful Grand Master for this act or any other act of mine that may appear to have been disrespectful to the Most Worshipful Grand Master or to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

Thereupon the grand master opened the disabled lodge, revoked the order of arrest of charter, declared the charges withdrawn and administered the reprimand previously ordered by the grand lodge. Closing his account of the matter the grand master says:

We are aware that an apology for an offense committed does not undo the wrong, but if it is made in sincerity, with a realizing sense of the magnitude of the offense before unfelt, because of influences which were not or perhaps could not be overcome, then are we bound by the ties of this great brotherhood to accept that apology as sincere, and to do our full share in bringing about, as speedily as possible, an amicable settlement.

Subsequently a memorial from the lodge asking a rehearing of the matter in dispute between it and Old Well Lodge was reported upon adversely by a special committee, who were of the opinion that the interests of Freemasonry required that the case should not be reopened. The committee presented the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the grand lodge views with the greatest satisfaction the return of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, to its allegiance, and that St. John's Lodge, No. 6, is entitled to the fullest confidence of the grand lodge and to the best wishes of the whole fraternity for its future prosperity and usefulness.

We have reported this case at some length because it strongly illustrates how easily strong and well-meaning men may be led insensibly into an utterly untenable position; and quite as strongly the readiness of the fraternity whose moral sense had been outraged by the act of the lodge in placing a dependent member in the poor-house, to make allowance for those influences engendered by controversy which the grand master generously suggested could not perhaps be overcome, and to meet fully half-way the whilom contumacious members upon the first sign of their having realized their error.

In the case of Maples, charged with unwarrantable and scurrilous publication, after a motion to quash the charge upon the ground of insufficiency and indefiniteness of the specifications had, upon the report of the committee on jurisprudence properly been denied, the defendant was tried by the grievance committee acting as commissioners of the grand lodge, found guilty of un-Masonic conduct, their finding was approved "unanimously, by a rising vote" and the punishment of expulsion decreed by ballot—121 to 24.

As the vote as to the grade of punishment was required to be determined by ballot, we infer that in the lodges the question of guilt or innocence is settled in like manner. If so, then the manner of taking the vote on the resolution declaring the defendant guilty is doubly open to criticism. First, as a departure from the principles of their own code; and second, there is always something of the element of duress in a rising vote except in those cases where it is customarily employed, as in votes of compliment or condolence. The accused did not get any more than he deserved in this case, but no matter how heinous a brother's offense, his trial should be free from all suspicion of an attempt to force unanimity in the verdict.

The grand master reported one decision, the approval of which by the committee on jurisprudence and the grand lodge shows that the master of a

lodge in Connecticut is recognized as having two votes in case of a tie, a view that is obsolete in Illinois:

The prerogative of a master to give the casting vote in case of a tie in addition to his own vote, does not apply to a vote taken upon any question required to be taken by ballot, as for instance, the degree of punishment to be inflicted for a Masonic offense, or in an election of officers.

It might be interesting to inquire whether there is any necessary connection between idleness and poetry, such as is said to exist between idleness and mischief. The committee on charters had nothing to do, and the chairman, Past Grand Master LEE, drops into verse to tell how it was done:

For some time we waited, when no one appearing,
We gave him a full and impartial hearing;
And when he had gone without jar or confusion
Very soon came to an unanimous conclusion.
And it is our opinion, that, according to law,
The petitioner is entitled for leave to withdraw,
And we recommend, after a due deliberation,
Our discharge from its further consideration.
We think we have none of our duties omitted,
All of which is herewith fraternally submitted.

The connection between idleness and mischief was illustrated by the grand secretary. In answer to a question the grand master advised that where the moon failed to full so as to enable lodges whose meetings are contingent on its phases to hold the required one meeting a month, the proper remedy was a dispensation; whereupon Bro. WHEELER, having nothing to do, chipped in with the suggestion that if the remedy didn't work, "to arrange with the moon to *get full* at least once every month."

It will be seen that, as usual with idlers, he was in such haste to get in his work as to leave it in doubt whether the process was to be restricted to the satelite or to include the whole outfit.

The grand lodge levied a *per capita* tax of twenty-five cents, permitting lodges in estimating membership to deduct all who have been members for thirty years, and also those whose whereabouts have been unknown for five preceding years.

SAMUEL BASSETT, of New Britain, was elected grand master; JOSEPH K. WHEELER, Hartford, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 170) is from the ever-welcome hand of Grand Secretary WHEELER, and bears no marks of either rheumatism or dyspepsia.

He says that in Connecticut blank ballots are not counted, and that the Illinois decision that a blank ballot is not a vote is supported by the highest authority on parliamentary usage.

Quoting the remarks of Grand Master CRAWFORD relative to participation by the Craft in the display incident to the dedicatory ceremonies of the World's Fair, he says:

We are aware that there exists a wide divergence of opinion relating to such a display, and no doubt the action will be quite severely criticised from some quarters. We think the sentiment is trending towards a recognition of celebrations and festivities of a national character and that the rules are relaxing somewhat, with reference as to whether Masons as such, shall or shall not participate For ourself, we think there might be occasions of a state or national character, where a Masonic recognition would not impair the dignity of the Craft, but extreme caution should be exercised, that they do not become too common. Symbolic Masonry is not a fraternity to indulge too freely in public display.

He quotes the vigorous remarks of committee on lodges under dispensation relative to the excessive growth of some of the new lodges, and gives the Illinois report on correspondence fraternal notice. He notes the absence of comment on the poor-house case, but he will find them this year, and we are glad they were delayed until we could chronicle its happy ending.

DELAWARE, 1892.

86TH ANNUAL. WILMINGTON. OCTOBER 5.

The journal of proceedings does not show Illinois among the grand lodges represented, but the name of her representative, Past Junior Grand Warden SAMUEL W. KILVINGTON, appears in the report of the committee on credentials duly listed as present with other past masters of Oriental Lodge, No. 27, Wilmington.

The grand master (NATHANIEL F. WILDS) announced the death of Grand Secretary WILLIAM S. HAYES, at sixty-seven, whose service in the southeast covered a period of twenty-four years, and ROBERT B. JUMP, at eighty-nine, for sixty-seven years a devoted Mason. We find also memorial tablets to two past grand treasurers, THOMAS M. OGLE and JOHN Q. STIRLING, deceased during the year.

The grand master reports the appointment of no less than fifty-seven grand representatives, among them R. W. Bro. JOHN O'NEIL near the Grand Lodge of Illinois. He had made no decisions embracing new points.

The grand lodge ordered the committee on work to prepare the work and ceremony to be observed in conferring the PAST Master's degree; suspended the resolution forbidding joint occupancy of halls with other societies in the case of DuPont Lodge, because it could find no other suitable room than the one it so occupies, and was not able to build for itself; forbade the installation of masters and wardens elect until the grand master should be satisfied of their proficiency in the duties of their stations in the work of the lodge; presented the retiring grand master with a past grand master's jewel; and after laying on the table the report of the committee, whose appointment we noted last year, that it found no cause for action by the grand lodge in the grievance presented by Oriental Lodge, No. 27, adopted the following relative thereto:

Resolved, That the right of visitation being a Masonic landmark and therefore inalienable from every Mason in good standing, this grand lodge enters its most solemn and earnest protest against the action of the Bristol Lodge, No. 25, of Bristol, Pennsylvania, supported by the Grand Master and Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in denying the right of visitation to Bro. Francis L. Carpenter, of Oriental Lodge, No. 27, of this jurisdiction, he being in good standing Masonically.

This case had been the subject of correspondence between Grand Master WILD's predecessor and Grand Master AFRICA, of Pennsylvania, in which the latter announced the ground on which Bro. CARPENTER was denied admission to a Pennsylvania lodge, to be that he was found to be a Mason belonging to the "Cerneau Rite," which the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania had declared to be clandestine, and that an edict was in force instructing the masters of Pennsylvania lodges not to admit as a visitor any person claiming to be a Free and Accepted Mason who is a member of any body of that rite either in that or any other Masonic jurisdiction.

If the right of visitation is not a landmark, but only a privilege, it escapes being an absolute right only on the ground that the visitor being *persona non grata* to some member of the lodge proposed to be visited, ought not to be permitted to crowd out the sitting member by his unwelcome presence. Because it becomes necessary to condone the exercise of a doubtful power on the ground that such exercise is the only way to protect the rights of the individual, it does not follow that it is justifiable to invoke the same power for the purpose of enforcing the caprices of a legislative majority possibly made up wholly of those whose individual rights are in no way threatened.

We must infer, of course, that the special committee in reporting "no cause for action," did so upon the ground that the master of Bristol Lodge had a right to control the admission of visitors. His right to do so is unquestioned; and the prevailing doctrine is that the objection of a member warrants and requires the master to exercise this right to exclude a visitor.

Had this reason been assigned for excluding Bro. CARPENTER, a report of "no cause for action" would have excited no comment; but it is no wonder that the grand lodge took the bits in its teeth and protested against an act which was an avowed denial of the power of the lodges it had chartered to invest their members with a Masonic status which other grand lodges with which it was in fraternal communication were bound to respect.

If the Grand Lodge of Delaware had declared the work of a body of Masons within its jurisdiction to be clandestine, there would be no one to doubt that the attempt of any other grand lodge to declare that work legitimate afforded abundant cause for action. If it is any less an invasion of the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of Delaware to declare the work of its lawful lodges clandestine, we confess that we are unable to see it.

JOHN B. BOOK, of Clayton, was elected grand master; BENJAMIN F. BARTRAM, Wilmington, elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 48) is again the work of Past Deputy Grand Master LEWIS H. JACKSON. Manifestly under double pressure from the retrenchers, he still manages to extract much of interest from the proceedings reviewed. Illinois for 1891 is noticed, and the record of Grand Master PEARSON'S service is fitly characterized as a noble one and worthy of emulation. He permits himself an extract from Bro. WARVELLE'S "most excellent oration," and kindly reference to the report on correspondence.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1892.

82D ANNUAL. WASHINGTON. NOVEMBER 9.

This volume contains the records of three special, the semi-annual, annual and installation communications.

The special communications of general interest were those of June 8, 1892, when a portrait of Grand Secretary WM. R. SINGLETON was presented to the grand lodge, the gift of nineteen of the lodges in the District; and that of September 25, 1892, convened for the burial of Past Deputy Grand Master JOHN H. RUSSELL.

The semi-annual communication was held May 11, 1892, and business of purely local interest was transacted.

JOHN H. ORCUTT, the representative of Illinois, was absent from this and also from the annual and installation communications.

The annual communication was held November 9, 1892. The grand master (FRED G. ALEXANDER) decided that he could not under the constitution grant a dispensation for the election of a senior warden in place of one who was elected but declined to serve, and that the grand lodge would not permit one of its lodges to become incorporated, saying with reference to the latter that it was against the policy of the grand lodges of the United States, and the unwritten law and usages of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. In Illinois the grand lodge is incorporated, and by the provisions of the act of incorporation every lodge chartered by it also becomes a body corporate.

The buffetings received by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia years ago for permitting its lodges to make Masons of non-residents sojourning in the District, led to the adoption of the following:

Every lodge is prohibited from receiving the petition for the degrees of any one not a resident of this District for a period of twelve months next preceding the date of his application, without first having received the consent of the lodge nearest his place of residence under seal, where personal jurisdiction is constitutionally claimed.

A gentleman who had resided in Washington three months, who was desirous of joining a Washington lodge, was told that his petition could not be received unless accompanied by a waiver of jurisdiction from the lodge where he formerly lived. This lodge informed him that the lodge and not the applicant was the proper party to ask for the waiver. Grand Master ALEXANDER seems to have interpreted the District law like the gentleman's first informant, as prohibiting the District lodge from so far entertaining his petition as to ask for a waiver of jurisdiction to enable it to receive and act upon it, and held that the application should be a personal one, else the lodge could not know that he wished a relinquishment of jurisdiction. This the jurisprudence committee and the grand lodge approved without comment.

We do not think it a matter of great importance whether the individual or the lodge requests the waiver, unless some local regulation requires a particular method. The lodge having jurisdiction is quite able to judge in either case whether the request is made in good faith; but the prevailing method in Illinois, where the law is identical in substance and almost identical in language with the District regulation, is for the applicant to send in his petition to the lodge where he is sojourning, and it being seen or understood upon its presentation that some other lodge has jurisdiction, it is not "received," but held subject to the reply of that lodge if it is decided that a waiver should be asked for. Any petition may be *presented* to a lodge, but it requires the voice of the lodge to *receive* it.

The grand master submits further correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Iowa relative to the recall of the commission of Past Grand Master Edward A. Guilbert as representative near the Grand Lodge of Iowa. It will be remembered that on the 19th of September, 1891, Grand Secretary Parvin, of Iowa, under instructions from Grand Master Phelps, requested the recall of Bro. Guilbert's commission on the ground that he was not acceptable to the grand master, and that his longer continuance as such grand representative was not agreeable to him or his associate officers. October 6, 1891, through Grand Secretary Singleton, Grand Master Gibbs, of the District of Columbia, replied that the cause given for the desired change was not as explicit as might be wished, and that he was inclined to the opinion that the summary action suggested might be considered arbitrary on his part, if not, indeed, unwarranted, and offering, if it was the wish of Grand Master Phelps, to submit the letter to the grand lodge for consideration at its November meeting. On the 14th of October, 1891, Grand Secretary Parvin wrote that the credit given Bro Guilbert was withdrawn and he would no longer be received or recognized as the grand representative of the District of Columbia. The jurisprudence committee of the District of Columbia criticized the hasty action of the Iowa executive and the dictatorial style of Bro. Parvin's letters with some quiet severity, as will be seen by reference to our report of 1892, and justified the deliberate action of Grand Master Gibbs. The correspondence submitted by Grand Master Alexander reflects what followed: At his direction Grand Secretary Singleton responded under date of Dec. 30, 1891, to the letter of Sept. 19, requesting the recall of Bro. Guilbert's commission, giving the conclusions of the committee on jurisprudence, enclosed a letter to Past Grand Master Guilbert informing him that at the request of Grand Master Phelps his commission was revoked, and a brief note to Grand Secretary Parvin asking him to forward Bro. Guilbert's letter to him. In response, under date of Jan. 9, 1892, Grand Secretary Parvin writes:

"On yesterday I had the honor to receive from you a communication under date of December 30th last, asking me to forward to 'Dr. Edward A. Guilbert, the grand representative of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia *near the Grand Lodge of Iowa*,'* an official letter from you addressed to him *in that capacity** and informing him that at the request of M. W. Grand Master Phelps, of Iowa, his commission as such representative was revoked.

"This paper I courteously return to your office, and decline respectfully to forward the same as requested, for the reason that your letter to me, and this letter, addressed to Bro. Past Grand Master Guilbert, *recognizes him as holding the official relation of Grand Representative from your jurisdiction, near the Grand Lodge of Iowa.**

"You seem to have entirely overlooked the fact that in a communication addressed from this office, by order of Grand Master Phelps, through

*Note.—It is not so expressed in the letter.

your office, to Past Grand Master Gibbs, of your jurisdiction, under date of October 14, 1891, I informed you that 'the Grand Master of the District of Columbia, having twice refused the courteous request of the grand master of this jurisdiction (the first under date of September 19th) to recall the commission of your grand representative near this jurisdiction, Grand Master Phelps had declared the longer continuance in office of Bro. Guilbert as such grand representative to be neither acceptable nor agreeable to him or his grand officers, and that whatever credit, if any, of which the records are silent, that may have been given him heretofore is now withdrawn,' and then he added emphatically that, 'he will no longer be received or recognized as the grand representative of the District of Columbia near Iowa.'

"So far as it was in the power of the grand master of Iowa to terminate the official relation in this grand body it was most effectually terminated by that act. Your communication, on the contrary, recognizes him as still holding the office, and therefore proposes to recall his commission.

"This jurisdiction has, of course, no jurisdiction whatever over a commission issued by your grand master to any brother. It has, however, the absolute control over the reception or the continuance near this body of any brother in such relation.

"To-day I am in receipt of a further communication from your office, in which you state that your grand lodge, in a review of the correspondence submitted to it by your past grand master, holds that 'the grand master has the power and the right at once to recall a commission of its grand representative without asking for any reasons for so doing.'

"This is the law for which we have ever contended and to which we irrevocably hold. Your grand lodge went a step farther and declared that your grand master was justified in asking for other reasons than those assigned by Grand Master Phelps that your grand representative was not acceptable or agreeable. This position we neither hold nor concede to any grand jurisdiction.

"We claim and will exercise the right to terminate at our pleasure the official relation of any grand representative who has been accredited near this jurisdiction, and at the pleasure of our grand master, and without assigning any reason for the asking of such recall. To concede, as I have on former occasions reiterated, the right of your grand master, or of any other grand master, to ask for or demand other reasons than those assigned is to concede his right to decide upon their validity, and should he in his judgment not deem the reasons sufficient, he would, as did your grand master, refuse to recall the commission and thus force upon this or any other jurisdiction the necessity of dismissing the grand representative whose continuance in office was objectionable.

"These principles of Masonic law are in accordance with civil and international law of all civilized nations, and it is out of them that has grown up the Masonic law in vogue, at present, in the several jurisdictions. The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Iowa cannot, in self-respect or in justice to the grand lodge over which he presides, recognize any grand representative near this jurisdiction whose grand lodge denies to him the right to sever that relation at his pleasure. The Grand Master of Iowa cannot humiliate himself by subjecting his official communications, in a matter of this character, to be adjudicated upon by the grand master of any jurisdiction

whatever, inasmuch as all grand lodges are equally and alike independent and sovereign bodies."

The published letters of Grand Secretary SINGLETON, which we have not taken the space to reproduce, bear out the statement of the foot-note and give point to the following comment by the grand master:

You will observe that our grand secretary, in his note to the grand secretary of Iowa *enclosing* the official letter of recall of the commission of our grand representative, *as he certainly was until recalled*, did not designate him "*near the Grand* Lodge of Iowa," although he is charged with having done so; he purposely omitted those words in his letter to the grand secretary of Iowa.

In his letter to Bro. Guilbert this language is used: "Your *commission* as the grand representative *near the* Grand Lodge of Iowa is revoked;" for his commission so designates him. How could he have otherwise specified *what* commission was revoked?

In the preface to his special report on grand representatives, Grand Secretary SINGLETON points out that although Past Grand Master GUILBERT was present at the annual communication of his grand lodge (Iowa) in June, 1891, an examination of the proceedings shows that he was not reported among the past grand masters present, but only as the proxy for the master of his lodge, and further says:

Nor was his name mentioned among the grand representatives in the list of those who were present (page 216); nor in the general list of grand representatives (page 490), while that of N. D. Larner, near our own grand lodge, does appear. He was not officially removed until October following. Surely this must have been an intentional act on the part of those who made up the minutes of that communication, as the book was received by us on the 6th of July, 1891. The letter asking for his recall was dated September 19, following, and the letter stating that he *had been* removed was dated October 14.

If Grand Secretary PARVIN had guilty knowledge of this petty manipulation of the records, it is no wonder that he was in the mental condition that doth fear each bush an officer, and so haunted by suspicion that the very name of GUILBERT was to his distempered fancy ominous of springes and pitfalls.

The claim of Bro. PARVIN that the course of the Iowa executive in this matter is justified by the principles of international law, gives Bro. SINGLETON the opportunity to reproduce the following from one of Secretary BLAINE'S notes to the Chilian minister during the late strained relations between the two countries:

"Undoubtedly she [Chile] has that right, provided she assigns a reason. You are too well skilled in diplomatic usage to be reminded that when a nation is pleased to declare that a minister is *persona non grata* she is expected to assign a reason therefor. We have twice had occasion to ask Great

Britain to recall her minister and in each case we gave a reason why the minister had ceased to be useful. It is hardly necessary to observe that conditions which we complied with ourselves would likewise be exacted of Chile."

Bro. SINGLETON properly quotes this as strongly sustaining his claim that Grand Master GIBBS simply did what diplomatic courtesy required, and what civil governments do under similar circumstances. He had, however, previously pointed out that the assumption that the status of a grand representative is the same as a minister of one government near another is not correct, for the following reasons:

First. The grand representative is almost invariably a member of the body near which he acts as grand representative, having a voice and vote therein. The minister is not only a citizen of the country which he represents, but "carries with him all the *rights* of *such citizenship* which must be respected by the government."

Second. As the Masonic fraternity is justly termed UNIVERSAL a Mason is always at home, with a claim to fraternal treatment wherever he can find a brother Mason or a Masonic lodge, and there should be no antagonism toward him, as an individual Mason or as a member of the grand body near which he is a representative. There is a fraternal bond by which all things and all questions are to be considered in every relation.

Third. In the diplomatic service the representative of a government can have no occasion whatever to interfere with the internal affairs of the government by which he is recognized, nor would he be permitted to do so. In grand lodges it often occurs that the grand representative in his own right, purely as a constituent member of that grand body, may antagonize the views and acts of the grand master of that body. Should he do so, and the grand master become offended thereat, would it be right for the grand master to exercise his power to demand a recall of the representative's commission?

We will suppose a case.

A grand lodge finds it necessary, at the present time, to discipline certain members of their fraternity because they choose to unite with a so-called body of Cerneauism, and to effectually discipline these members it is proposed to change the grand constitution. A prominent member of that grand lodge, who is a member of the committee on jurisprudence and also a grand representative of a grand lodge, disagrees with the proposed legislation, argues, and casts his vote against it. The incoming grand master changes the committee, of which he is a member, and leaves the brother out of it. In a complaint made by such brother for being thus displaced, hard words are passed, until the grand master, in his exasperation, requests of the grand master of the grand lodge, whose representative the brother is, to recall his commission.

Now, we opine that all impartial and reflecting Masons will say that this would be an unauthorized act by the grand master, as the brother has not violated any principles whatever relating to his function of a grand representative.

The supposititious case here stated may naturally be presumed to reflect

the inside history of the Iowa end of the incident. This may not have been known to the District of Columbia authorities in 1891, but if they had been attentive observers of what was going in Iowa they could hardly have escaped the feeling that an attempt was being made to use them for personal ends.

Grand Master ALEXANDER did not think it proper, in view of Bro. PARVIN'S letter, to offer to appoint another representative, and in October, 1892, he received a copy of the circular letter to which we have already referred in these pages, announcing the abandonment by Iowa of the representative system.

The grand master recommended an increase in the salary of the grand secretary, and at the installation communication it was doubled. This was a personal compliment to the distinguished incumbent, as the increase is to cease whenever he vacates the office.

The jurisprudence committee had before them a question submitted by a lodge relative to the power of the master over the confirmation of the minutes, and, among other things, says:

The approval or confirmation of the minutes relates to the correctness of the secretary's notes of the proceedings. These are read to the lodge that the members may note any errors or omissions, if such there should be, and correct them. If none are suggested, either by the master or any one of the members, the master says, "the minutes are approved," or "the minutes will be recorded as read;" that is, the lodge tacitly affirms their correctness and they are so recorded. If, however, there should be a difference of opinion among the members as to the correctness of the minutes as read, as to whether something did or did not take place in the proceedings, and a motion is made to confirm them as read, or to correct them in accordance with what the mover believes to be the truth, that motion, your committee believe, would be a proper one.

There might be circumstances under which the master might feel justified in exercising the power, which he undoubtedly has, of declaring a motion to confirm the minutes out of order. For instance, if a motion, say to amend a motion to alter or amend the by-laws of the lodge, was made and seconded, and the secretary refused to enter it upon his minutes because of his belief that the motion was out of order, and a majority of the lodge also believed it to be out of order, still if the worshipful master *decided it to be in order* it should go upon the minutes as a part of the proceedings of the lodge; and if a motion was made *to confirm the minutes with that particular of the proceedings left out*, the master would have the power to declare the motion out of order under the circumstances, and to refuse to put it to the lodge.

The remedy of the lodge, in a case of this kind, would lie in an appeal to the grand master or grand lodge from the decision or decisions of the master. It is a well settled principle of Masonic law that a lodge "has no right or power to order to be stricken from the minutes any transactions of the lodge, proper for record, or to add thereto anything that did not take place in its proceedings." If the secretary's minutes are evidently incorrect

in either of these respects the master undoubtedly has the power to refuse to put a motion to affirm them before the needed correction is made. Whether this power be rightfully or wrongfully exercised under certain circumstances, is, as we have said, subject to an appeal to the grand master or grand lodge. But it does not follow from this that the master has the prerogative or power to declare the minutes of the lodge to be confirmed; *that power, your committee believe, resides in the lodge*, and in this opinion they are sustained by the best Masonic authorities and writers on Masonic jurisprudence.

On the question of the power of the master to suspend an elective officer, the committee say:

Your committee answer that the worshipful master has no power to suspend the secretary (or any elective officer of the lodge) under any circumstances. He can be suspended only by the lodge through charges regularly preferred against him and after due trial. The grand master can suspend him from the exercise of the duties of his office, if he deems it advisable to do so, pending the examination of the charges.

The committee has the following on the interpretation of a by-law of a lodge in these words: "Any amendment or alteration to these by-laws shall be read at a stated meeting and shall lie over one month, when they shall be acted upon":

In answer to this question they have to say that the verbal motion spoken of cannot properly be considered as an *amendment to an amendment*, but as an *amendment to an original motion.*

This original motion or resolution was in writing and was read as required by the by-laws. The question as to whether a verbal amendment to that motion was in order, seems to your committee to have been practically decided by this grand lodge, as verbal amendments to motions constitutionally offered to amend its own constitution have been entertained and acted upon by the grand lodge at the time the original motions to amend came up for final action, the amendments being germane to the subjects. It is, therefore, to be inferred that the grand lodge interprets the article providing for amendments as referring only to the original motion to amend said constitution, and as not applying to amendments offered to such original motion, provided they are germane to the subject.

Your committee believe that such interpretation can be fairly applied to the article alluded to in the by-laws of Osiris Lodge, and that, therefore, the verbal motion was in order.

This is contrary to the practice and to repeated decisions of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, expressly based upon the fact that if changed when it comes up for final disposition the grand lodge would be taking final action upon something that had not lain over as the law requires.

L. C. Williamson (No. 480 Louisiana Ave., N. W.), of Washington, was elected grand master; Wm. R. Singleton (909 F Street, N. W., Masonic Temple), Washington, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 115) is again from the vigorous hand

and brain of Grand Secretary SINGLETON, who notices the Illinois proceedings for 1892. Reproducing the action of our grand lodge relative to the fraternal congress, he says:

Although very many grand lodges have heretofore taken action looking forward to this fraternal congress, and have appointed delegates thereto, no notice has been taken by the grand lodge of this District in regard to the matter—waiting for an invitation from the only source from which it should emanate. Now that the Grand Lodge of Illinois has thus officially agreed that such a Masonic congress shall convene within her jurisdiction, and provisions will be, and perhaps by this time have been made, our grand lodge should prepare to have delegates to represent her in that congress.

His remarks concerning the Masonic Fraternity Temple, in Chicago, are doubly interesting because they come from an engineer who has himself been concerned in some notable constructions and is familiar with the history of the world's architecture. He says:

An occasional communication was held at Chicago November 6, 1891, for the purpose of leveling the cap-stone of the Masonic Fraternity Temple, which day was the anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone. This was certainly a great day for the fraternity in Chicago, and all the Masons of this broad land should rejoice in such a wonderful completion of the greatest enterprise in the history of Masonry in the world. There have been larger buildings put up in some of the old world localities, but never in the history of architecture has any building, requiring so much material and labor, ever before been completed in the period of twelve months.

Bro. SINGLETON is always interesting when he lets himself talk about ritualism, because he has observed much and his retentive memory has preserved a good deal. Replying to Bro. CUNNINGHAM, of Ohio, who asks what are the proofs of there having been no ritualism prior to 1717, he says:

The proofs we would give as to rituals subsequent to 1717 are that we have *reprints* of actual expositions of the two rituals of 1724 and 1730. But we are obliged to *prove a negative*. We ask Bro. Cunningham to prove that there was any ritual of any degree; to prove that there were any such *things* as degrees prior to 1717. There is too much of these bold and mischievous assertions. They do harm to young and inquiring Masons. We have been since 1841 a firm believer in the symbolic and allegorical system of Masonry, and as to ritualism being *landmarks*, Bro. Cunningham knows, or should know, that upon ritualism alone he could not pass himself as a Mason outside of the United States and would be *ignominiously* turned away from any lodge in Pennsylvania if he were to try and pass himself *only* on the ritual of Ohio. Nor could he examine a Mason from Pennsylvania by his own gauge. We know of what we affirm, for we are aware of facts *in re*. This question came up about the Connecticut *fracas* with old Hiram, No. 1, on *due guards*. The United States grand lodges are the only ones using them in the world, and Quebec, which only recently adopted them, and they are unknown in Pennsylvania; are they landmarks? Let Bro. C. travel into the various jurisdictions as we have—West, North, South, East—and he will see how much landmark there is in ritualism. What makes you a Mason? When you have answered *that* question you strike an *ancient* landmark—and that cannot be altered—and originally there was but ONE. After

1725, or thereabout, another was added, and *when* the third one came in no one knows. As to the antiquity of the first we do not doubt, but the language used *now* is very modern. Those who think it was used in the days of King Solomon might be asked if the tide ebbed and flowed twice in twenty-four hours in any place known to King Solomon, or in the land of Palestine. There is no tide, whatever, in the "Great Sea," as it was then known.

We find many passages in Bro. SINGLETON'S report that we should like to give our readers, so many that we can't take them all, and so interesting that we find it difficult to choose between them—and so we give it up.

FLORIDA, 1893.

64TH ANNUAL. JACKSONVILLE. JANUARY 17

The representative of Illinois was not present. Another sat in the south-east so long occupied by Past Grand Master DEWITT C. DAWKINS as grand secretary, for he, alas! had gone over to the majority. We chronicled his election as grand secretary in the first report we ever wrote (1869), and through the same medium we became so well acquainted with him that his death comes home to us as a personal bereavement. He had been a central figure in Florida Masonry for thirty years, and in announcing his death the grand master (ANGUS PATERSON) said there were few if any members present who ever saw the Grand Lodge of Florida in annual session without seeing him occupying some important position. Eloquent and touching tributes were paid to his memory by the obituary committee and by past grand masters RUSSELL, PASCO and STEWART.

After long dwelling in tabernacles, wandering about "without a home or an abiding place," as the grand master puts it, the Grand Lodge of Florida met at last this year in its own Temple and dedicated it with rejoicing at high meridian on the first day of the session, a brief but masterful and adequate oration being delivered by Grand Orator R. H. WELLER, D.D., who sketched the early history of Masonry in Florida and supplemented it by a broad, strong and beautiful characterization of the spirit of Freemasonry. Let us all rejoice with them.

The grand master reported that he had recommended JAMES B. CRAVER for grand representative of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Florida. He reported the fact that Iowa is opposed to the representative system, giving

the main points of the October (Iowa) circular. The subject went to the committee on propositions and grievances, who properly reported that nobody was aggrieved.

The grand master submitted sixteen rulings; we copy some of these, which, because they were not approved, or for other reasons, are of general interest, identifying them by the names of the lodges whence the questions came. The first one quoted we take wholly from the able report of the committee on jurisprudence which gives the facts in more complete form:

Orange Blossom, No. 80. A candidate for initiation when in the anteroom was unwilling to conform to the usages of the order and preferred to retire rather than proceed to take the degree. The lodge inquired whether his fee should be returned. District Deputy Grand Master Harwell decided that it should be, and the grand master sustained his opinion.

There are matters in the correspondence which render it unadvisable to publish the letters in full, and some of them do not relate directly to the question. The committee deem it sufficient to recommend the approval of the decision as stated above.

In this the grand lodge concurred as it did in all the recommendations of the committee. Before closing his address the grand master recommended that the law as stated in the following be changed so as to require seven members to transact business, but the committee reported adversely:

Escambia Lodge, No. 15.—By the law, as it now is in this jurisdiction, three members, one being the master or warden, can do the business of the lodge.

Welborn Lodge, No. 13. Question: Can a Mason under charges, who is not in good standing, pending investigation, having died, be buried with Masonic honors?

Answer: If only under charges, yes; if not in good standing, no.

Of the question involved in the latter of these the committee say:

Palatka Lodge, No. 34. A question was submitted to the grand master by this lodge as to the burial with Masonic honors of a deceased brother who had lost his life by violent hands under circumstances which left a cloud upon his memory. The lodge had granted the request of the family, preferring to treat their brother as innocent of the charge made against him, in the absence of any proof at the time and before a legal investigation. The grand master replied that their action was right and proceeds to give some general rules upon the subject.

The committee think that it is safer to decide such cases as they arise, each upon its own merits, than to attempt to cover them by some general regulation. In this case the brethren of Palatka Lodge acted in good faith upon such information as was before them, and the grand master has sustained what they did, and that action should not be reviewed.

The committee held in opposition to the ruling of the grand master, that a rejected candidate could not, at the expiration of twelve months, apply to

a lodge of concurrent jurisdiction; and properly disagreed with his ruling that there was no remedy but to wait until another election in the matter of which they say:

In the case of Marston Lodge, No. 49, your committee are of the opinion that the action of the worshipful master in refusing to entertain a motion to move the lodge when it was regularly presented and seconded was arbitrary, and not in accord with the charges given at his installation. While the worshipful master is supreme in his lodge, his authority is limited in certain restraints and he has no right to oppose his will to any action of the lodge which is not illegal or subversive of established laws or landmarks.

The Florida constitution says that the master or wardens of a lodge cannot resign, but the grand lodge construes the provision that any member of a lodge may dimit to include the master. The grand master regarding this as an inconsistency, recommended a change in the law that should do away with it, but the jurisprudence committee did not favor that, nor other recommendations to the effect that the regulation relating to proxies be so changed as to require that a proxy be a past master or past warden of some lodge and a member of the lodge he represents, and that the penalty of exclusion be added to their list of Masonic penalties and inflicted for non-payment of dues.

Of another matter the committee say:

A candidate for initiation was rejected upon the express ground, as appears in the record submitted to the committee, that he had not resided in the State for a year as required by our rules. Inquiry is made whether he can again apply after he has lived the requisite time within the jurisdiction without waiting for a year to elapse after his rejection. The grand master decides that he can so apply. The committee regard this ruling as correct. The action taken was not upon the merits of the case; it was simply a refusal to take any action upon it for want of the authority to act.

The grand master and the committee have correctly stated the principle involved, but it seems to us a wonder that neither suggests a change in the law which should do away with the clumsy and unjust method of using the black ball to apply it. The Illinois law specifically provides that where the lodge has made the mistake of receiving a petition of an applicant who is disqualified by lack of residence, the petition and fee shall be returned without balloting.

The grand lodge chartered eight new lodges and continued two under dispensation; admonished the Craft to hold no fraternal intercourse with the adherents of the spurious grand lodge in Ohio; witnessed an exemplification of the work; accepted with thanks a portrait of Bro. DAWKINS, presented by his widow; took steps to secure the incorporation of the grand lodge and such lodges as might desire it; forfeited the charters of two dormant lodges and vacated the number of a third whose charter had been surrendered; and adopted the following constitutional provision relative to the composition of the grand lodge:

The members of the grand lodge, by inherent right, are the masters and wardens of all the particular lodges of this jurisdiction, and U. D. lodges who have duly applied for and obtained their charters, and whose fees and dues to the grand lodge have all been paid, "or their duly appointed proxies, and who with the elected officers of the grand lodge," for the time being, only, have the right to vote for grand officers.

Marcus Endel, of Gainesville, was elected grand master; Albert J. Russell, Jacksonville, grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence, but a note appended to the proceedings by Past Grand Master W. A. McLean, who filled out the unexpired term of Grand Secretary Dawkins, explains why it was inexpedient to attempt to formulate a report at this time, and says:

The reason for this will be readily understood when it is known that we have been heavily taxed to raise a large sum of money for the erection of a Masonic Temple; but the work has been accomplished, the Temple has been completed, and we can now contemplate it as an object of beauty and a joy forever. 'In due time, however, we will be justified in enjoying the luxury of dispensing Masonic Light by sending forth appropriate reports, and thereby enjoy the blessed privilege of giving as well as receiving.

And all the other jurisdictions will joyfully hail the day when they can again enjoy the luxury of receiving.

GEORGIA, 1892.

106th Annual. Macon. October 25.

This volume has for its frontispiece the fine, expressive face of John S. Davidson, engraved on steel, a face that does not fall below the ideal conceived by those who have for years read the addresses of Georgia's eloquent grand master.

Thirty-nine grand lodges were represented at the opening, but Illinois, through her representative, Bro. James Whitehead, was absent.

Grand Master Davidson begins his this year's mixture of prose poetry, exhortation, business and philosophy with a felicitous likening of Masonry to the Gulf Stream, 'The Wandering Summer of the Sea,' with which "Soft airs and genial breezes fan the cheeks and make existence a delight; when

without it, the blasts would be ice-laden, and their very touch chill and destroy."

He submits thirty-two decisions; some of various interest we copy:

1. If a member of a lodge of a foreign jurisdiction, while within the limits of a lodge within this jurisdiction, commits a Masonic offense here, it is the duty of a local lodge to report the case to the lodge to which the offender belongs. If that lodge fails or refuses to take cognizance of it, the local lodge may charge and try the offender.

3. Where, under proper showing, a change of venue is granted, the junior warden of the lodge to which the case is transferred becomes the prosecuting officer.

6. A Mason does not subject himself to punishment for a violation of his Masonic obligation, who sues a brother in the courts without giving him previous notice of his intention so to do. The failure may violate the tenets of brotherly regard, but will not, under the present law, justify charges.

7. A Mason joins in the petition for dispensation for a new lodge. Before it is constituted, he desires to withdraw. He can do so by notifying the lodge of his desire and paying his part of any necessary expense which has been incurred.

9. A lodge working under dispensation can waive jurisdiction over a resident of its jurisdiction, just as a chartered lodge can do.

14. The tyler of a lodge, if he holds membership in said lodge, is authorized to vote on every application for membership, and should vote. Such an officer is as much interested in the material welfare of the lodge as any other member.

17. It is not a violation of Masonic law or obligation for a member to say in public that the lodge, on the trial of a brother, found him guilty of un-Masonic conduct, especially if the conduct for which he was tried was well known in the community and tended to bring discredit on the Craft. Publicity of such result is often an effective means of showing to the profane how Masonry regards and protects the purity and morals of its household.

18. Ballots may be square or round, but should be uniform; that is, both black and white should be of the same form, whether round or square.

22. On the death of the worshipful master the senior warden succeeds and becomes acting worshipful master. The grand master has no authority to order an election to fill the vacancy. Legislation is urged to cure this defect in the present law. The inconvenience and embarrassment which attend it are manifest and frequently present themselves to the lodge.

23. Under the law of this jurisdiction a summons must be written or printed, and be under the seal of the lodge; and a member cannot be punished for not obeying a summons which is not under seal.

24. If a man has never lived for twelve consecutive months at any one place within the State since arriving at the age of twenty-one years, any lodge to which he applies may entertain his petition. He may be designated as general material or treasure trove.

All his decisions passed muster with the committee on jurisprudence and

the grand lodge. Touching the subject-matter of No. 1, the consensus of opinion is fast becoming universal that the jurisdiction of a lodge over sojourners for offenses committed within its bailiwick ought to be and is as complete as over its own members. The Illinois law formerly required the notice to be given provided for in this decision, but the provision was repealed years ago, leaving only the requirement that in case the offender is suspended or expelled, the lodge of his affiliation shall be officially notified.

No. 3 is interesting as showing the practice where changes of venue are permitted. In Illinois they are unknown. No. 6 is in harmony with the general trend of Illinois law and precedents, although the particular point therein adjudicated has not been raised here. The object of No. 7 is attained in Illinois, if the brother desires it, without action on his part. He may decline to join in the petition for a charter, in which case his former affiliation—or unaffiliation—remains undisturbed. No. 9 is a proper recognition of the fact that the territorial jurisdiction of a lodge under dispensation is as complete as that of a chartered lodge. Touching No. 17, it is easy to conceive of circumstances which would make it seem entirely reasonable. It is also easy to conceive of circumstances where the license it gives might work injustice. On the whole we think the Illinois law is a salutary one, which forbids a lodge or any member thereof to publish in any newspaper, magazine, pamphlet or circular, or otherwise make public the details or result of any trial therein.

In another portion of his address the grand master argues further in favor of legislation as urged in No. 22, to cure an alleged defect in a law which so far as appears from his statement and discussion of it might be supposed to have only the foundation and force of a standing resolution. The committee on jurisprudence seem to have been impressed with the same view of its nature, saying:

Your committee beg leave to call the attention of this grand body (in connection with the foregoing decision) to an edict of this grand lodge, adopted in 1884, and to submit an amendment. The edict provides as follows:

"Under the law of this jurisdiction, a worshipful master, after installation, cannot resign. In his absence the senior warden, and in his absence, the junior warden must perform the master's duties."

Your committee beg leave to submit the following amendment to the already existing edict, viz—add:

But, in the event of the death, permanent removal, expulsion, suspension, or other permanent disability, the lodge may report the same to the most worshipful grand master, who shall have power at his discretion to declare the office of master of the lodge vacant, and to issue his dispensation authorizing the lodge to fill said vacancy by election, of which due and timely notice shall be given.

The right and duty of the senior warden and junior warden respectively

to succeed to the powers and responsibilities of the master in the case of his absence, disability or death is ingrained in the structure of Masonry, being as old as the society in its present form. The partial denial of it in the contradictory regulation of 1721, which says that if there be past masters of the lodge present the authority of the absent master reverts to the last master then present, is only partial, for it goes on to say that he cannot act until after the ranking warden has congregated the lodge, thus implicitly recognizing the principle explicitly stated in the regulation adopted in its place in 1723.

The design in the organic structure of the lodge and its government by master and wardens is to make it impossible that there should ever be, practically, a vacancy in the office of master and, therefore, a lodge without a head.

The law which has the sanction of universal and practically immemorial usage may have its inconveniences, but the fraternity has managed to worry along in spite of them for at least one hundred and seventy years, and might better endure many more than hazard its stability by a departure which involves what we cannot but regard as the exercise of a doubtful power. The grand lodge, however, adopted the report of the committee.

Respecting the law of summons, as stated in No. 23, Illinois goes a step further and in order to constitute a summons a citation must be personally served and return made of such service.

No. 24 does not explicitly state that the lawful-aged nomad may apply to a lodge in another grand jurisdiction if it will take him, but the principle that one who resides nowhere is a resident of everywhere ought to be elastic enough to give the Craft universal a chance at him. At the risk of being considered hypercritical we suggest that instead of being designated "treasure trove," such drifting material should be called flotsam.

The grand master announced the death of Dr. Alex. A. Borders, past junior grand warden, at seventy-five, and the Rev. Arthur I. Leet, past senior grand warden, at eighty. The proceedings also contain a memorial tablet to the Hon. Reuben Jones, who died at sixty-seven, only four days after he had been installed into the office of senior grand warden.

The establishment of a home for widows and orphans and aged members is strongly urged.

Whenever the Grand Lodge of Georgia wants a breathing spell the grand master calls on some one of the orators, in which the body abounds, for an address. Several were delivered at this communication and these, as well as addresses made in the presentation and reception of jewels, maintain the well-earned fame of the grand lodge as a school of eloquent rhetoric.

The grand lodge granted several charters, but the language of the reports leaves us in doubt as to how many; recognized the Grand Lodge of Tasmania; adopted resolutions of condolence and sympathy with President Harrison on the loss of his wife; with Past Deputy Grand Master James W. Taylor, similarly bereaved; and with Past Deputy Grand Master Benj. H. Bigham, on account of sickness which prevented his attendance; received from Past Grand Master Samuel D. Irvin the gift of the copyright of his History of Masonry in Georgia; and voted to be represented in the Masonic Congress at Chicago, the delegates being John S. Davidson, grand master; James M. Rushin, deputy grand master; John P. Shannon, junior grand warden; Wm. Abram Love, past deputy grand master; W. B. Spann, W. A. Davis, Henry Banks, Jr., and L. D. Carpenter.

John S. Davidson, of Augusta, grand master; A. M. Wolihin, Macon, grand secretary, were re-elected.

We have vainly searched these proceedings for a report of progress from the committee provided in Bro. Love's scheme, adopted last year, to solidify the various rites which compose his "American System of Freemasonry." Nor do we find that the committee on correspondence have reviewed the proceedings of any bodies save grand lodges of Free and Accepted Masons. As the committee were directed to review such proceedings as might be received from outside bodies, we infer that none had been received.

The report on correspondence (pp. 115) is again the work of Brethren Benj. H. Bigham, W. E. Mumford and W. S. Ramsay, each taking his allotment of the work. The whole concludes with a "General Survey" by Bro. Bigham.

The Illinois proceedings seem to have got lost in the shuffle, but a straw man set up by Bro. Bigham and labelled with the name of the Illinois reporter receives considerable attention from that zealous brother. For instance he says, referring to Bro. Staton, the writer of the Kentucky report:

He is severely sound and direct in dealing with the doubts Bro. Robbins seems so strenuously determined to throw on the authenticity of the Bible. In these views I agree with him and Bro. Brown. Indeed, I do not hesitate to say it would be wholesome for the lodge to deal with one holding the views of Bro. Robbins. I know that this is plain talk, but such dealing would settle the status of his lodge towards the balance of us all. I do not believe such loose views would be tolerated by the Masonic world. These remarks are not out of order, either in view of the Crum case and of the attempt at propagandism by our distinguished, and able, and beloved Bro. Robbins. Bro. Robbins is too able and eloquent to allow himself to be so perverse and wayward. Such narrow views and methods generally arise from ignorance. Therefore as this brother is so persistently eccentric we must think he needs instruction. We would respectfully recommend him to go to meeting and hear some sound, old-fashioned preacher, or let him read the Decalogue and say if a mortal could have made it.

Nobody is more painfully aware of the fact that Bro. Robbins needs instruction than the Illinois reporter himself. Among other things he would fain be instructed in, is where his Georgia brother finds his warrant for imputing to us the doubts which he says we seem so strenuously determined to throw on the authenticity of the Bible, and which he thinks merit the application of the fraternal thumbscrew. It has been one of our persistent eccentricities to decline to discuss the question of the authenticity of the Bible in any Masonic paper, by so much as a single line. By all means let us *all* read the decalogue. Whatever may be our conclusions as to its authorship, we ought all to be invigorated by its inexorable demand for righteousness. It will hurt none of us to keep fresh in our minds the command: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor!"

IDAHO, 1892.

25th Annual. Boise City. September 13.

The representative of Illinois, Past Senior Grand Warden Thomas C. Maupin, was present.

The grand master (John H. Meyer) naturally indulges in a retrospective view on this their twenty-fifth anniversary. The founders of the Grand Lodge of Idaho were not weaklings; coming as they did from nearly every jurisdiction in the Union, they were a representation of the universality of Masonry. He thus refers to a visit pleasantly remembered by the members of our grand lodge:

At the session of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, held during the month of October, 1891, it was my good fortune to spend an afternoon with that grand lodge, and see its manner of conducting business. Its grand lodge membership is greater than the total membership of all Idaho. Yet business is so systematized, and committee work so well managed, that a vast amount of labor is performed, and all without delay or loss of time. When it comes to comparisons we find that in some things we are behind other jurisdictions, yet I feel that we, as a grand lodge, have much to congratulate ourselves for, and if we but act well our part we will have the satisfaction of knowing that though our numbers may not be great we will be judged by our deeds, and rewarded accordingly.

The grand master submitted eleven decisions, some of general interest. No. 5 reflects the Idaho law respecting saloon-keepers:

Question: A man with an excellent name and reputation, who keeps a hotel and has a saloon in connection, can he become a Mason?

Answer: The Grand Lodge of Idaho having decided that "saloon-keepers ought not to be admitted to the mysteries of Freemasonry," and having made no exception as to whether the saloon kept should be in connection with another business or not, I am constrained to answer that the person in question is not eligible to receive the degrees.

In No. 6 he decides that under the letter of their law a candidate who has been elected to receive the degrees but not yet initiated, is entitled equally with an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft to trial upon objection made to his receiving the degrees, and that if tried and acquitted he is entitled (unless an appeal is taken) to receive the degrees forthwith. The jurisprudence committee held that he had correctly construed the law, but that the law did not reflect the intention of the grand lodge, and offered an amendment to the law assimilating it to the general practice, as follows:

"Provided further, that at any time before his initiation, if objection be made by any member of the lodge, he shall not receive the degree of Entered Apprentice Mason until such objection be removed, no charges being required before initiation."

No. 10 shows how wide a foothold may be gained by the misinformation contained in a name:

Question: Is a Master Mason made a Mason in a lodge working under a charter issued by the Grand Lodge of Scotland of Free and Accepted Masons, Scottish constitution, entitled to be recognized as a true and lawful brother Mason by us? And is he entitled to affiliate?

Answer: I know of no reason why a Master Mason having a dimit as such should be prohibited from joining a lodge in this jurisdiction because he comes from a Scottish Rite jurisdiction.

The committee on jurisprudence approve this answer without comment, indicating that like the grand master they had no suspicion that it was absolutely foreign to the subject of the question. The so-called Scottish Rite did not originate in Scotland, never received any countenance from the "Grand Lodge of Scotland of Free and Accepted Masons," the only grand lodge there that ever issued a charter to a lodge to make Master Masons, and there are no lodges there assuming to make Master Masons in any other rite than the Free and Accepted Masonry in which the Grand Lodge of Scotland is the supreme authority, the same Free and Accepted Masonry possessed and worked by the lodges of Idaho.

The grand master recommended an approach to the Illinois plan of appointing committees in advance of the meeting of the grand lodge. He says:

In order that the work of the grand lodge may be expedited, I would recommend that the committee on credentials for the next meeting of the

grand lodge be appointed at this session, with the grand secretary as chairman. If this is done much valuable time may be saved from the earlier hours of the session; and it might prove to be a valuable departure if the same rule was to apply to other committees, especially those which have much work to do before completing their labors.

The grand lodge agreed with the committee on jurisprudence, who say:

Your committee are of the opinion that it would be unwise to appoint committees for future sessions of the grand lodge, for the reason that the business of the grand lodge does not require it, and the uncertainty of the members of said committees being present at the subsequent session.

In Illinois the committee on credentials is not among those announced a year in advance, but is selected shortly before the meeting and gets to work long enough in advance to be able to report as soon as the grand lodge is opened whether a constitutional quorum is present. All the committees, whether standing or simply appointed for the session, are called together long enough in advance, if necessary, to have their work in such a forward state that the grand lodge may at no time find itself with nothing to do. The system grew up and had become firmly established before any legislation was had on the subject, the grand master who inaugurated it taking the responsibility of calling certain committees together before the day fixed for the annual communication.

A communication received from the grand secretary of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, asking why recognition had been refused that body, was reported upon by a special committee, who say:

It was in evidence before this grand body at a former communication that what purported to be the secret or esoteric work of Masonry was published in book or pamphlet form, and thus made public. Such pamphlet or publication reached us from what we consider an authoritative source. Under the circumstances, and with such evidence before us, we repudiate any such body issuing such publication as un-Masonic, and not entitled to recognition by this grand lodge. We would further recommend that the grand secretary of this grand lodge, under the direction of the grand master, communicate with the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and learn from them whether or not such publication containing what purports to be the secret or esoteric work of Masonry was published or issued by authority of said United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and report result of such correspondence at the next annual communication of this grand lodge.

The same committee reported anent the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico, that they had had under consideration a letter to Grand Secretary Wickersham, from a long-time resident of Mexico, claiming to be a Master Mason and referring (presumably for his Masonic status) to Grand Secretary Vincil, of Missouri, making such charges against the above named grand lodge as ought in the opinion of the committee to bar all owing allegiance thereto from recognition as Masons, and recommended that the grand secretary communicate with Bro. Vincil and with other responsible parties

as the grand master should see fit in an endeavor to get at the truth. In both instances the grand lodge concurred.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges; tabled a resolution requiring Master Masons to stand an examination on proficiency within a month after raising; directed masters to read, or cause to be read, the grand lodge proceedings within three months of the receipt thereof, and secretaries to make return of the fact under seal; and refused assent to a resolution proposing to abolish their present lecture system, because, as alleged, it had proven in its practical results a failure and was a heavy burden.

Isaac C. Hattabaugh, of Moscow, was elected grand master; James H. Wickersham, Boise City, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 33) is a very condensed survey of the field, into which Bro. Charles C. Stevenson has crowded a great deal of interesting matter. He closes with a "Roll of Honor" in which Bro. Philip Maas, of Illinois, and twenty other grand representatives of Idaho will find their names in small capitals as a reward for having been found at their posts in their respective grand lodges.

Referring to the Illinois report on correspondence for 1891, under Alabama, he says:

We differ with Bro. R. We think that when a lodge has been opened from Entered Apprentice to Master Mason it is the duty of the worshipful master to close each lodge. In Idaho it is generally the custom, in conferring the Master Mason degree, to open the Fellow Craft lodge, examine the candidates, close that lodge, and then open the Master Mason, confer that degree, and close. It is not necessary to open all the degrees up to Master Mason, as is the custom in some states.

We had said that there was nothing practical in the question of using a step-ladder to get into or out of a lodge of any given degree, and that the whole matter should be left to the discretion of the master, where it properly belongs, and disposed of by him according to the exigencies of his work. We are glad of his endorsement of one-half of our proposition and look for his ultimate accord with the other half. If the step-ladder is not essential in getting in, perhaps it may be dispensed with in getting out.

Bro. Stevenson thinks that the proceedings of some of the grand lodges which did not come into his possession were mislaid in the confusion incident to moving into their new temple. We are willing to believe that the same confusion accounts for his confounding us with some one who has been "led into skeptical utterances not worthy of the man." When he has carefully and vainly searched what we have written for something upon which to predicate such a statement about *us* we shall be ready to accept his apology.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1892.

18TH ANNUAL. TALEQUAH. AUGUST 16.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master JOSEPH S. MURROW, was in his long-accustomed place as grand secretary.

The grand master (LEO. EDMOND BENNETT) announced the death, by the hand of an assassin, of Deputy Grand Master WM. PERRY LEEPER, a former Illinoisan, made in Locust Lodge, No. 623, at Owaneco, in this State. Dead also was JOHN THOMPSON ADAIR, past district deputy grand master. Another sore affliction was the loss by the senior grand warden (WM. A. MCBRIDE) of his right hand, maimed by "a drunken vagabond," says the grand master, "in an attempt to murder an officer of the law." The grand master held liquor-selling responsible for this misfortune, and urged that it should have weight when the temperance legislation of the revised constitution came up for consideration. Nor did he urge this in vain, as the provisions making any kind of gambling, profane swearing, or the intemperate use or sale of intoxicating liquors a bar to initiation, and requiring lodges to subject offenders who are Masons to discipline, were unanimously adopted.

While we honor the impulse which prompts this legislation, because its purpose is to raise the moral level of the Fraternity and keep it clean, we remain of the opinion heretofore freely expressed that the action is ill-advised. It needs no legislation to enable us to keep out all those who are not of good report if we but do our duty with the ballot wherewith we are armed. The enactment may have some value as an educator, but no value to offset the far-reaching mischief which lurks in it as an object lesson in tampering with terms that are fixed by the fundamental law.

The grand master reports fourteen decisions, three of which we copy:

6. Held that constituent lodges are not authorized to make by-laws; a uniform code having been provided by the grand lodge, must be accepted by the lodges, who are only authorized to fill in the blanks.

13. Held that Section 12, Code of Trials, authorized penal jurisdiction over a member of a Texas lodge whose residence was within the territorial jurisdiction of one of our lodges.

14. Held that the laying of corner-stones is a ceremony peculiarly within the province of the grand master, and constituent lodges have no authority of themselves to conduct such service.

All his decisions were approved by the grand lodge, although in No. 14 the committee on law and usage made an attempt, happily ineffectual, to substitute the words "grand lodge" for "grand master." No. 6 is of course in accord with their legislation but in our judgment is bad law. The right of a lodge to make its own by-laws, in conformity with the constitutions of

Masonry and the regulations of the grand lodge, ought to be held indefeasible. No. 13 we welcome as showing that another grand lodge has planted itself upon the solid ground that a lodge has plenary jurisdiction over offenses committed within its territory whether the offender be a member, a sojourner or a non-affiliate.

The grand master recommends for grand representatives a term of service of not more than five years, and that an annual report be exacted from them of matters of interest happening within the jurisdictions to which they are appointed.

The utility of such reports is not apparent. The fact that the representative is a member of the grand lodge whose proceedings he is reporting, will almost inevitably make his pen less free than that of the writers on correspondence under the system which such reports must displace—for no grand lodge would go to the expense of printing two reviews of the same matters—and their views would be less broad because of their narrower outlook.

The grand master summarizes the correspondence, elsewhere printed, between himself and the grand master of New York relative to the representative of Indian Territory near that grand lodge. Grand Master SHERER, of New York, requested that his appointment be canceled, alleging that circumstances had been brought to his attention which rendered such action a duty to both grand lodges, and that the brother in question was practically ostracised by the officers of the Grand Lodge of New York. Grand Master BENNETT responded that their representative had served them long and faithfully, and declined to remove him unless the general charges of unworthiness were made specific and were sustained upon investigation. Bro. SHERER refused the bill of particulars and gave notice that he had withdrawn the accredit of the representative. The representative tendered his resignation on becoming aware of the situation, but the grand master declined to accept it and wrote to the successor of Bro. SHERER, Grand Master TEN EYCK, asking that his accredit be renewed. To this, then some six weeks later, no answer had been received. The grand lodge endorsed the position taken by Grand Master BENNETT.

The proceedings furnish a real novelty in the shape of a communication signed by the representatives in Oklahoma asking consent to their forming a grand lodge in that Territory. It went to the committee on law and usage who reported the following, which was adopted after an amendment to certainly effect the organization in September had been rejected:

Your committee on law and usage to whom was referred an application from representatives of three lodges in Oklahoma for the erection of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma covering that portion of the territory of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory embraced within the territorial limits of Oklahoma, beg leave to report the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That the grand master in person or by proxy, after correspondence with the masters of the Oklahoma lodges, call a convention of duly accredited representatives of all Oklahoma lodges to consider the question of a separate jurisdiction.

2d. If such convention shall decide that the time has arrived for the organization of a grand lodge for Oklahoma, then the grand master, or his proxy, shall formally open a convention for the purpose of taking all the necessary steps for the organization of such grand lodge for Oklahoma, the adoption of a constitution and election of officers.

3d. That upon such organization being complete, the grand master, or his proxy, shall install said officers elect and formally proclaim, by authority of this grand lodge, that the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma is legally organized, and made independent, entitled to all prerogatives of a lawfully constituted grand lodge, and as such fraternally commended to the Masonic consideration of all grand lodges.

It is like the precious ointment to see brethren dwell together in unity and to part in peace when the time for parting comes. Because, however, the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory lent its good offices at the birth of the new grand lodge and graciously stood sponsor at the christening, the fact should not be for a moment lost sight of that whenever a majority of the ten lodges in the then autonomous Territory of Oklahoma decided to form a grand lodge their authority to do so was just as complete without as with the consent of their parent grand lodge; and when a grand lodge so authorized is formed it *is* independent, and the formal proclamation of any other grand lodge assuming to make it so has only the force of an act of recognition. The legitimacy of issue is contingent upon antecedent conditions and not upon any remarks of the accoucheur.

The grand lodge granted four charters; saw the work exemplified and unanimously adopted; considered and adopted a new code of laws; changed its time of meeting to the first Tuesday in February and fixed upon Ardmore as the place for the next annual; found that the educational expenses of thirty-four orphan children had been borne by the lodges in the Territory; banqueted with Cherokee Lodge, No. 10, sandwiching a fine musical and oratorical programme and an abundant and elegant menu between the "Blue Catfish *a la* Cherokee" and the "Appolinaris Water;" at the suggestion of the grand orator, the Rev. Robert W. Hill, D.D., permitted him to omit the delivery of, but voted to print in the proceedings his elegant and thoughtful oration showing how Masonry illustrated the truth, fortunate for humanity, that the inevitable instability of man is along the line of progress and betterment; affiliated with the General Masonic Relief Association; and ordered a set of jewels in advance as an advent gift to the coming Grand Lodge of Oklahoma.

Leo. Edmond Bennett, of Muskogee, grand master; Joseph Samuel Murrow, Atoka, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 121), supplemented by the statistical tables of Bro. Anthony, of New York, is as usual the work of the grand secretary, Past Grand Master Joseph S. Murrow, to whose genial and entertaining work we have so long been accustomed. Bro. Murrow turned over the Illinois proceedings (1891) to R. W. Bro. Robert W. Hill for review.

As Bro. Hill thinks we criticised uncharitably his work as chairman of the committee to whom the grand master's remarks on Cerneauism were referred, we copy his remarks in full:

Upon reading these proceedings, there seems but one portion which would require any special attention upon my part, and that part is the review of the proceedings of our own grand lodge, which has special reference to the resolutions upon Cerneauism. One thing Bro. Robbins seems to have overlooked. These resolutions were based upon the report of the grand master and the *language was almost identical*. But Bro. Robbins discovered in the report of the special committee a preconcerted plan on the part of myself to commit our grand lodge to the course which it finally adopted. It certainly is saying very little for the two past grand masters, members of the special committee with myself, and for the other members of the grand lodge present when the final action was taken, to assert that entire credit for the resolutions is due to myself as chairman of the committee. As a modest man I am unwilling to take entire credit from brethren so accomplished in Masonic law and usage as our grand secretary, our grand master and the other honored Masons who were present at the time the report was made.

A little side-light, however, may be thrown upon the matter by saying that the only Cerneau Mason of whom we have any knowledge in our entire jurisdiction, was *present at the time*, and he cordially endorsed the report of the committee, which was adopted by a unanimous vote of the grand lodge. It is not worth while to thrash over this old straw, and although personally, the first reading of the Illinois report awoke a feeling of indignation, yet after several months of consideration, it does not seem wise to retort by unkind allusions or unbrotherly insinuations, nor does it behoove us to endeavor to continue a discussion where charity is not certain to obtain. One thing we are assured that at least in our own grand lodge and among all the brethren who know us, a more just interpretation will be placed upon the action of our committee. We love Masonry too well to desire to take an unbrotherly advantage, and if we have learned anything during the years we have been connected with the Institution, we have learned that it is good and pleasant for brethren to dwell together in unity, and that unnecessary strife breeds confusion.

There are many things in the report from Illinois which could well be transferred to our own report, but as the chief reason for asking us to write upon it was the reference to Cerneauism, we forbear to touch upon the other matters either in the report or in the report of proceedings.

Congratulating the Grand Lodge of Illinois upon its progress and its condition, and in the hope that Bro. Robbins may exercise greater charity when he sits in judgment upon his brethren, and that he may long wield his pen as committee on correspondence, we bring the review to an abrupt close.

In animadverting with just severity upon the action of the Grand Lodge

of Indian Territory, perhaps we criticised Bro. Hill harshly and unjustly, and if so we deeply regret it; but our own heart assures us that we did not criticise him uncharitably. We rendered no judgment and expressed no suspicion which we did not support with a bill of particulars whose facts Bro. Hill does not undertake in any particular to gainsay. We fear that in his conscious rectitude he overlooks the force with which those facts might strike a person whose point of view differed from his own, and the consequent danger of hasty insinuations as unbrotherly as those he deprecates. Sidney Smith's remark that he considered a trout in the milk strong circumstantial evidence, wins such general involuntary assent that if in a given case it turned out—as it well might—that his inference was erroneous, it would not necessarily be considered uncharitable. In this case the trout in the milk took the shape of legislation of which the supreme council whose potential interests in Indian Territory and the Masonically open Territory of Oklahoma had been with avowed confidence entrusted to the industry and vigilance of Bro. Hill, was the only possible beneficiary, none of the other bodies mentioned therein being afflicted with internecine disputes. The recommendation of the grand master in its favor was based on the stock argument relied upon to justify grand lodge interference in jurisdictions where similar action had been taken, viz.: prior occupancy by one of the rival councils whereby the right of exclusive jurisdiction had been obtained, occupancy being defined by him to be the presence of a "lawfully constituted body working Masonic degrees." The report of the special committee, adopted by the grand lodge, after explicitly re-affirming this declaration of principle proceeded to instruct the lodges that that body recognized the Southern supreme council as the legal Scottish Rite occupant of the Territory.

This report being presented by Bro. Hill we presumed it to have been written by him, and as we did not know that either of the other members of the committee were in a position to know what as the deputy of the supreme council he must know—that the principle invoked did not apply in the case of Indian Territory, because as shown by the proceedings of that council there was not a Scottish Rite organization of any degree in the whole jurisdiction; and as the most striking particular in which the report failed of being nearly identical in language with the recommendations of the grand master was that in which it assumed to install the supreme council as the legal occupant of Oklahoma whose recently acquired autonomy had taken the control of its Masonic occupancy out of the hands of his grand lodge—a fact which we believed him to be too well-informed not to be aware of—we considered the circumstantial evidence strong that he had acted rather in the interest of the Holy Empire than of the Commonwealth of Free and Accepted Masonry.

The fact that we were mistaken—for we are bound to accept Bro. Hill's disclaimer as conclusive against all apparently incriminating circumstances —will not, we hope, under the circumstances, be longer conclusive to his mind that we are given over to uncharitableness.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1893.

19TH ANNUAL. ARDMORE. FEBRUARY 8.

Grand Secretary JOSEPH S. MURROW, the representative of Illinois, was one of the three grand masters present.

The grand master (LEO. E. BENNETT) reported that during the period of less than six months since the preceding annual communication the Craft had been generally harmonious and prosperous. His address was chiefly taken up with the proceedings of the convention to form the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, which met at his notification, and includes also the record of the proceedings of the initial meeting of the new grand lodge.

The grand secretary reports a prospect of getting the money due from the defaulting grand treasurer, and that he had received for the library bound Illinois proceedings for 1892.

The grand master read a communication from Grand Master MICHAEL ARNOLD, of Pennsylvania, giving notice that he had concluded to withdraw his representatives "near other grand masters," thinking that the courtesy of sending and receiving such "to and from the various grand masters" has become superfluous and unnecessary.

The grand lodge busied itself with blocking out amendments to its new code confessedly too hastily adopted; listened to a broad gauge and thoughtful oration from the grand orator, ROBERT W. HILL; reaffirmed its position taken at the last annual communication in the matter of its representative to the Grand Lodge of New York; changed its time of meeting back to August, and selected McAlester as the place for the next annual; recognized the Grand Lodge of New Zealand; whipped the devil round the stump when it found itself barred from electing the grand lecturer of its choice by the constitutional provision that no one can be elected to office unless he is or has been present at some time during the communication, by electing a past grand master who stated that he could fulfill the duties of the office if he wanted to, but that he accepted it for the absent former incumbent; chartered two new lodges; showed that it considered nothing too good for the baby by unanimously ordering a set of jewels for the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma which the grand master had hesitated to take on account of their cost, and afterwards exchanged telegraphic greetings with the daughter grand lodge; and selected as "messengers" to the fraternal congress at Chicago, the grand master (ANDREW HARDY); past grand masters Jos. S. MURROW, PATRICK J. BYRNE, HARVEY LINDSEY, EDWARD H. DOYLE, FLORIAN H. NASH, JOHN RENNIE and LEO. E. BENNETT; Deputy Grand Master ROBT. W. HILL, and Senior Grand Warden JOHN COYLE.

ANDREW HARDY, Ardmore, was elected grand master; JOSEPH S. MURROW, Atoka, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 88) is the work of ROBERT W. HILL, the present deputy grand master, who divides with Grand Secretary MURROW the labors and the honors of the position of man-of-all-work in that jurisdiction. Bro. MURROW being seized with serious illness—finally happily recovered from—was unable to take his accustomed place at the Round Table but fortunately had Bro. HILL to fall back upon.

Bro. HILL's report is excellent in style, matter and spirit Illinois proceedings for 1892 receive fraternal notice, and he does us the honor to quote from the Illinois report on correspondence views with which he is not in accord. He is in accord, however, with us in the proposition that every brother is entitled to be heard in his own defence upon any charge of sufficient gravity to debar him from advancement.

Bro. HILL makes the correspondence reports the subject of his conclusion, and expresses the opinion that "for clear, forcible and logical writing, for depth of thought, and for literary skill the writers of the Craft take foremost place among the literary men of the times."

Replying to Bro. STATON, of Kentucky, who had criticised the action of Indian Territory relative to the formation of a grand lodge in Oklahoma in the same direction that we have done, Bro. HILL says:

The Grand Lodge of Indian Territory took the oversight of the matter because the new grand lodge was to be formed out of a part of the territory covered by the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory. Oklahoma was not unoccupied territory. The constitution of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, adopted years before the opening of Oklahoma, claimed as the territorial jurisdiction all the country lying between Texas, Kansas, Arkansas, Colorado and New Mexico, known as the Indian Territory. This completely covered the small section called Oklahoma at that time. Our grand lodge chartered every lodge organized in Oklahoma, and each lodge recognized the constitution of our grand lodge, and promised obedience thereto. When the lodges desired a separate organization, as compliance with their request necessitated, a division of its territory and a change in its constitution, the request for such division was made in an orderly way to the grand lodge to which those making the request had promised allegiance. Had these lodges been chartered in territory Masonically unoccupied by a grand lodge, then the lodges could have proceeded without referring the matter to any grand lodge. The doctrine that each grand lodge is supreme within its own jurisdiction covers this case completely, and vindicates the course pursued by the brethren of Oklahoma.

The trouble with this argument is that the initial premise is incorrect. The new grand lodge was to be formed out of *lodges* chartered by the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, but these were not in territory which it covered at that time. When Oklahoma, formerly a part of Indian Territory, became itself a territory it at that moment became Masonically open ground, subject

to be entered by any grand lodge from which a charter might be invoked upon equal terms with the grand lodge which had planted the existing lodges. Nobody had jurisdiction over the *territory* and nobody could gain it in any other way than by the union of the requisite number of the existing lodges in a grand lodge of their own. This done, territorial jurisdiction becomes again a fact and it vests exclusively in the new body. The fact that the area of ground now included in the political boundaries of Oklahoma was once included in the political boundaries of Indian Territory and that the Oklahoma lodges originally owed allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory is no more material than was the like inclusion of territory and lodges in the cases of Virginia and West Virginia, and Canada and Quebec. The common law of Masonry has settled that with the acquisition of autonomy by a territory, potential sovereignty becomes thereby vested in the lodges therein existing, if there be three or more, to be made actual and exclusive upon their taking certain recognized steps, *and that their right to determine by the voice of the majority whether or when they will take these steps, is inherent and absolute.*

Referring to the difference with New York about the grand representative of Indian Territory near that body, whose accredit was withdrawn, Bro. Hill alleges, because the grand master of New York for the time being had some personal difference with him, he says of the equities involved:

Grand masters change, but the grand lodge remains. Our commission is as a representative before the grand lodge, and the grand master is only one member of that body. He has the right to notify us of some Masonic reason for a change of representative, but as grand master has no right to say that our grand representative, who has been officially received and welcomed by the grand lodge as our representative, shall no longer be recognized in such official capacity. This can be done by the grand lodge, but the grand master is not the grand lodge, and his assumption of such power is unwarranted, and calculated to sunder "the ties of brotherly affection." In this view of the case it does not alter the force of our reasoning that when the Grand Lodge of New York met it sustained its grand master. We contend that by refusing to permit our representative to continue in the exercise of his official functions, pending the settlement of the case by the grand lodge, there being no Masonic cause of offense in the representative, the matter being purely personal between the grand master and the representative, that the course of the grand master was unjust, arbitrary and un-Masonic It was unjust to our grand lodge in discrediting a representative appointed by us upon the recommendation of a former grand master of the Grand Lodge of New York, without assigning any Masonic reason for such action. It was arbitrary in that the usual opportunity for settlement of the difficulty in a proper way was not given, and it was un-Masonic in that it took advantage of temporary power to work a grievous injury to a brother.

INDIANA, 1893.

72D ANNUAL. INDIANAPOLIS. MAY 23.

Thirteen past grand masters graced the grand lodge with their presence, among them the representative of Illinois, DANIEL MCDONALD. Two, alas! of the younger generation of past grand masters had passed untimely to the beyond—ROBERT VAN VALZAH, dead in his fiftieth year, and BRUCE CARR in his forty-fourth. The first became grand master in 1878 and the latter in 1882. Both won in very large measure the affections as well as the respect and admiration of the Craft, and all these are echoed in the eloquent memorials unanimously adopted. Fine photo-lithographic portraits of the deceased adorn this volume. Bro. CARR had served two terms as auditor of state, and Bro. VAN VALZAH had held various local offices and served with honor in the general assembly of Indiana.

The grand master (SYDNEY W. DOUGLAS) reported that during the year he had received requests for special dispensations to violate almost every law in the grand lodge code, but did not recognize any power in the grand master to grant them. He referred to the fact that Iowa and Pennsylvania had decided that the grand representative system was unproductive of good and often harmful, and felt disposed to agree with them, saying that he believed all official correspondence between the grand jurisdictions should be carried on directly between the grand masters or grand secretaries. The grand lodge, however, agreed with the committee on correspondence, to whom the subject was referred, who after due consideration had been unable to discover wherein the system has ever proven harmful, and who for the following concise reasons recommended its continuance:

The appointment of grand representative is an honor bestowed on worthy members of the Craft, and carries with it no duties which can in any manner embroil the grand lodge with other jurisdictions, or which prevents the grand master and grand secretary from conducting its official correspondence.

The grand master submitted seventeen decisions, mostly in the form of question and answer. Such as we copy we number arbitrarily for convenience in referring to them:

1. Question. Whose duty is it to care for the widow of a deceased brother, the lodge in whose jurisdiction she resides, or the lodge of which the brother was a member?

Answer. The lodge in whose jurisdiction she resides.

2. Question. A gentleman living in our jurisdiction petitioned a lodge in another jurisdiction, and was rejected. Have we the right to receive his petition at once?

Answer. Yes. Petitioning a lodge out of jurisdiction is illegal; therefore, null and void.

3. Question. Has a Worshipful Master a right to dimit from his lodge without first resigning his office?

Answer. Yes; membership is at all times voluntary.

4. Question. If a candidate for Masonry should be blackballed, how long a time must elapse before he can apply again?

Answer. No by-law of the lodge to the contrary, he can apply with new petition at next regular meeting.

6. Question. If a person applying for the degrees in Masonry should be blackballed, and there are reasons to believe it was done to injure the lodge, or on account of a personal grudge, is there no remedy?

Answer. No; it is a Masonic offense for a brother to disclose his ballot, whether it be black or white. We presume a brother to be actuated by pure motives in casting his ballot, and acting for the best interests of Masonry. His motive cannot be questioned.

7. A lodge cannot resolve itself into a collecting agency; nor can one brother expect the lodge to expel a brother for not paying a debt, unless fraud can be proven in the case.

8. The conference of the past master degree in a regularly constituted chapter of R. A. M. is sufficient to allow a newly elected master to be installed.

9. Mr. A——— petitioned blank lodge for the degrees Being a minister of the gospel, the lodge reduced the fee to $5.00, for which Mr. A. gave his note. Wishing to change his residence, Brother A. applied for and was granted a dimit, for which he was to pay $1 00; a diploma for which he paid $1.00; his dues amounted to 45 cents, making his total indebtedness to the lodge, $6.45. This amount the brother promised to remit soon, but failed to do so. Two years after the lodge preferred charges against Brother A. and expelled him from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. Ruled that the action of the lodge in reducing the fee was illegal. Taking the brother's note for the initiation fee was illegal. Granting the brother a dimit until his dues were paid, and he clear of the books, illegal.

That, having granted the brother a dimit, and he, having moved from the jurisdiction of the lodge, the lodge had no power to prefer charges. Action of the lodge null and void.

We agree that the duty lies where the destitute widow resides, but hold that it rests primarily upon the Masons of the neighborhood whether members of a lodge or not. No. 2 is in accord with Illinois precedents, while No. 3 is directly opposed to our law. The voluntary nature of the bond of affiliation is fully recognized with us, but our law assumes that a brother may take upon himself such responsibilities as to estop him from breaking that bond until they are discharged, and so provides that the master can neither resign nor dimit during his official term. No. 4 leaves the bars down in a way that seems strange to one used to the Illinois law which requires a

year to elapse before a rejected petition for the degrees can be renewed. No. 6 properly assumes that in the use of the black ball the brother is acting for the best interests of Masonry. The Illinois law, like that of Indiana, permits no inquisition as to his motives; but should it crop out, as might sometimes happen, that the brother had exercised this conceded right from unworthy motives, or with willful purpose to interrupt the legitimate labors of the lodge, he would find himself confronted by a special provision for his punishment. No. 7 is happily becoming a recognized law in all jurisdictions. No. 8 leaves us in doubt whether the lawgiver is speaking as grand master or as a Royal Arch Mason in making the revelation that the Past Master's degree in the chapter and the "secrets of the chair" in Indiana lodges are identical, and suggests the interesting question whether there are any other lodge eligibilities attaching to Royal Arch Masons but not possessed by their fellow-members on the checkered floor who only belong to the common herd of Master Masons? No. 9 would be a complete key to a veritable comedy of errors were it not that it fails to decide whether it is lawful to make a brother pay a dollar to get out of a lodge in that jurisdiction.

The grand lodge approved all the decisions of the grand master; chartered six new lodges; disposed of considerable well digested work from the committee on grievances; changed its rule relative to reinstatement from suspension for non-payment of dues, whereby the suspended brother can reinstate himself by the payment of arrears, so as to restrict its operation to one year from the date of suspension, after that restoration to be only by a majority vote of the lodge after previous reference and report; recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, and purchased the electrotype plates of the early proceedings of Indiana prepared by the late Past Grand Master Hacker.

Daniel Noyes, of Laporte, was elected grand master; Wm. H. Smythe, Indianapolis, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 228) is another of those elegant, scholarly and able papers from the hand of Past Grand Master Thomas B. Long that are so beguiling that they will get themselves read—instead of skimmed—no matter whether the printer is close to one's heels or not. It is largely pen work but not constructed upon a plan which excludes lengthy quotations when they are required.

Ten pages of discriminating review are given to Illinois for 1892, in which the address of Grand Master Crawford and the reports of several committees are laid under contribution. He commends the conclusion of the committee on jurisprudence—sustaining the decision of the grand master—that a piece of blank paper is neither a ballot nor a vote and should not be counted as such, and regards the views of the committee on correspond-

ence concerning the establishment of Masonic homes as "a truthful expression of the experience of the times, as well as a correct estimate of the conditions surrounding the subject."

It is not to be hoped, of course, that we should secure his approval of our estimate of the conditions surrounding all Masonic subjects, and our estimate of the conditions surrounding the evolution of the simulacrum of a general grand lodge by the hybrid growth in Mexico and recognized as a grand lodge of Symbolic Masonry by the Grand Lodge of Texas and himself, is a notable instance of failure. He says:

He is unwilling to recognize anything good in the "Treaty of Monterey," by which a year or more ago the Grand Lodge of Texas and the Gran Dieta of Mexico entered into an alliance of recognition and amity, which is believed by such eminent Masons as Bro. Josiah H. Drummond to be the first step toward the acknowledgment of a regular organization of the Masonic elements so long in chaotic confusion in our sister Republic of the Southwest. Bro. Robbins' unwillingness to acknowledge that anything good can come out of Nazareth is probably tinctured with his opposition to the High Rites, since he objects to the legitimacy of the organization of La Gran Dieta Simbolica de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos because its constituent state grand lodges adopt the Scottish Rite ritual of the first, second and third degrees. As the writer has said elsewhere in this report, while this may be in slight variance of form with the ritual of American lodges, the difference is probably not greater than that existing between the work of our lodges and those of England, or between the work of the British obedience and that of the lodges on the continent of Europe. Further, the Gran Dieta is—as its full name denotes—purely an organization of Symbolic Masonry, and is wholly and entirely free from all supreme councils and grand orients. If the symbolic lodges it controls, and which of their own action are embodied in it, have received their life and their ritual from one or other of supreme councils of the Scottish Rite, at any time established in Mexico as territory unoccupied by grand lodges of Master Masons, they have acquired such existence in a lawful manner; because there can be no question that, under such circumstances, the Scottish Rite had the just power to make its lodgment there with its entire system, including the degrees of Symbolic Masonry. Any other doctrine would obliterate Ancient Craft Masonry from many nations of the world, or—what would be worse—compel American Masons to ignore the majestic doctrine of Masonic Universal Brotherhood unless provided for under a system of grand lodge government, where such control could never be established.

We fear that we must have been obscure in our remarks on this subject since our brother carries away from their perusal the impression that our doubts of the legitimacy of the new Mexican aggregation grew out of its patronage of a particular ritual. We tried to make it plain that what we were after was to learn how the lodges planted in Mexico by other authority than a grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons became possessed of *any* ritual of the first, second and third degrees. We find that Bro. Long accounts for their possession of it because there being no grand lodges of Master Masons in Mexico the Scottish Rite had the just power to make its lodgement there with its entire system, including the degrees of

Symbolic Masonry. But Bro. Albert Pike, for thirty years the sovereign grand commander of the parent supreme council of the world, and certainly the most erudite student of Scottish Rite Masonry this country has produced, says that its constitutions do not and never did assume to authorize the conferring the degrees of Symbolic Masonry. Bro. Drummond, whose eminent name Bro. Long invokes in support of his theory, says that the first supreme council based its system upon the symbolic degrees under the sole control of the grand lodge; and scores of lesser lights of all the factions of the rite have been falling over each other during the last decade in the scramble to be first to assure the grand lodge of the lifelong and undying loyalty of the Holy Empire to the doctrine of the sole control of the grand lodge over these degrees. Bro. Tyler, who led the Grand Lodge of Texas up to the recognition of the grand diet, admits that it was organized by lodges established by a supreme council instituted in 1860 by the authority of this parent supreme council which confessedly never had any authority over the symbolic degrees, and by lodges subordinate to a grand orient composed of seceders from this daughter council. In the name of common sense whence was derived this assumed dowry of the symbolic degrees when the parent supreme council never had it and when the grand lodge whose exclusive control thereof the supreme council makes it a virtue always to have insisted upon, never could and assuredly never attempted to endow anybody with it upon other conditions than those on which that body became possessed of it?

But the assumption is that somehow, by hook or crook, the control of Symbolic Masonry must be recognized as being as lawfully in possession of the supreme council as of the grand lodge, else there wouldn't be any Masonry in certain nations of the world, and the majestic doctrine of universal Masonic brotherhood would be ignored. Where does the real majesty of this doctrine lie? Does it lie in making Masonry to consist of a name, or of a substance? Is it more majestic to make Masonry a chamelion-like abstraction designed to purchase its diffusion among the nations by its facility of transforming itself to suit their varying whims, or to maintain it as a great concrete fact, not subject to innovations by any man or body of men, serenely waiting for the acceptance of the nations when they shall have conceived the value of an equal fellowship on the simple basis of a common manhood?

It is this catholic basis of fellowship and not the diffusion of the society whereon rests the claim of Masonry to universality. This seems to us to be beyond question, because the claim was put forward when there was no Masonry outside of the British Islands in the same terms that it is to-day. It is inseparably interwoven into the grand lodge system with its equal eligibilities, which the fathers of Masonry agreed was, under the Charges of a Freemason, the unchangeable form of the Institution. From that day to this every Mason has been required as a condition of accession to the government of the Craft to admit that no new lodge shall be formed without

permission from the grand lodge. They made no reservation for a different system in countries where the doctrines of equality were not palatable, but guarded against such a thing by requiring also the admission that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make innovations in the body of Masonry. And however Masons may theorize about the importance of having in every country something called Masonry, whether it has anything to identify it as such beyond the rituals it has stolen, or not, we have yet to hear of any who have changed the conditions of installation by adding to the agreement "that no new lodge shall be formed without permission of the grand lodge," the proviso, "except in countries where a system of grand lodge government can never, in your judgment, be established."

Bro. Long is of the opinion that our remark that the proceedings in the organization of the grand lodges of Indiana and New Zealand "were the same in form in both cases and in each were participated in by a majority of the lodges," would imply that there were some lodges in Indiana that did not participate in the formation of their grand lodge. It does not strike us so even after our attention is particularly called to it, because we completed the sentence by adding, "and these [the regularity of the proceedings and the participation of the majority] are the essential points." Whether all the lodges in Indiana participated in the proceedings neither strengthened nor weakened our argument so long as a majority of them were in the movement. This latter was, as we stated, the essential fact, because the precedent is firmly established that the right to determine the question of forming a grand lodge in open autonomous territory rests with the majority of the lodges. Outside grand lodges, including parent bodies, may differ as to the desirability under the circumstances surrounding a given case, of forming a grand lodge, but all these subsidiary questions are foreclosed whenever one is formed by the act of those in whom the power of determination lawfully abides. This has been reaffirmed again and again under the observation of the present generation of Masonic writers, as in the cases of Canada, West Virginia, Quebec, Dakota and New Mexico in this country, and in several cases in Australasia; and the law is too firmly fixed ever to be unsettled.

Bro. Long's report proves beguiling in more senses than one, and we have been betrayed into writing so much that we must pass over many passages which we had marked with the intention of letting him talk directly to our readers.

KANSAS, 1893.

37TH ANNUAL. HUTCHINSON. FEBRUARY 15.

The representative of Illinois, M. M. MILLER, was one of the seven past grand masters present. At the outset of the proceedings he presented to the grand lodge in behalf of Bro. WM. NICHOLS—eighty-two years of age and forty years a Mason—a gavel carved by that brother, and as it cropped out that the donor was poor, the good old-fashioned and truly Masonic ceremony of passing the hat was performed for his relief and netted a handsome sum.

The grand master (DAVID B. FULLER) announced the death of EDWIN D. HILLYER, who was grand master in 1878–79, and for several years a custodian of the work.

Rumors of changes in the work by the custodians thereof having disturbed the jurisdiction, the grand master determined to bring those functionaries to book, the book in this case being a copy of the "original Webb work" delivered to him by his predecessor in office. The result of a searching comparison was the truly wonderful one of finding but one slight change from the constitutional standard, the exemplification of 1867. This single change of a quarter of a century he found had been made upon the authority of one of his predecessors. Viewing the work as a part of the constitution, the grand master required this change to be corrected to conform to that instrument. Continuing this subject the grand master says:

The original work in my possession is silent on many points connected with the floor work of each degree, and, although the custodians were agreed upon all these points, yet, as there was no fixed determinate standard upon these questions, I suggested that the floor work be fully determined, and, like the original work, be reduced to writing. At my request Bro. Shaver, custodian and secretary of the board, fully and carefully platted all the floor movements with accompanying explanatory notes, and presented the same to the custodians, at a meeting of the board specially called by me for that purpose, and held in the city of Wichita, on January 26, 1893, at which meeting were present Bros. Pond and Shaver, custodians, and myself. At this meeting the aforesaid plats were fully considered and agreed upon, and are now in my possession.

These plats and movements were made a part of the constitution, the grand master having the custody of the originals, and a copy is to be made for each of the custodians who will transmit them to their successors.

We want to whisper in the strictest confidence to our Kansas brethren that they have an opportunity to make their jurisdiction the Mecca of Masonic ritualists. Let them print the explanatory notes of these plats in Hebrew and they will find that they have pressed the magic button—imagina-

tion will do the rest. Alleged Masonic periodicals will teem with accounts of the wonderful archæological discovery, and the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine can be made useful—instead of doubtfully ornamental—in convoying the flocking pilgrims eager to see the original field notes of the scouting topographers sent out by King Solomon to survey the Judean Great West. Eureka—but we must stop lest we give away in advance the secrets of a degree by which "Concordant Masonry" is destined soon to be enriched, founded on what the next decade will surely transmute into an authentic discovery made among the ruins of the land office at Jerusalem.

The grand master reports five decisions, two of which we copy:

1. Suspension for any offense is always indefinite.

2. A petitioner for the mysteries of Masonry, except as provided by law, shall pay therefor not less than thirty dollars. This payment cannot be avoided by issuing building certificates, placing them on the market, and then receiving the same from a petitioner as full payment for the degrees. The requirement of the law is thirty dollars in money.

In Illinois suspension for non-payment of dues is always indefinite; for any other offense it may be definite or indefinite. No. 2 properly thwarts an attempt to evade the law and to inflate the curreney of the jurisdiction.

The grand master gives a concrete reason for reprinting their proceedings.

The grand master is daily called upon to decide questions of law; to construe some section of the constitution or by-laws; to give further light to the Craft regarding the laws, rules and regulations, or to pass upon some question not found therein. To guide me in my duties the past year the grand lodge supplied me with a copy of the laws of this grand lodge and the proceedings of 1892. Equipped with these two volumes I was forced to meet all questions, or to be at the expense of a journey to consult the library, or to rely upon the advice of our grand secretary, or purchase the needed reference books, or make my best guess. We have 344 subordinate lodges. I have received over 1200 letters during the year, and so far as I know all have been answered. It seems to me that the grand lodge should supply its grand master with a complete file of its printed proceedings. The proceedings of former years are out of print; I therefore recommend that we commence reprinting with Volume II, as there is a sufficient number of Volume I in the hands of the grand secretary.

He gave several good reasons why the district deputy system should be adopted, but the committee on jurisprudence whom he recommended should be directed to formulate a law providing for their appointment, deftly asked leave to wait until the grand lodge had decided that it wanted the system. His recommendation that "Shaver's Monitor" be adopted met with a better fate, whence we conclude that Webb's Monitor is not, like his work, anchored in the constitution. For the offense of electing a master who was running a 'Kansas joint' of the lowest character, he arrested the charter of a lodge and the grand lodge refused to restore it.

The grand master announced the illness of the grand secretary, Past Grand Master JOHN H. BROWN, who was absent from his post for the first time in twenty-two years. After uniting in prayer with the grand chaplain for his recovery, the grand master telegraphed him: "The grand lodge bowed in special united prayer for your recovery, and extends its sympathy and the assurance of hope." But the hope was vain. The attack proved to be the beginning of a fatal illness, and on the twelfth of March, just four weeks from the close of the grand lodge, the beloved grand secretary passed away. Bro. BROWN took a severe cold and also suffered bodily injuries in a railroad wreck while en route for Winfield in December, 1891, to attend the funeral of the late FRANK B. DAY, grand junior deacon of Kansas, and their combined effects left him in a condition to fall an easy prey to acute disease. He was in his sixty-seventh year, a native of Carrollton, Ill., and a resident of Kansas since 1866. He was elected grand master in 1868, and on his retirement from that office three years later he became grand secretary and served continuously in that office until his death. In the field of Masonic correspondence, where he had wrought for twenty full years, he made himself felt at once and early won a high place in the respect and affections of the guild. We first became personally acquainted with him in 1871, and were at once drawn to him by his earnestness and his genial, companionable nature. Always finding ourselves in accord on the great majority of Masonic questions, we have differed and sometimes sharply upon others, but always without leaving any sting of personal bitterness behind to even threaten the valued friendship of many years.

Past Grand Master M. M. MILLER, from the special committee on Masonic Home, appointed last year, reported that in response to circulars sent to the various "Masonic bodies" throughout the State, one-third of them had subscribed about $12,000, besides $3,000 given by the grand chapter and $200 by the grand council. With this evidence of earnestness the committee recommend—

1. That the Kansas Masonic Home should be instituted by direct action of the grand lodge, endorsing the same, the grand lodge to be represented on its board of control, as hereinafter designated.

2. The home should be incorporated under the laws of the State of Kansas, and be governed by a board of directors, consisting of seventeen members, all to be Master Masons, or members of the order of the Eastern Star, and all to be appointed by the council of administration of their respective grand bodies, nine of whom shall be from the grand lodge, two from the grand chapter, two from the grand commandery, two from the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and two from the order of the Eastern Star. These directors to be appointed by their respective grand bodies, in such manner as to insure annual appointments of a portion of the directors from each grand body, five of such directors to constitute a quorum.

3. The officers of such board to consist of a president, first vice-president, second vice-president, third vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer.

4. A permanent fund should be provided for at as early a date as possible.

The committee's plan for a permanent fund was substantially that of the following resolution which was passed after the report of the committee had been "adopted by rising vote with but one dissenting vote":

Resolved, That a special assessment of one dollar for each member borne on the rolls of the lodges be made annually for five years, including the year 1893; said assessment to be for the benefit of the Masonic Home, and collected and paid with the annual dues to the grand lodge.

The grand lodge subsequently appropriated $4,000 to the home out of the charity fund, and the committee hoped for a liberal contribution by the Mystic Shrine upon favorable action by the grand lodge, although we observe that no provision is made for a Shriner in the directory.

We honor the generous impulses of the majority of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, but we admire the judgment and steadfastness of the minority of one who refused to be figuratively taken off his feet by the rising vote which literally put all the rest on theirs. We are not informed whether he estimated the number of probable beneficiaries to be too small to make the home method of charity the most economical one for a jurisdiction of the size of Kansas, nor is it material, because this is a point on which he might be mistaken, but we think he could make no mistake in doubting the justice of the principle of equal per capita taxation for the purposes of Masonic charity when Masonry itself with ceaseless reiteration insists that a Mason's duty in this direction is to be measured by no unvarying ell of requirement, but by the surplus after his duty to himself and his dependents has been discharged.

The committee on the reports of grand officers, referring to appeals for charity from lodges suffering loss by fire, suggest the question whether the matter of insurance should not be made a condition upon which charters may be granted, but judgment upon this seems to have been indefinitely suspended.

The following incidental remarks from the committee on lodges under dispensation shows how the step-ladder, which is considered a veritable landmark in some jurisdictions, is dispensed with under the work of the Kansas constitutions:

The fact that the closing of a lodge on the highest degree in which work is done at any meeting closes all the inferior degrees, seems to be forgotten or not understood; as well as the rule that when a lodge is at work on any degree and desires to open on another degree, it is never necessary to close, the proper procedure being to call to refreshment, and proceed at once to open on the other degree.

The grand lodge granted seven charters; listened to an oration on "Masonry, Its Tenets and Ministry," by the Rev. J. W. WRIGHT, grand ora-

tor, an appreciative estimate of the Institution and of its outgrowth from human needs and aspirations; fixed upon Topeka as its next annual resting place; and took favorable action respecting the Chicago congress in which it will be represented by the grand master and past grand masters Owen A. Bassett and John C. Postlethwaite.

William D. Thompson, of Minneapolis, was elected grand master; John H. Brown, Kansas City, Kas., re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 157) is the twentieth and, alas! the last annual review from the hand of the grand secretary, Past Grand Master John H. Brown, in which Illinois for 1892 receives very full and discriminating notice. He quotes at considerable length from the oration of Past Grand Chaplain the Rev. H. W. Thomas at the ceremonies incident to the 'leveling of the cape-stone' of the Masonic Fraternity Temple in Chicago; from the address of Grand Master Crawford whose decision that a blank ballot is no vote he commends; and from the mellifluous rhetoric of Bro. McFatrich's report on necrology.

The Illinois report on correspondence is most generously treated. Of our strictures on the California rule forcing non-affiliates under a penalty to unite with some California lodge, he says:

> With this we heartily concur, and will venture to add that at least one-fourth of the cases of non-affiliation result from the adoption of some such rule as that adopted by our California brethren. Kansas holds that every brother ought to belong to some lodge and share in its burdens as well as its many exalted privileges, but we prefer to leave this matter with the non-affiliated brother, who is most interested in the selection of a Masonic home. We have never believed in forced affiliation; prefer the ancient law; let all come and go of their own free will and accord, so far as membership is concerned. If they do go, and if perchance they be refused lodge privileges, they will have no one to find fault with but themselves.

Concurrence is expressed in the Illinois rule requiring the consent of all the lodges having a common interest in the matter to waive jurisdiction over material residing in territory where several lodges enjoy concurrent jurisdiction; and in the views of this committee sustaining the right of the lodge, recognized by Illinois, to inflict the penalty of expulsion without review or confirmation by the grand lodge except in cases coming before the latter on appeal.

We have not the heart to enter upon a general review or summary of this last report of our departed brother. Reaching out towards him across the distance that separates us, be it much or little, conscious that however great it is rapidly narrowing with the fast fleeting years, we can only say, *Auf Wiedersehen.*

KENTUCKY, 1892.

93D ANNUAL. LOUISVILLE. OCTOBER 18.

Sixteen past grand masters attested their continued zeal by their presence, among them EDWARD B. JONES, the representative of Illinois.

In an able paper of twenty-four pages the grand master (JAMES A. MCKENZIE) details the business of the executive office and the condition of the Craft. He announced the death of Past Grand Tyler ROBERT C. MATHEWS in his eighty-first year, an active worker remarkable for his memory of faces. His notice of the dead of other jurisdictions included the names of past grand masters THOMAS J. PICKETT and HARMAN G. REYNOLDS, of Illinois. As his notice of Bro. PICKETT is more full in some particulars than any in our own proceedings, we copy it entire:

Thomas J. Pickett, born in Louisville, Ky., March 17, 1821, died in Ashland, Nebraska, December 24, 1891. Master of Peoria Lodge, No. 15, and represented it in Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1850. Chairman committee on foreign correspondence and elected deputy grand master, succeeding M. W. Bro. C. G. Y. Taylor (formerly of Louisville) as grand master, who died a month before the grand lodge convened, and was elected grand master of Illinois, 1851. Bro. Pickett was a charter member of Plain City Lodge, No. 449, Paducah, Ky., in 1867, and represented it as senior warden next year. In 1869 he represented it as its master. In 1871 was chairman of the grievance committee and elected grand master of Masons in Kentucky in 1873. He dimitted in 1883, transferring his membership to a lodge near his home. Bro. Pickett was an editor and established several papers in Illinois and Nebraska, occupying prominent positions in his community. Was State senator of Illinois, trustee of the State normal schools, and first president of the Illinois editorial association. A personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, he was first to suggest his name as a prospective candidate for the presidency, and raised a regiment during the last war, being commissioned colonel.

He reports twenty-seven decisions, some of which follow:

1. No part of the revenues of the grand lodge ought to be derived from lotteries. I have instructed the grand treasurer not to receive any funds in the way of dividends on the lottery stock in which the grand lodge is interested.

4. A lodge has the right, by a majority vote, to move its place of meeting within its jurisdiction, and neither the consent of the grand lodge nor the grand master is necessary to a vote of the lodge on the question of removal.

5. The grand master should only decide Masonic questions that actually arise in the administration of the affairs of the subordinate lodges. He should decide nothing upon mere hypothesis.

6. The individual lodge is the sole judge as to the qualifications of its members.

7. The master of a lodge has not two votes in case of a tie.

8. The master, senior warden or junior warden, when presiding over a lodge, has the right to call any Master Mason to the chair, and his acts are legal.

9. Two members of a lodge had a law suit in regard to a contested right of way, and, after decision by court, the controversy was brought up in lodge for Masonic trial. Held—That the lodge had no jurisdiction of the case. A law suit is not a Masonic offense. A Masonic lodge has no more jurisdiction over land tenures and easements than it has over the probate of wills or the granting of divorces. Keep out of the courts if you can, but don't take your law suits into your lodges.

10. A vote to suspend a member for non-payment of dues may be *viva voce*, after citation to show cause, etc.

12. A lodge has the right to remit dues, except assessment for the benefit of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home. This fund is inalienable. It is of doubtful propriety for a lodge to remit the dues of a member, except in cases of great destitution. Masonry confers benefits and it ought to exact obligations.

13. The jurisdiction of a lodge is not changed by removing its place of meeting.

16. The question of convenient Masonic affiliation is higher than any merely technical question of lodge jurisdiction.

18. The action of a lodge electing an applicant to take the E. A. degree can be rescinded at any time before the conference of the degree by a vote of the lodge, upon the discovery of evidence showing the applicant to be unworthy.

19. McKinney Lodge, No. 631, received a petition for membership from a man whom the master of that lodge says is "a fine gentleman, a good man, a fit subject for Masonry, with the exception that he cannot raise his left hand as high as his shoulder without the assistance of his other hand," etc. Query—What should the lodge do? Held—Take him in. It is better his arm should be out of fix, than his heart; besides, this does not constitute an insuperable disqualification.

23. Disobedience of a lodge summons sent by mail is not a Masonic offense, unless it can be shown the summons was received.

24. Masonry is non-sectarian, non-sectional, non-political, and must remain so. A Mason must not use his lodge connection to further his political ambition.

25. Old age is not a bar to Masonry. A man is eligible to lodge membership as long as he is in possession of his physical and intellectual faculties, of which the lodge must be the judge.

Referring to No. 1, the address shows that the conscience of the grand lodge was quickened by a legislative enactment making it a penal offense to deal in or have anything to do with lotteries in Kentucky. No. 4, No 13 on a cognate subject, and No. 10 were disapproved as contrary to precedents; No. 12 was so modified as to recognize the right to remit all dues but not to relieve the lodge from the payment of that portion due the Home; and action

on No. 1 was postponed for a year, the order to the grand treasurer not to receive lottery dividends to remain in force. The other decisions were approved.

Referring to the general question embraced in No. 4, it is held in Illinois that within the corporate limits where they are located lodges may move to different apartments at their own pleasure, and also that in determining questions of jurisdiction measurements are to be made from the actual location of the lodge-room. No. 16 we take to be another way of stating often reiterated Illinois doctrine that a Master Mason may choose his Masonic home without reference to jurisdictional lines, municipal, state, or national. As No. 18 was approved without comment we presume it is in accord with Kentucky practice, but the question of reconsidering or rescinding a favorable ballot is entirely new to us, and the growing up and general prevalence of the doctrine of the right of summary objection to initiation would indicate that the question is as new as it seems to us. No. 19 we presume to have been published for information as to the grand master's state of mind, inasmuch as he had already decided, in accord with Kentucky precedents, that the lodge is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members. No. 23 indicates that Kentucky does not, like Illinois, hold that in order to constitute a valid summons there must be personal service and return made thereof. Several of the decisions we have not referred to specifically, having copied them because they are statements of law whose frequent reiteration is profitable.

Impressed with the importance of determining what the ritual of the degrees is, and of establishing an unvarying standard of esotery, the grand master appointed a committee on ritual, who say in their report to him, embodied in his address:

In its consideration they have been careful to discard prejudice arising from usage to which they have been accustomed, and keep in view the good of the Craft in all their efforts to harmonize the methods which have prevailed in different parts of the State, with the known teachings of Webb, Preston, Cross, and our own distinguished past grand masters, Henry Wingate, Derrick Warner, Rob Morris and Hiram Bassett, from some of whom a majority of the undersigned learned the work and lectures.

In reaching conclusions there has not been any interpolation, and your commission recommends the following as its deliberate judgment:

1. That the work and lectures agreed upon by the commission be declared to be the only authorized work and lectures of this jurisdiction.

2. That after the year 1897 no other work and lectures shall be used in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

3. That the present commission and their successors shall be known as "The College of Custodians of the Work." Provided, that in 1893 the personnel of the college may be changed at the discretion of the grand lodge;

but, to insure uniformity, after that the members shall hold their positions during good behavior A college of custodians changeable at short intervals would be nearly worthless.

4. Vacancies in the college of custodians shall be filled by nomination of the grand master and election by the college.

5. The college of custodians shall adopt rules and by laws and keep a record of its proceedings and acts, which shall be open to the inspection of the grand master or any committee appointed by the grand lodge for that purpose.

Further details of the plan provide for a grand lecturer and deputies to the number deemed expedient, to be appointed by the grand master but who must have a certificate from the college before they can act, and who are to hold lodges of instruction for at least six consecutive days in the several judicial districts of the State annually. In addition to these, the college may appoint lecturers to lecture individual brethren and lodges.

This far-reaching project became a law as follows: The usual resolution subdividing and referring to appropriate committees the grand master's address closed with the following clause:

That the remarks of the M. W. grand master, and his action in appointing a committee on ritual, be cordially approved. That the recommendations of the special committee thereon be concurred in and adopted.

Only this and nothing more to adopt a ritual and to establish a hierarchy independent of the grand lodge, whose members hold their positions by a life tenure and are clothed with power to dictate who shall be admitted to its ranks!

The grand master submitted correspondence between himself and the grand master of Pennsylvania growing out of the making in a Kentucky lodge of a man who had been twice rejected in a lodge in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania insists on the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material, but was mistaken in assuming "that lodges in this grand jurisdiction [Kentucky] were not permitted to make Masons of material rejected in other jurisdictions." The grand master of Kentucky denies the doctrine, and the jurisprudence committee in approving his action say, with grand lodge approval: "The Grand Lodge of Kentucky cannot give its consent to the doctrine that any lodge has perpetual jurisdiction over rejected persons that have removed to the territory of other grand lodges."

The grand master congratulated the Craft that the Masonic Home is upon a sound, enduring financial basis, the proposition submitted to the lodges last year increasing the assessment for the Home from fifty cents to one dollar per capita, conditioned that if successful each affiliated Mason in the jurisdiction should receive the *Masonic Home Journal* without cost, had

been carried by a large majority of the lodges as well as of the individual members voting, and proclaimed a law accordingly.

The grand secretary (HENRY B. GRANT), referring to his efforts to secure portraits of the past grand masters, gives a list of the lodges from which their grand masters have come, by which it appears that Lexington Lodge, No. 1, has given to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky no less than twelve grand masters.

The following, offered by Grand Chaplain H. R. COLEMAN, received the endorsement of the delegates to the Fraternal Congress to whom it was referred, and on their recommendation was adopted and spread on the records of the grand lodge:

WHEREAS, At the late annnal communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, held in the city of Chicago, October 4th, 5th and 6th, the M. W. Grand Master, Monroe C. Crawford, called the attention of that body to the propriety and importance of the World's Fraternal Masonic Congress, to be held in the city of Chicago next year, and recommended that the grand secretary be directed to send to all the grand lodges of the world, with whom fraternal relations are held, a cordial invitation to send representatives to meet them at their next annual communication; and

WHEREAS, The distinguished General John C. Smith, P G. M., etc., of the committee appointed to arrange for such universal convocation of delegated Masons, did report in favor of the proposition, and asked the grand lodge to appropriate $5,000 from its treasury to defray expenses, also to appoint an executive committee of five, with the M. W. grand master as chairman, to receive and entertain said delegates; and

WHEREAS, The grand lodge, with that Masonic catholicity and liberality of means ever characteristic of Illinois Masonry, did unanimously adopt the foregoing suggestions and appoint delegates, and the aforesaid executive committee, and did make all arrangements for carrying out the great scheme which we believe will intensify Masonic interest and zeal, and be of lasting benefit to the Craft throughout the world. Therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, That it is with profound satisfaction that we learn of the atoresaid action of the Masons of Illinois, in grand lodge assembled, and that we do hereby extend to them our most hearty and fraternal thanks and commendation.

The incoming grand master was added to the list of delegates to the congress.

The grand lodge chartered eleven new lodges previously under dispensation; recognized the United Grand Lodge of Victoria; exchanged greetings by wire with the Grand Lodge of Ohio that day engaged in laying the corner-stone of a Masonic Home; directed the grand secretary to procure new gold jewels for the grand officers, and the record fails to show any objection on the score that it was an assault on the landmarks, to the further direction that they be suspended from a pin or bar in lieu of collars; found,

through its committee on credentials, that a brother who appeared as a delegate by appointment of the master in the recess and without lodge sanction, was not a properly accredited delegate, but that he had paid his lodge dues to the grand secretary and that no wrong was intended, and on the recommendation of the committee admitted him to represent his lodge and to draw his mileage and per diem; decided that at "any regular stated meeting," the master and wardens being absent, the lodge can be opened and the business transacted by the junior past master of the lodge present; and has under consideration for action next year a proposed constitutional amendment that no representative shall be paid more mileage and per diem than the lodge dues for the same year, a proposition that crops out so often that it is surprising in this case only because it emanates from the committee on jurisprudence, who ought not to forget—if others do—that the mileage and per diem system replaces the plan of each lodge paying the expenses of its own representative for the very purpose of enabling some lodges to draw out more than they contribute to the representative fund, to the end that weak and distant lodges may be represented.

J. Speed Smith, of Richmond, was elected grand master; Henry Bannister Grant, Louisville, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 155) is again by Bro. James W. Staton, now deputy grand master, who says in his "Conclusion:"

This is the last report on correspondence which we will write, perhaps the last forever, as we have vacated the chairmanship for another, and we had fondly hoped to make this review full and complete, but Texas disappointed us.

For eleven years we have been connected with the committee on correspondence, ten of which the reports have been prepared entirely by us, and the other year a portion of them was written by us. These years have been the most pleasant of all the Masonic years to us. The work of preparing the reports has been exceedingly pleasant, and our enjoyment of associations with the most distinguished Masonic writers of the land has been great. We vacate the chairmanship simply because of our close approach to the chair of the grand lodge, a place we never sought or desired, simply because we have no desire or ambition for office, and because the position of chairman of the correspondence committee is more congenial to our nature. But the friends of the writer decreed otherwise, and as obedience has been one of our Masonic virtues, we yield to this fate.

To the writers of correspondence we have nothing but the highest fraternal regards for the uniform courtesy which has been extended to us, and we shall take as much pleasure in reading their valuable reports in our retirement as if spread out before us for review, provided we are able to procure them. * * * * * * * *

To the brethren of Kentucky who have so often extended the hand of encouragement in our efforts at writing correspondence, we return our grateful thanks. It is a great mistake that brethren make in saying that there are not *ten* Masons in Kentucky who ever read the reports on correspond-

ence. Largely more than that number have said to the writer that they not only read but enjoyed reading them. None but those who fail to read Masonic literature of any kind make such foolish declarations.

The Craftsmen of Kentucky are to be congratulated that obedience is one of Bro. STATON's many Masonic virtues, for he will bring to their service as grand master eleven years of such training for the duties of that position as can be obtained in no other way; and while it would be the baldest assumption for any member of the correspondence corps to undertake to speak for the whole body in almost any other matter, we hazard nothing in saying that when he shall attain to the grand east no personal congratulations will be heartier than those of his *confreres* in this department.

Illinois for 1891 finds a place in Bro. STATON's review. Referring to the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Fraternity Temple at Chicago, he says:

The whole affair, banquet and all, was of the most elaborate character, showing that Chicago Masons, like the city of Chicago, does not do anything by halves. It is a glorious structure, and now that it is complete is a world within itself. Whether this immense building is to be the home of the grand lodge we are not advised.

The address of Grand Master PEARSON and the oration of Bro. WARVELLE receive appreciative notice. He thinks the head of the grand orator is quite level in taking conservative ground on the antiquity of Masonry, and says: "It will do well enough to assert the great antiquity of the order, but we don't want any one to insist on our swearing to it." In the otherwise full and clear report of the committee on chartered lodges he notes the omission of the number of active lodges, which seems to him necessary to completeness. Referring to the question of reimbursement for relief extended, he says:

We do not agree with the committee on jurisprudence, that a lodge in which a brother holds his membership is under no more obligation to render assistance than are the Masons of any other place, nor do we believe they will find many others who will agree with any such proposition. We will agree, however, that where a lodge exceeds instructions, it ought not to be reimbursed. But a lodge which receives a brother's money for degrees and dues is certainly under greater obligation to render aid to such an one in distress than those who are perfect strangers. Some one will say, now, that we put this clearly on a money interest, but we do not so claim.

That the disclaimer with which he closes appeared necessary to him will probably reassure the committee as to the correctness of their position. He acknowledges the receipt of the reprint of Illinois proceedings from 1840 to 1850, and of matters treated in the exordium of the Illinois report on correspondence, says:

We fully agree with him in all he says relative to the organization and recognition of new grand lodges. We shall never wait until all the lodges of

the territory give in their adhesion to the new organization, or until the mother grand lodges give their gracious assent to the new organization. It may not be safe, and in fact we do not think it is so, to recognize on a bare majority of lodges, but where the minority is whittled down to one, two or three lodges, where there are many lodges, we do not propose to withhold recognition.

The question of electioneering for office in lodge or grand lodge comes in for a good share of his attention, and receives the condemnation it so justly deserves. A case came up in the Grand Lodge of Kentucky a few years ago, showing to what extent electioneering for office was carried. A political Masonic demagogue came to grand lodge with his pockets filled with cards announcing his candidacy for the office of grand secretary. When the time came for the election of grand secretary the grand master, like the true man that he is, had one of the cards placed in his hands, and when the name of this new-departure man was placed in nomination the grand master arose in his place, read the card in his hands, held it up so that all might see it, and then in a very emphatic tone announced that the brother whose name was on that card would not be permitted to have his name before grand lodge, and cited the members to the constitution of grand lodge, Article XV, Section 1, which reads:

"Electioneering in any way for office in the grand lodge is positively prohibited, and any member guilty of the offense shall be ineligible to office; and, if an officer, forfeit the office held by him; and the same rule shall apply to subordinate lodges."

So we are in accord with Bro. Robbins again. In fact, leaving out his peculiar views relative as to what constitutes Masonry, we do not disagree on very many of the issues of the day. We cannot agree that there is no Masonry beyond the so-called Blue degrees. While we believe that all so-called high degrees are based upon and dependent for existence on the Blue degrees, yet we do know that these so-called higher degrees, whether of the York Rite or the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, elaborate and bring to light beauties that are not developed in the Blue degrees proper. The so-called higher degrees do not claim to teach any new principle not taught in the Blue degrees, but simply elaborate and bring out all the beauties of the system. It is true that the government of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite differs from the York system of government, but its teachings, so far as the degrees are concerned, is only a development of the Blue degree system. As for loyalty to Blue Masonry, we allow no man to outstrip us in our love and fealty to Blue Masonry. It is first with us, but we find no inconsistency in having attained to a knowledge of all the others.

Like Bro Staton we see no inconsistency in having attained to a knowledge of all the so-called Masonic degrees, but we do see an inconsistency in a grand lodge recognizing as Masonry when taught by Master Masons composing bodies which the grand lodge does not create and whose ritual it does not supervise, that elaboration and bringing out of the beauties which it employs colleges of custodians to prevent Master Masons from teaching as Masonry in the bodies which it *does* create.

LOUISIANA, 1893.

51ST ANNUAL. NEW ORLEANS. FEBRUARY 13.

The Louisiana volume has for its frontispiece a fine steel portrait of M. W. CHARLES F. BUCK, who at this communication retired from a service in the grand east of six consecutive years, a finely chiseled face from which one might guess the executive capacity which won from the grand lodge the encomium that his service had been of unsurpassed efficiency of administration, and that he of all others had been mainly instrumental in building the new temple which was dedicated at a special communication of the grand lodge June 24, 1892. It was in accord with the fitness of things that Bro. BUCK should remain in office until he had dedicated the house he had done so much to build. The addresses of the occasion, by the chairman of the building committee, Bro. GEORGE SOULE, by the grand master and by the orator of the day, Bro. ALBERT G. BRICE, were all strong.

The representative of Illinois, Bro. W. P. STUBBS, was not present at this or at the annual communication.

At the annual, Grand Master BUCK announced the death of Past Grand Master JOSEPH POTTS HORNOR, who was just completing his fifty-sixth year. Bro. HORNOR was active in other associations of Masons, had been at the head of the grand council, the grand commandery and the Scottish Rite bodies of Louisiana, and at the time of his death was general grand high priest of the general grand chapter of the United States, but notwithstanding all these honors heaped upon him, Symbolic Masonry was, says Bro. BUCK, his first and constant love. He further says:

To the last, M. W. Bro. Hornor remained faithful to his lodge as its worshipful master. Though his life trembled in the scales of death, and it was known he would be unable to perform its active duties, his brethren of Perfect Union Lodge elected him their worshipful master for the present year, and as such he was carried to his final rest by them.

"Such honors Illion to her hero paid."

What more shall I say of our departed brother? The record speaks for itself. I have omitted to enumerate the many subordinate positions whose duties he performed before the top was reached. All in all, they show, without doubt, the most active and most comprehensive Masonic record that ever man made in this, and perhaps any other jurisdiction. And it was all the hard earned reapage of his own sowing. He fairly conquered fortune and success.

He fought the battle of life, in and out of Masonic spheres, armed only with his individual merit and caparisoned only with his own indomitable resolves. All esteemed, many loved, and none failed to admire him.

His most striking characteristics were an independent individuality, directness of purpose and persistence in any line of object or action once de-

termined on. An opinion once formed, a conclusion announced or an action resolved upon, he admitted no middle course. He never compromised with his adversaries: it was failure or success. But such was his candor and such the universal faith in the sincerity of his motives, that success never caused surprise and failure never lost him friendship or esteem; and when the struggle was over and the asperities of conflict calmed and assuaged, the heart was as warm and the grasp as kindly for the foe of yesterday as for the friend of to-day.

The grand master submitted six decisions, all very clear expositions of law. In answer to a question whether the qualification of one year's residence required by the regulations could be dispensed with if the grand lodge of the State from whence the 'profane' came gave its consent, he presents clearly a point on which we have often dwelt:

Of course, the answer is so obvious that the mere statement of the case suggests it. No Masonic body pretends to exercise any jurisdiction over any persons who have not attached themselves to the order; the fact, therefore, that a person who has never applied for degrees moves from one Masonic grand lodge jurisdiction into another does not in any way affect the question of his qualifications. These are simply determined by the laws of the jurisdiction to which he presents his application. As stated above, this matter seems so simple that but for the fact that misapprehension prevails as to the effect or scope of so-called "waiver of jurisdiction," it would be unworthy of notice. But, since I have entered upon the subject, let me add for the benefit of those who may value a clear understanding of it, that, in theory or in practice, I can conceive of but three cases in which questions of "waiver of jurisdiction" or comity between different lodges or grand jurisdictions may arise:

1. The simple question of "comity," where one lodge asks another of the same or a foreign jurisdiction to confer a degree or degrees on one really a member of itself and so remaining.

This may or may not, according to individual opinion, require the sanction of grand lodge authority. In my opinion, it may be safely left to the lodges themselves, provided always that they act only on conclusive evidence and properly authenticated records.

2. Waiver of jurisdiction or permission to a person who has received part of the degrees in one lodge to apply to another for the remaining degree or degrees, and ultimate membership.

This is well understood, and forms the subject of Sec. 74, Grand Lodge Regulations. The transfer may be effected without the intervention of grand lodge or grand officers.

3. The "third" case forms the subject of Sec. 66, Grand Lodge Regulations, to the effect that no person who is a "citizen or permanent resident of any State or country having a grand lodge, shall be received to membership in this State without the consent of the grand lodge of the State or country of his residence."

Acting on this rule, and applying it both ways, it has frequently happened in this State that persons living near the boundary lines between Arkansas and Louisiana, for illustration, have, by mutual accord—each case,

however, being specially acted on—been permitted to join lodges other than of the State of their residence.

These are all in perfect accord with Illinois law, except the third case in which with us, as well as in the other cases, the intervention of the grand lodge or grand master is agreed to be superfluous and impertinent. Two other decisions follow:

3. Asked what the rights and power of the worshipful master were as against an inferior officer, say the "tyler who disobeyed orders directed clearly to the discharge of his duty *as tyler*;" I answered that the worshipful master had the power to suspend him and appoint some other brother in his place, subject to future investigation and trial.

It may not be necessary to make the reservation, but to guard against the possibility of misapprehension, I deem proper to add that in my opinion this power could not be exercised as against the *wardens* of the lodge.

4. Is it improper or illegal to announce the number of black balls cast at an election for initiation or advancement? I answered: there is no law or usage prohibiting, but recommend as the better course not to do so.

The grand master referred to the work of the Louisiana Relief Lodge and to the fact that it was now compelled to rely wholly on the contributing lodges for its revenues, the temple debt calling for all the energies of the grand lodge. The report of this body shows that aid had been disbursed to applicants from Illinois to the amount of $22.50.

The grand lodge chartered six new lodges; submitted to the lodges as a constitutional amendment a plan proposed by the grand master for the extinguishment of the bonded debt by the sale of life exemptions from dues; placed on its records the offer of the Fort Jessup Masonic Institute of a free scholarship to one Mason's orphan from each Masonic district in the State; and authorized the grand master to appoint a board of trustees for a prospective home for indigent Masons, their widows and orphans.

George W. Bolton, of Pineville, was elected grand master; Richard Lambert (Drawer No. 81), of New Orleans, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 80) is again by Past Grand Master J. Q. A. Fellows. The distinguished author follows the topical plan of report which he has pursued for several years, by which many writers are permitted to give their views in their own language on the topics selected, this year numbering twenty. On six of these the Illinois report on correspondence for 1892 is laid under contribution, among them being "The Claim of Supreme Councils to the Three Degrees of Masonry." Under this head he has the following prefatory remarks:

Though we have had our say on the question of Cerneauism, yet a few questions incidentally connected with the subject come up, among them the one at the head of this division of our report. The two supreme councils,

those of the northern and southern jurisdiction, and the Cerneau body in New York, of which Bro. J. J. Gorman is the head, all have positively and repeatedly disclaimed any right of control over the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry, and recognized grand lodges as possessing all power of control over them.

Quoting at length from our remarks in reply to Bro. DRUMMOND, of Maine, he continues:

We have made a fuller extract than we intended, but concluded to enlarge in our selections that we might embody in our report the interesting statement of Bro. Drummond, and that from Bro. Gould's history, on matters not exactly germane to this subject. We must add a few words of our own before we close.

Our reading shows that formerly, how long back we don't pretend to state, supreme councils and grand inspectors general claimed the right to make Masons, and occasionally exercised that right. We were once severely hauled over the coals for expressing the opinion in our report on correspondence to this grand lodge, in 1860, that many of the pretensions of grand inspectors and supreme councils were without foundation. We defended ourselves the best way we could, but having been elected grand master just after that report was printed, we could reply only in private correspondence.

Prior to 1860, Bros. Pike and Mackey contended for the right of control of supreme councils, but had *waived* the right for the sake of harmony, *where grand lodges* existed. Bros. Perkins, Barnett and Risk, all 33ds, and myself, took up the controversy, and held they had no right to disclaim, and quite an extensive correspondence took place on that question, without, however, then arriving at an agreement. Bro. Pike, however, was of that character of mind that he sifted to the bottom every controverted question, and when he found the truth, always stated it as he found it, and acknowledged his mistakes. Such was the case with this question. With his habitual exhaustive research, he came to the conclusion that supreme councils never had any jurisdiction or right of control over the three degrees, and so announced it in supreme council in 1877, in the presence of Bro. Drummond, the then grand commander of the northern jurisdiction. Since that date, now over fifteen years, no one has ever claimed in this country the right even to disclaim.

And yet the devil is not fully exorcised. Notwithstanding the substantial truth of what Bro. FELLOWS says, and in face of the fact that especially since some of the Scottish Rite factions have begun to inspire the intervention of grand lodges to suppress rivals who are endamaging the revenues of the Empire, there has been the most ostentatious and vociferous denial of any pretended authority over the degrees of Symbolic Masonry, there still remains a surprising degree of unanimity on their part in urging grand lodge recognition of so-called grand lodges whose constituents have no warrant for existence as lodges of Symbolic Masonry that is not derived from charters granted by bodies sprung from the supreme councils in whose behalf they make the denial and whose law these bodies inherit. If the *fountain* of law contains no shadow of authority for the creation of symbolic lodges, how and when has it gotten into the *stream?*

Even Bro. Fellows does not seem to have asked himself this question, or at least not until the present moment, for, as will be seen by what he says below, he had thought of accepting the Mexican situation as disclosed by "The Treaty of Monterey" as satisfactory from the standpoint of Free and Accepted Masonry:

We have nothing definite from the Masons of Mexico, other than what is found in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas, of its session of December, 1891. We had thought of giving the account therein found, as determining a satisfactory conclusion of the Mexican difficulties, but from other reports, since received, we have formed the impression that all is not quite so satisfactory as therein represented, and hence, must wait another year, perhaps, many more, before we can report Masonry in Mexico as established upon a proper and sure foundation.

Bro. Fellows demonstrates in his review of Georgia—which is made after the prevailing plan because the proceedings came to him too late for use in his favorite way—that the flaying of the cat is probably all the same to the cat whether it is done in large lots or by the single animal:

Fifteen brethren who had been suspended for non-payment of dues and recommended to the grand lodge for expulsion, were expelled. Eighteen others were expelled for various offenses, as follows:

Adultery, 2; murder, 1; forgery, 2; intemperance, 6; embezzlement, 2; un-Masonic conduct, 5. The penalty inflicted for non-payment of dues was the same as that for murder. Does this state of things need comment? There was a time when petty larceny was punished with death, now relegated to the horrid past, but even in those times, only imprisonment was inflicted upon those who did not pay what they owed, and imprisonment for debt had been abolished in all humane governments.

He commends the Mississippi regulation by which the payment of the dues and the entry of the same on the minutes is sufficient to reinstate a member suspended for non-payment of dues. Of this and cognate subjects he says in his general review what we are glad to commend to our readers:

If there is anything that needs revision it is this whole subject or class of subjects placed at the head of this article and the next succeeding one—non-payment of dues, dimits, non-affiliation, etc.; and all such revisions should be made on the line of Masonic charity and the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, as detailed in the foregoing extracts and comments. In such a revision, the fact that our institution is not a life or health association; that our charities are not to depend upon the lodges, their disposition, or the funds at their disposal; that Masonic charity, and, as a consequence, all contributions to that end, are individual, each man for himself, the amounts being commensurate with his ability and the wants of the recipient; that his dues to the lodge, and his membership therein, has nothing to do with the question. The writer can remember when the features here assailed were first introduced into Masonry, and from whence they come. They were by Odd-Fellows, which organization then had the feature of life and health assurance, depending upon the payment of fixed periodical sums, as monthly or quarterly dues. We opposed the introduction of this feature

then into Masonry, predicting the result, but there were too many Odd-Fellows coming in to keep the feature wholly out of the Masonic institution. It was forgotten that lodge dues were only for the current expenses of the lodge, in which the members, paying equal sums, equally participated.

MAINE, 1892.

73D ANNUAL. PORTLAND. MAY 3.

The representative of Illinois, JOHN A. LOCKE, was present, wielding the baton of grand marshal.

The grand master (HENRY R. TAYLOR) announced the death of Grand Secretary IRA BERRY in the thirty-sixth year of his service in that office, and lacking but three days of being ninety years of age. A special communication of the grand lodge was convened for his burial, the services being conducted by Past Grand Master JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, who also prepared his memorial for the grand lodge records, drawing therein with loving hand the picture of a faithful life. At the outset of his paper Bro. DRUMMOND says:

The writer first attended the grand lodge in 1856. At that communication a new grand secretary was elected He was not known to us personally, but as he came forward to be installed, we were struck with his modest, unassuming demeanor and his lovable face, whose expression varied with every emotion that stirred his breast.

Two years passed before we met again; but from that time forward, for over thirty years, we had the frequent privilege of reading lessons of love, sympathy, patience and charity from that same face which so attracted us at first sight.

On the twenty-third of last September, we looked upon it for the last time—gentle as ever, but alas, stirred by no emotion; the soul which had looked out through it had "returned to the God who gave it," and we lovingly and reverently committed his body to the dust.

He was a practical and most accomplished printer, but lack of space forbids us to quote the details of his checkered and wandering life prior to 1853, when he opened a job printing office in Portland and a little later was joined by his oldest son STEPHEN BERRY, who succeeds him as grand secretary. He became a Mason in 1853 and grand secretary in 1856. Of his personality and character Bro. DRUMMOND says:

His high appreciation of great ability, indomitable perseverance and

wonderful versatility, caused him to follow an erratic and almost reckless leader so closely and so long, that from his arrival at the years of manhood until he was nearly fifty years old, he was kept poor and much of the time burdened with debt. But his patient and persevering labor, never for a moment relaxed, enabled him finally to throw off this burden, and live independently, because his income, though small, was commensurate with his wants.

He was a man of exquisitely fine sensibilities, with an unusually keen sense of the humorous, and easily stirred by the pathetic; merriment at a laughable anecdote would be followed the next moment by tears of sympathy at a tale of distress and suffering; sunshine and clouds to the emotions of his heart.

His profession and taste enabled him to gather up and remember an immense fund of anecdotes, generally of a humorous or witty character, which gave a zest to his conversation, enhanced by the evident enjoyment, which the remembrance, not the relating of them, gave to him. The gleaming of his face was quicker than his tongue to announce their coming.

He loved music: he loved flowers: he loved children: and they were all in accord with his own nature.

He gathered quite a collection of books upon music, and till his death was a member of an active musical association: at first, of the Beethoven Society, whose history he wrote and published; then, of the Haydn Association; he was also an honorary member of the Rossini Club, composed of women—a tribute as much to his amiable disposition as to his musical taste and requirements—whose rehearsals and recitals he regularly attended.

He knew the secret haunts of the earliest wild flowers, and they seemed as well acquainted with him as he with them; for they responded to *his* call before they were visible to the eyes of others His garden was filled with those which he had transplanted from their native bed in field and forest, and rarely indeed did they disappoint his hopes. Until long after the weakness of age seemed to forbid it, he was accustomed to take long walks alone where he could commune with nature and read her poetry in her loveliest works.

With all his love and admiration for flowers, the smiling face of a child was even more beautiful in his eyes. Blest with numerous descendants, he was accustomed to gather as many of them as possible under the home roof on the anniversary of his wedding; on these occasions chronicles, history and literary productions were read, varied by song and story; his contributions were very happy.

More than forty years before his death, he commenced the custom, continued throughout his life, of a Christmas tree around which his descendants were wont to meet. He thus cemented the bonds of family affection to an extent rarely equaled.

He was not only a lover of music, but a scholar, critic and composer; his knowledge of flowers was not merely an acquaintance with them, but he was an accomplished botanist; and his affection for children was not all expended in seeking methods of pleasing them, but they were greatly indebted to him for instruction and the cultivation of correct taste.

His simple, pure life and correct habits, united with his genial disposi-

tion and fund of song and anecdote, made him a general favorite; many of the products of his pen were devoted to the entertainment of friends and the Craft and were often written for a special occasion; but others had a higher aim and were of a corresponding degree of merit.

He performed his duties sedulously, faithfully and unostentatiously; his records have always challenged the admiration of all, and continue models for all his successors.

The aid of his correct taste, sound judgment and large experience was often sought, and never in vain; writers perplexed to give accurate expression to a thought, wondered at the facility and precision with which he put it in words; in fine, so varied were his accomplishments, that his advice was always of practical value.

To many, very many, this world has been brighter that he has lived in it; and when we laid his body to rest, so complete was our sense that his life's work had been fully accomplished, that our sorrow was lost in the fragrance of his memory.

And standing to-day in this place, where his face has so often pronounced a silent benediction upon us, our emotions cannot be of grief, but rather of triumphant joy, that we shall carry with us to our latest day the benign influence of his long and beneficent life.

Other deaths announced by the grand master were those of Stephen S. Dockham, past junior grand warden, at eighty, and past district deputies William Macartney and Owen Nickerson.

Under the heading "Androgynous," the grand master says:

My attention has been called and opinion solicited regarding certain "androgynous," or so-called "side degrees" of Masonry. How far the institution (?) has obtained foothold, or been promulgated in our jurisdiction, I am not informed.

With its "essentials" or its advantages I am equally unacquainted, and, if "ignorance is bliss," I confess to enjoying a superlatively "blissful" condition.

By no means would we ignore the claims which certain ties of consanguinity sometimes demand of a Master Mason. *No true Mason* forgets their legitimate requirements. Can they become more vital or effectual by any system of specious "grafting" upon "the body politic"? Is our temple so faulty in its construction that we require some "annex" to sustain it? Or, shall we wantonly delude our innocent kindred with a very *faint shadow*, and call it a veritable substance? Masonry is content with its own name and mission. It has no ambition to stand "sponsor" for any order of "Oriental Astrals," or "Associations for the Relief of Plethoric Pocket Books."

Let us deal fairly and frankly in this, as in kindred matters. If that which is "*esoteric*" in Masonry is displayed "upon the tables of money-changers," I fear that more than a few *doves* will be *sold*.

The place for fictitious "*side* degrees of Masonry" is *out*side even the 'porch of its temple."

The grand master decided that a candidate who cannot bend the knee

is ineligible, and states the law respecting physical fitness substantially as it prevails in Illinois. Two other cases decided were as follows:

Question 4th. Mr. ——— took his first degree in St. John's Lodge, Antigua, West Indies, in 1869, his second and third in Palermo, Sicily, in 1870, by means of an interpreter. He holds written or printed vouchers regarding his first and second, but is doubtful about the "third." He visited lodges, having passed examination therefor, including the third degree, and now wishes to affiliate with a certain lodge under whose jurisdiction he now resides. Can the lodge receive his petition for membership without other evidence than above quoted?

Answer. Invasion of jurisdiction is not involved, as we have no Masonic relation or grand lodge correspondence either with Antigua or with Palermo.

Conceding that he has by examination proved himself to be in possession of the work, my recommendation would be that he apply to the lodge where he desires affiliation; his petition being balloted upon, and found "clear," he should be re-obligated in all the degrees This, and signing by-laws, will enable him to become a member, as though regularly "made" in the lodge.

After making the above decision, a "voucher" from Mt. Lebanon Lodge, of Palermo, was placed in my hands. It is in Italian, and, without being an accomplished linguist, your grand master was enabled to translate it sufficiently to discover that it was in purport a diploma of a regular lodge, acting under the authority of the "Franco-Masoneria" of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, to which the several lodges of the Mediterranean and other localities owe allegiance.

Between the years 1861 and 1864 there was a struggle in Italy, between the English and Scottish Rite Masonry, and until 1867 lodges were permitted to work *under either*, when the grand orient absorbed the other "councils." The supreme council at Palermo, with Garibaldi as grand master, was the governing Masonic body—to 1872—covering the date of the diploma.

Question 5. Two or more years ago Mr. A. applied to St. Paul's Lodge, of Rockport, and was rejected. At that time he resided in a portion of the town of Rockport which has since become a part of Camden. Candidate again applies to St. Paul's Lodge, is accepted and raised. Should not the consent of the lodge in Camden have been obtained?

Answer. Yes.

If rightly understood, Section 98 of Grand Lodge Constitution will apply to the case in question.

The town-line determined the jurisdiction respectively of each lodge. Changing the town-line would, in effect, be as though the candidate had removed from *one* to *the other* town.

By his first petition, St. Paul's Lodge held "*Masonic* jurisdiction" over the candidate, while Amity Lodge acquired a "*resident* jurisdiction" over him. Therefore the consent of *either* lodge should first have been obtained before applying to *the other*.

We shall look with interest for the report of the committee on jurispru-

dence on the first of these decisions—for which after the Maine custom we shall have to wait a year—because we may get some intimation how widely the doctrine obtains in Maine, that, as Bro. DRUMMOND states it, "a lodge created by a supreme council in a country where, by the Masonic law there prevailing, it may be done, is just as lawful a lodge, and its Masons as regular Masons as any to be found in Illinois or Maine." We infer that Grand Master TAYLOR does not fully agree with this or he would not have recommended healing.

No. 5 is in accord with an Illinois precedent which was approved after exhaustive discussion.

The grand master closed his reference to an impostor seeking to advance his business interests by fraudulently claiming to be a Mason, with the following:

Except for the danger of "innovation," I should advocate, as an appendix to "instruction" or "charge," several alliterative "B's." *Be* circumspect with strangers; *be*ware of Masonic approaches, which savor of "trade purposes;" *be*tray no secrets entrusted to your keeping, and *be* sure that your own Masonry is not (in medical parlance) manifested by too "free determination to *the surface*."

The following is an excellent example of the strength which lies in restrained statement:

Masonry may not pose as a rigid reformer, or claim to be exclusively a temperance organization. But it has bequeathed to us more than empty symbolism, when it named *Temperance* among the cardinal virtues. Cosmogonists define "cardinal" as meaning fixed—steadfast. Can the north or east, as cardinal points of the compass, be consideral true to *their* definition when veering to their opposites—south or west? Can the devotee of *im*prudence, *in*justice, or *in*temperance dream that *he* is not departing from the cardinal standpoint of his Masonic charge, when wilfully forging for himself the chains which drag him downward to infamy and degradation? I do not assume that Masons are addicted to such evils beyond their fellows, nor that "these Galileans were sinners above all other Galileans." But when we refer to those sources of Masonic offenses or trials—even the few brought before this grand lodge, may we not pertinently ask could not *these* have been avoided by observing "the just medium between intemperance and pleasure," and in no instance become subservient to passions which do *not* "coincide with the line of our duty?"

The report of the grievance committee discloses the fact that the by-laws of one of the lodges provide that the stated meetings shall be held between the hours of five and ten o'clock P. M. on a certain day. The lodge was directed to name a specific hour. The following from the same committee was adopted, but we doubt if it is intended as the statement of a general principle:

Resolved, That Richmond Lodge, No. 63, is morally and Masonically bound to re-imburse Temple Lodge, No. 86, for the amount advanced to one of its members in his last sickness and funeral expenses.

The decisions of the grand master reported the previous year were approved, and the Grand Lodge of Tasmania was recognized.

Henry R. Taylor, of Machias, was re-elected grand master; Stephen Berry, Portland, elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 223), by Past Grand Master Josiah H. Drummond, places us all under the customary obligations by its excellence. Illinois for 1891 gets a notice of eight pages, seven of which are given to the report on correspondence and chiefly to matters in which the Maine and Illinois committees are not in accord. He however commends our plan of beginning to print with the ninth page, leaving eight for introduction and index. The plan was inaugurated by Bro. Gurney, but even if we could claim a discoverer's right, our professional training would forbid our taking out letters-patent. The ghost of Hippocrates would make it lively for any disciple who attempted to sneak into a corner with a good thing.

Noting the fact the grand honors were given in public at the laying of the corner-stone of the Chicago temple, he says he had the impression that in 1890 the Maine committee investigating the subject of public grand honors were told that in Illinois we had none. If he has the "Ceremonials," first published by our grand lodge in 1877, he will find them there described. If he has not got it we bespeak a copy of the new edition for him at the hands of Bro. Munn.

Referring to the death of Harman G. Reynolds, he says:

Bro. Reynolds was an aggressive man; strong in his convictions and unyielding in his opinions; able, energetic and apparently better fitted for the storm of battle than the sunshine of peace. His contest against the "Mnemonics" in the grand lodge and his decisive victory made him famous at the time, but was productive of opposition and even animosity, which ultimately lost him his position of grand secretary; indeed, it was almost wonderful that a man of such decided convictions and corresponding courage and aggressiveness should have maintained himself as long as he did. Our relations with him were always pleasant, and he ever had our affection and sympathy.

Bro. Reynolds relinquished the office of grand secretary to become grand master; after his two years of service in that office he made no effort to return to the secretariat.

Bro. Drummond quotes from the introduction to our report our remarks about Albert Pike and his attitude towards Free and Accepted Masonry, and says:

Passing without comment, errors express and implied in the first paragraph, we have something to say in relation to the second.

We will premise by saying that we have been utterly at a loss to account for his position upon the matter herein discussed. But this paragraph

explains it. He is profoundly, yes *utterly*, ignorant of the facts and motives which induced grand lodges to take the course which they have taken. We have a *right* to say this because we utterly disbelieve any suggestion that Bro. Robbins wilfully misrepresents or ignores facts. We have regretted only one thing in the *animus* of his discussions; he has seemed to think that when a Mason becomes a "High Riter" (to use his own terms) he ceases to be entitled to any confidence in his motives; Bro. Robbins has, by implication, assailed the loyalty to Symbolic Masonry, of men who love it and serve it as devotedly as he loves it and serves it, or *can* love and serve it; we have believed, however, that he has done this unconsciously; it has not been our estimate of him, that he has the audacity to assume for himself and those who think with him all the virtue and love of Masonry, and to hold that the "High Riters" are actually influenced by corrupt motives, and are willing to sacrifice Symbolic Masonry in their efforts to sustain Scottish Rite Masonry.

Recalling the fact that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts led off in this kind of legislation, we must go back several years before, and show the facts which induced such action.

In the beginning of the year 1860, there was a body of the Scottish Rite known as the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction, with its seat at Boston; there was another body known as the Supreme Council of the United States with its seat in New York; neither of these recognized the other as legitimate; the latter, however, had been apparently so much involved in the troubles that had existed in Symbolic Masonry in New York for over two decades, that it was somewhat under a cloud and was held by the adherents of the former as of no consequence.

In 1860, however, a schism took place in the Boston body, which resulted in the existence of two bodies, each claiming to be *the* Boston body. This state of things aroused the New York body, which in 1862 secured the adhesion of some able and good Masons, and thereby secured a position and standing it had not previously known. It at once became active and aggressive; the feelings of the adherents of each organization were aroused to a high degree of excitement; in 1863, intensity was added to this excitement by the union of one of the Boston bodies with the New York body. Thereafter the natural result followed the existence of two rival factions, each denouncing the other as illegitimate and fraudulent; the contest entered the lodges, especially in Massachusetts, and in their control and in the choice of their officers, each party used its utmost efforts; party spirit ran high to a degree unknown in the history of Masonry; the contest reached the grand lodge and a grand master was elected upon the issue made by these contending factions. From year to year, the dissension spread rapidly and grew in bitterness. Now this result was perfectly natural, and under like circumstances is absolutely sure to come about; Bro. Robbins cannot be made to see it; those of us, who were active in Masonry in the East from 1862 to 1867, are amazed that every body does not see it.

To return; the situation became alarming, so alarming, that the "High Riters" in Maine, (in which the New York party had gained no foothold at all), rather than have the dissension, agreed that they would abandon the Scottish Rite utterly and *by grand lodge legislation* interdict absolutely, under penalty of expulsion, the practice of any other than the York Rite. That this feeling of alarm permeated the whole North East, we personally know; the "High Riters" were, almost to a man, active in Symbolic Masonry, and in fact its very pillars of support in their respective jurisdictions;

the conclusion was soon reached that there must be a union of the conflicting elements or the whole rite must be utterly blotted out; it was perfectly apparent that the continued *existence* of two parties was absolutely inconsistent with the harmony of Symbolic Masonry and a perpetual menace to its very life.

Influenced by these considerations, it was not difficult for the cooler headed men on both sides to agree upon terms of union, which commanded a unanimous vote in both bodies and was hailed throughout the jurisdiction with scarcely a dissenting voice. Peace universal was at once restored throughout Symbolic Masonry.

In spite of Bro. Robbins' opinion, the stern logic of events has demonstrated that the existence of two fiercely contending parties in the "High Rites" is destructive of harmony in the lodge, and the fiercer the contest in one, the fiercer it is in the other; the talk about keeping these contests out of the grand lodges is the merest idiotic twaddle. The "Union of 1867," *compelled* by the condition into which the strife was putting the institution, is an everlasting and conclusive proof of the utter folly of our brother's position.

For some years after 1867, every body believed that the peace was to be permanent. But after a time it was found that human ambition and human self-interest were greater in some Masons than their love for Masonry. A cloud no bigger than a man's hand appeared on the Masonic horizon. The cloud portended with absolute certainty a return of the storm of 1862–67. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, with a very lively remembrance of that storm, wisely took precautions against its return. She found one body which she had admitted to her halls, her processions and her ceremonies; between her and it was the most cordial good feeling; its most active adherents were among her most devoted, loyal and able members. Acting upon the wisdom of *preventing* rather than *curing* the evil, she put her interdict upon any body other than the one with which she was upon friendly and intimate relations. The interdicted party set up a howl, as if it had *rights* in the matter; but the condition of Masonic matters in that jurisdiction compares with that existing in 1866 just about as a gentle breeze compares with a blizzard.

Bro. Robbins may put it down as a fact settled by bitter experience, that rival bodies of the "High Rites" cannot exist in a jurisdiction without strife throughout the whole Craft; one or both must go to the wall, or the institution worse than perish; the conflict between them is so irrepressible, that they involve in it all with whom they are connected.

The action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was the result of her experience in the past; and the same experience shows that Symbolic Masonry has no more dangerous enemy than he who advises that grand lodges rest supinely while these warring powers carry dissension and strife into the lodges and among the Craft.

We see no necessity for a grand lodge to decide upon the legitimacy of these organizations, but only which one it will tolerate and which one it will interdict. Very few grand lodges have undertaken to decide the question of legitimacy; if one does decide it, that decision is law for the members of its obedience. The practical action has been to interdict the existence of more than one of these organizations, with the view of saving the Symbolic Craft from dissension and strife; and any one fails to read correctly the lesson of current events who does not perceive that this action has already

demonstrated its wisdom in preserving peace where it existed and in regaining, in many cases absolutely, and in others very greatly, the peace that has been interrupted. These events show that it is only a question of time, and brief time at that, when this action will have had "its perfect work."

In this connection, we note that Bro. Robbins thinks he has said nothing to indicate which he considered cat and which dog when he spoke of "this miserable cat-and-dog business of the Scotch Rite factions." We do not see ourselves as others see us much better than people did in Burns' time. But following his metaphor, if he deems the "business" so "miserable," why does he make such a fuss about killing either the cat or the dog and thus putting an end to all "cat-and-dog business," whether "miserable" or otherwise?

In the outset we have to express our gratification that even under the rankling impression which our discussions seemed to force upon him, that we lost confidence in a Mason's motives the moment he became a 'High Riter,' he has steadfastly refused to question our integrity. We do not quarrel with him that to escape questioning it he has been able to see but one refuge—the conviction of our utter ignorance both of facts and motives. We do not think that is the only alternative. We might know a great many facts and yet our deductions from those facts might be erroneous and lead us to unjustly impugn the motives of those to whom those facts related. We suppose all of us are more or less liable to this, and as we are not omniscient, always will be, and always carry with us, or be carried by the unconscious bias of our point of view. Even Bro. DRUMMOND is not wholly free from it. In spite of his determination not to yield to it the "seeming" that we thought a Mason no longer entitled to be credited with pure motives if he became a High Riter, this unconscious bias has led him to overlook not only our statements that in our position in this matter we have the support of distinguished members of orthodox supreme councils (according to his doxy)—whose motives it would not be in human nature for us to question—but also the fact that among those whose views were not in accord with our own we have more than once singled out individual examples—himself among them—of unquestioned loyalty to Ancient Craft Masonry. Here then are two considerable classes of High Riters whose motives the record shows we have not lost confidence in, whatever may be our opinion of the tendency and ultimate effects of the course of the latter class. There is still another class whose loyalty to Symbolic Masonry we have distrusted so profoundly that had we been the possessor of Bro. DRUMMOND's happy use of English, we might have said of them what he says of others—that in them human ambition and human self-interest were found to be greater than their love of Masonry. It does not follow, however, that we would put in that category all those whose acts we might assail as disloyal to Symbolic Masonry. There are many who are even more profoundly ignorant than Bro. DRUMMOND thinks we are, who follow where they are led, not having any means of judging whether they are being used like pawns on a chess-board. Such are those who make up the majority of the voting force in grand lodges. They are fully capable of

judging whenever the questions submitted to them are fully and honestly discussed, and they are perfectly sound at heart, loyal to the core to Masonry. Such we believe to be the majority by whose votes the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts abdicated its position as the exclusive source of Masonic authority in that commonwealth. Bro. DRUMMOND properly selects Massachusetts as the field for illustrating the facts and motives which induced grand lodges to intervene in the factional quarrels of the High Riters, because that grand lodge led off in it. He could not have made a better selection to illustrate the grounds of the distrust to which we have given voice when we have, as he says, by implication, assailed the loyalty of some Masons to Symbolic Masonry. Before stating, however, what we mean by this, we ought to acknowledge our indebtedness to Bro. DRUMMOND for his strong testimony to the correctness of the estimate upon which we have stumbled in our ignorance, as to the mischief-making capacity of that organized dissent from the original plan of Masonry known as High Riteism; testimony all the stronger for being unconsciously borne. We have at times indicated our belief that the reason for the frequent rending of the Holy Empire by contending factions is constitutional, and lies in the fact that each sovereign grand inspector general is a sort of dynastic protoplasm having within himself the promise and potency of empire and liable at any moment to sprout into a supreme council possessing full imperial powers and attributes. With such dizzy possibilities to tempt human ambition and human self-interest conflicts are inevitable, and Bro. DRUMMOND sets it down as a fact that they are irrepressible, recking not what they destroy.

But to return to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. One might suppose from reading his graphic account of the dynastic war of 1862–67, and his manner of connecting it with the legislation of 1882 by which the supreme council received a constitutional recognition as a co-ordinate power in Masonry, that the "lively remembrance" referred to was very general, and that all that was necessary to secure the necessary precautions against a return of the storm was an ingenuous statement that the territory of the grand lodge was threatened with a raid by a new supreme council.

Was this done? No; on the contrary one may go through the elaborate report of Bro. WOODBURY in support of the constitutional amendment and the discussions thereon, without a hint that there was a Scottish Rite rival to the supreme councils which it recognized. The so-called Rite of Memphis was thrust forward as the stalking-horse to cover the purpose which according to Bro. DRUMMOND's interpretation of the facts of history ought to have profited by being as open as the day. So far from appealing to the lively remembrance of the quarrel of 1862–67, the promoters of the scheme to engraft upon the Massachusetts constitutions the amendment by whose previous adoption, in identical terms, the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin and the Grand Commandery of Ohio seem to have undertaken to protect the lodges of those

jurisdictions, so careful were they to talk all around it without touching it that it amounts to a confession by avoidance of a fear that a reference to it might attract attention to the fact that the supreme council which survived it was practically the only beneficiary of the proposed legislation. If "the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was the result of her experience in the past," it was certainly selfish to conceal from her sister jurisdictions the rationale of it. To show its beneficent effects, Bro. DRUMMOND compares the condition of Masonic matters in that jurisdiction with that existing in 1866. Why does he not compare the condition of affairs there with that existing in contiguous jurisdictions wherein grand lodges have declined to become parties to the quarrel? Where blow the zephyrs the gentlest, in Massachusetts where the grand lodge has acted, or in New York and Connecticut where the one has tacitly and the other explicitly declined to act?

We suppose our brother is talking at us when he says that Symbolic Masonry has no more dangerous enemy than he who advises that grand lodges rest supinely while these warring powers carry dissension and strife into the Craft. To leave such without justification he proceeds to say that he sees no necessity for an intervening grand lodge to decide upon the legitimacy of these organizations, and that very few have undertaken to decide the question of legitimacy. Remarking *en passant* that we have seen no word of condemnation from Bro. DRUMMOND for such as have undertaken to decide it, that this does not touch our position in this matter Bro. DRUMMOND must be aware, as we reproduce from his report the following restatement of the grounds on which we deny the right of grand lodges to intervene between the warring High Rite factions, called out by some remarks of Bro. BLATT, of South Dakota:

"We agree that the grand lodge is the supreme Masonic power in the administrative sense, but that the grand lodge is supreme in the sense that it is under no constraint we do not agree, neither do we think Bro. Blatt will claim it. The grand lodge is under the constraint of the law of Masonry as found in the Charges of a Freemason. A score, a hundred, or a thousand Masons in an organized body cannot collectively absolve themselves from the obligations of fealty which each individually has assumed upon the condition that they were irrevocable. No man *or body of men* can make innovations in the body of Masonry. Within the constraints imposed by the landmarks the grand lodge is the sole judge of how much power it will exercise, but no possible condition, or set of circumstances, no danger however threatening, can warrant the grand lodge in assuming to cut loose from the limitations imposed by the fundamental law. That law defines Masonry, and it imposes upon every grand lodge, particular lodge, and every individual Mason the duty of maintaining that definition against all comers. The grand lodge which so defines Masonry that it shall impose conditions as a basis of fellowship not imposed by the Charges of a Freemason, or that shall exclude the conditions which that body of supreme and unalterable law does impose, repudiates the conditions upon which it accepted existence, and through its acceptance of which it asked and received recognition as a Masonic body. We trust that now our brother can see that our view of the propriety of grand lodge interference does not wait upon the settlement of the question

whether this party or that has a priority of right in conferring thirty-three, or ninety-six, or nine hundred of the multitude of degrees which have been devised by dissenters from the original plan of Masonry, but upon the plain, easily understood and impregnable ground that the grand lodge being restricted to the field of Masonry cannot recognize either party without assuming that such organization is within that field and investing it by that assumption with the character of a Masonic body; and that it cannot invest these bodies—which it did not create, whose work it does not supervise, and which are not open to its individual constituents, save upon conditions unknown to and unwarranted by the Charges of a Freemason—with a Masonic character without making a new definition of Masonry inconsistent with the unalterable basis upon which itself rests. In other words, while the grand lodge has the power to decide which, if any, of bodies organized upon the original plan of Masonry have the regularity of organization which entitles them to recognition as duly constituted Masonic bodies, *it has no right to recognize as Masonry that which is not Masonry.*"

That Bro. DRUMMOND had read this we feel quite sure, because he don't give even such qualified approval as this to what he has not weighed:

If he had added "but whatever it recognizes as Masonry *is* Masonry for the members of its obedience," and had left out his claim that *his* definitions are binding on grand lodges, or his assumptions that *his* definitions are the only correct ones, we should give to the most of the foregoing cordial approval.

Perhaps upon re-reading it he will see why we "make such a fuss about killing either the cat or the dog," and if he will cudgel his memory he will possibly recollect that we have never said anything to indicate that we should make any fuss if a grand lodge should do what he confesses he was once almost persuaded to do, viz., kill the cat *and* the dog.

We did not add the words used by Bro. DRUMMOND because there was no occasion to add them. We were not discussing the *might* of grand lodges, but their duty; and if our resourceful brother can find in our statement of what we conceive to be their proper relations to the law of their being, nothing to discredit it except the implied ground of complaint that it reflects our real convictions, the hawking and tearing of it by the lesser lights may well leave us undisturbed.

Elsewhere he says he has "noticed, heretofore, that Bro. ROBBINS apparently holds that a Mason has the right to construe 'the fundamental law' for himself and overrule the decision of his grand lodge." He can find no warrant for this beyond the fact that we do what he does and what every other writer does who has opinions about the fundamental law and expresses them. But we infer that he found it easier to talk about what we apparently hold than to answer our question about what he held. In view of his having said that in passing laws to settle the quarrels of the contending factions of Scotch Riters, 'grand lodges are prescribing a rule of action for the members of their obedience, and are defining what such members shall practice *as Masonry*,' we asked whether the grand lodge could make any definition of

Masonry for the individual members of its obedience different from that which the fundamental law compels it to adopt for its constituent lodges. Whereupon he remarks:

The definition which a grand lodge gives to Masonry *is*, for the members of its obedience, the definition of Masonry which the fundamental laws of Masonry give. We have noticed, heretofore, that Bro. Robbins apparently holds that a Mason has the right to construe "the fundamental law" for himself and overrule the decision of his grand lodge. Perhaps we should have been more technically accurate if we had written "defining what such members shall be allowed to practice as Masonry."

We have no objection to his amending his original statement; it does not affect the real point involved in our question. To say that the fact that a definition of Masonry is given by the grand lodge makes it, for the members of its obedience, the definition which the fundamental law of Masonry gives, does not answer the question whether having given a definition of Masonry for its lodges, which by virtue of its being so given is the definition which the fundamental law gives, the grand lodge can give a totally different definition of Masonry for the individual Masons of its obedience which will still be the definition given by the fundamental law.

Before leaving this subject, or this phase of it, we desire to recur briefly to the assumption that we would have grand lodges rest supinely forever while warring powers carry dissensions among the Craft. We are not of that number. We copied Bro. DRUMMOND'S reproduction of our remarks under South Dakota as a succinct statement of the reasons why in our judgment a grand lodge cannot intervene *between* rival factions of High Riters; we now copy from our remarks under Kentucky, the previous year (1890), the reasons why the grand lodge might interdict both:

"The mere fact that any organization makes it a necessary qualification of its candidates that they shall be Master Masons, does not of itself warrant any inquiry even, on the part of the grand lodge into its operations. When, however, such organization calls itself Masonic, and professes to teach and practice Masonry, the grand lodge has a right to inquire. But it derives its right to inquire solely from the fact that itself is the only body that has any right, or shadow of a right to provide for or regulate the practice and teaching of Masonry within the territory occupied by it. By its own constitution it provides for the practice and teaching of Masonry only within what are known as blue lodges of its own creation; and by the law of its existence which is inextricably rooted in the ancient landmarks whose constraint it acknowledges and from which it can escape only by ceasing to be a grand lodge, it is forbidden to provide for the practice and teaching of Masonry elsewhere and estopped from admitting the possibility of its being practiced or taught elsewhere. If any other body is practicing or teaching it within the jurisdiction of a lawful grand lodge, that body is of necessity clandestine. If any organization save itself establishes bodies for the alleged purpose of practicing or teaching Masonry on its territory, it can relieve itself of the duty of immediate warfare against such bodies only by assuming that they are not touching in any way the Masonry whose undivided custody it

not only possesses but has entailed upon it in such a way that it cannot live without it."

We believe Bro. DRUMMOND and those who with him agreed to utterly interdict the mischief-making rite had solid ground on which to stand, and that had they carried out their purpose they would have been real benefactors of the Craft. The disclosure of the fact that they had agreed to do it is opportune as it saves us the trouble of looking further for evidence of the error of Bro. DRUMMOND's statement that not until within about ten years in Illinois did any one ever claim for the grand lodge such exclusive jurisdiction over its secret work as to prevent its use by other bodies of Masons than those of its own creation. The remedy then agreed upon was "by *grand lodge legislation*," and this was at least fifteen years previous to the decade identified by associating it with Illinois.

He recurs briefly to the sectarian question heretofore in discussion between us, but which he does not consider it profitable to continue because the consensus of opinion is so clearly against us. He moreover holds that most of the extracts we gave, bearing on the question, were not pertinent, "because," he says, "he gives to the words 'religious test' a signification of which the authors never dreamed." Of course the dreams of the authors afford a wide field of refuge, and it is impossible to go into all of them. We will only refer to one, the quotation from the "Declaration of five thousand Freemasons of New England (1831)," which we characterized as the most important manifesto ever issued by Masons in this country, or in any country since the Charges of a Freemason were agreed to and promulgated:

"Masonry simply requires of the candidate his assent to one great fundamental religious truth, the existence and providence of God."

Did we in saying that Masonry has but one religious test give to those words a signification of which the author of that never dreamed?

He further says:

He is inclined also to hold that if a proposition in relation to a subject is true, no other proposition in relation to that subject can be true; for example, he seems to argue that because a candidate is required to believe in God, he is not required to believe anything else.

The whole matter seems to us to lie in a small compass. No one can be made a Mason without taking an obligation; in that, the Bible has a part, and nothing can be substituted for it; if the party does not believe that that contains God's law, he takes no obligation, and consequently does not, and cannot become a Mason. Or, as we have heretofore expressed it, "No Bible, no obligation; no obligation, no Mason." Indeed, the reason given why an atheist cannot be made a Mason is "because no obligation would be binding on him." But we will not pursue the subject.

Not exactly; but we are more than inclined to hold that if a proposition in relation to a subject is true, no other proposition which is necessarily a

denial of the first can also be true; and so far from arguing that it is because a candidate is required to believe in God that he is not required to believe anything else, we showed that in laying down the broad, inclusive requirement of belief in God, the landmark unmistakably defines it as the *only* requirement "by explicitly repudiating any narrower usage that may have prevailed in the past."

Referring to his summary wherein he says the matter seems to him to lie in a small compass, and from which he deduces the phrase, 'No Bible, no obligation,' just as he might deduce the phrase, *No Square, no obligation;* the fatal defect lies in the implied further analysis: *No view of the Scriptures apart from a particular view, or no Bible.* This goes to a point on which God-acknowledging and God-trusting men notoriously disagree, and consequently within the inhibition of the landmark which obliges Masons only "to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves; that is to be good men and true, or men of honour and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguish'd."

He thinks it will puzzle us to point out where we find the law which requires in the matter of vouching that the person vouched to shall have complete previous knowledge of the substance to which the voucher relates. It is found in the nature of things, and is a necessity because without it the person vouched to is not able to decide whether the person vouching is competent to do so. Mere repute that A is a Master Mason will not warrant me in accepting his voucher that C is such; I must *know* A to be a Master Mason, and this I cannot know without previous *knowledge* that there is such a degree as Master Mason. A grand lodge may believe that there is a Royal Arch degree and a Royal Arch chapter, just as an Entered Apprentice may believe that there is a Master Mason's degree and a Master Mason's lodge, but faith and sight are two different things. In *all* Masonic vouching knowledge is exacted; repute and belief are insufficient.

In his "Conclusion" Bro. Drummond speaks of certain influences tending to modify if not revolutionize Masonry, some of which he thinks nearly spent—in which we hope he is correct—and some which we agree with him afford cause for anxiety. He says:

Our opinion has been that losses in Masonry arising from dimissions of those intending to remain unaffiliated, and suspensions for non-payment of dues, have been caused largely by the immense number of other organizations, having as their principal feature the insurance of life or health. Masons, having joined these, found the dues of all the societies to which they belonged to be more than they can carry, and naturally gave up the one which does not promise pecuniary benefits. Our study of the statistics of different organizations and our personal observation led to this conclusion. The early demise of many of these organizations left their members wiser, if not sadder. Young men, who joined them, have been disappointed. The

result is a growing appreciation of Freemasonry and an increase of the number of candidates. We believe this condition is to continue, and if our numbers do not continue to increase, it will be because we do not receive those who wish to come to us.

This certain result, foreseen by all who would test the matter by principles and statistics, has also had an effect to repress the continual effort which has been made in some quarters to introduce the insurance features into Masonry. We believe that question has been settled, and that danger in that direction has ceased to exist.

But there is a tendency on the part of those, who have been active in other organizations, to introduce features of those organizations into Masonry; and we view with anxiety the apparent failure of many good Masons to appreciate the danger from this source. We ought to teach more earnestly that those who become Masons do not become so for the purpose of moulding Masonry "to meet the demands of the times," but to practice its principles and maintain it in its ancient integrity.

He points out a frequent source of confusion as to the order to be observed in opening lodges:

Some confusion has arisen from not bearing in mind that, under the charter and Masonic law, there is *but one lodge;* the lodge may open on the first degree, or second degree, or third degree, but it is always *the same lodge;* while the ritual may speak of a lodge open on the first degree as an E. A. lodge or a lodge of E. A.'s, this is really ritualistic and has no reference to the law; a lodge at any communication may be opened successively on all the degrees or change from one to another as often as may be found convenient; and until finally closed *it is the same communication.* In some jurisdictions, in order to open an E. A. lodge, they begin *up* and open *down;* in others, to open a M. M. lodge, they begin *down* and open *up*, but no such nonsense is the law in Maine; as in Mississippi, the lodge opens on the degree on which it desires to work first, and then may open on either, or both the other degrees. However, at the stated communications, it is necessary to open on the third degree, at least generally, in order to read the record of the preceding meeting.

We copy the following for the double reason that we agree with it, and because it shows that we are not entirely alone in our assumptions that our definitions or constructions of the 'fundamental law' are the only correct ones:

Several propositions were offered in an apparent effort to compel Masons to be members of lodges or else drive them out of Masonry. Generally Nebraska is pretty sound, but apparently most of her Masons have gone so mad upon this subject, that they are willing to violate the fundamental laws of Freemasonry.

There are few pages of this report that do not show the marks of the blue pencil, for we had hoped to give a summary of his views on many matters; but we find we have already given so much space to Maine that we must abandon our purpose.

MARYLAND, 1892.

106TH ANNUAL. BALTIMORE. NOVEMBER 15.

Past Grand Master JOHN S. BERRY, the representative of Illinois, was absent, as he was also from the semi-annual communication.

After the recent Maryland custom, the grand lodge having been opened by the deputy grand master, the committees appointed and the committee of conference (credentials) reported, the grand master's entrance was proclaimed by the grand marshal. He was received with the grand honors and greeted with the following:

The grand lodge proffers sincere and hearty congratulations to Brother Thomas J. Shryock, grand master, upon his safe return home from foreign lands.

The grand master, referring briefly to his travels, said:

I to-night appreciate the deep significance and meaning of that word, which expresses more to the heart of an American than to any other people on the face of the earth—Home. And I can assure you that although during the past three months I have traveled many miles through different countries and in many climes, have seen the grandeur of palaces and the splendor of the old world, yet am again amongst you, convinced more firmly of the fact that America is the best place on the face of this fair earth for man to live. I have had the pleasure of meeting abroad distinguished representatives of many foreign grand lodges, and, as your representative, have received hospitalities fit for kings. I appreciate fully that the courtesies extended to me were not personal, but as the representative of one of the oldest grand lodges of the United States—a grand lodge which has the reputation abroad of taking good care of the landmarks and traditions of the Fraternity. This was gratifying to me, as I know it is to you, in view of the many innovations and modernizations of Masonry indulged in by some of our grand lodges.

He reported the condition of the Craft good and cited as gratifying evidence of this fact that every chartered lodge was represented at this communication and had paid its annual dues. He announced the death of WOODWARD ABRAHAMS, past deputy grand master, in his seventy-eighth year.

He decided that a non-affiliated Mason had not the right to prefer charges against a brother in good standing, saying:

When he dimitted from the lodge he lost all lodge membership rights and privileges, being entitled to none except such as may be extended to him by courtesy. He cannot even visit a lodge unless by invitation of the worshipful master.

This does not answer a question which his comment suggests, i. e.,

whether a lodge might by courtesy entertain charges preferred by an unaffiliated Mason?

The following indicates that it requires the action of both the lodge and the grand master to enable a brother in Maryland to withdraw his application for a dimit:

May 16th, St. John's Lodge, No. 34, to ratify the action of the lodge in permitting brethren of the lodge to withdraw their applications for dimits, they having asked for same under misstatements and misapprehension of the affairs of St. John's Lodge.

In Illinois it is held, and we think properly, that the matter lies wholly with the brother, and that he may withdraw his application at the last moment before the announcement by the master that the dimit is granted (no vote of the lodge being required to dimit him).

The deputy grand master (Robert K. Martin) reported among other official acts during the absence of the grand master, the following:

October 21st, 1892, Birmingham Lodge, No. 188, to hold a fair during the last week of December; also to sell tickets to said fair within the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia.

The solicitation for the sale of tickets not to be by circular, but personal.

The Maryland delegates to the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada reported that the association estimated that possibly five thousand applicants had been receiving at least $100,000 annually, which had been wrongfully bestowed. Twelve hundred had been published by the association as unworthy.

The grand lodge by resolution endorsed the grand master's approval of the Masonic Veteran Association of Maryland, recently organized, and ordered that all Masonic notices shall be sent under seal. Apart from this the proceedings were of local interest, except that we notice that when the grand lodge was called off, "refreshment" was put in the plural.

Thomas J. Shryock, grand master, and Jacob H. Medairy, grand secretary, both of Baltimore, were re-elected.

At the semi-annual communication, May 9, 1893, the address of the grand master was largely given to consideration of the future management of the new temple approaching completion, including a schedule of rentals formulated by a committee of the board of managers. He thought the new era upon which the Maryland Craft was entering a favorable time to consider the propriety of requiring the lodges to tolerate no apron but the lambskin, and the grand lodge so far agreed with him as to earnestly request its substitution for the linen so generally in use, and to make their jewels and

other paraphernalia correspond with the elegance of the new structure and its equipments.

He reported that he had promulgated by circular the following decision (which was subsequently approved by the grand lodge):

A Masonic lodge can only bury a brother Master Mason when requested to do so by the brother before his death, or by the request of his family thereafter, provided he was affiliated and in good standing at the time of his death. Should a lodge be called upon to bury a brother Master Mason, they must have exclusive control of the funeral; all the pall-bearers must be Masons; the funeral services of the lodge must be conducted immediately after the services of the church, and when the Masonic ceremonies have been completed the lodge must leave the grave if any other burial service is to follow. The lodge may attend the funeral even though other societies attend, but they cannot allow any other societies to participate in the ceremonies nntil the Masonic ceremonies are fully completed and after the lodge has left the grave.

The following is from the report of the Lodge of Relief, Baltimore:

Several unworthy applicants have been disposed of in a manner that will teach them a lesson not to apply again in this city at least. One in particular that we desire to cite is that of George C. Howard, claiming membership in Oriental Lodge, No. 33, Chicago, Ill. This man has represented himself as a member of a number of lodges in other jurisdictions; he was first discovered as an impostor by the Lodge of Relief of this city, April 11, 1892, and reported to the Grand Masonic Relief Association; since that time he has been heard from in different sections of the country. On April 3rd he visited Laurel, Md., and succeeded in defrauding by means of a forged check, a worthy member of Laurel Wreath Lodge, No. 149, of Laurel, Md., of $50.00.

The Lodge of Relief immediately upon the case being reported, took it up, and succeeded in locating the man in Savannah, Ga., where he was arrested and brought to Laurel under special requisition, and now awaits trial. This is a fair illustration of the manner in which frauds upon the fraternity are hunted down and punished.

One charter was granted and one dispensation continued; the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma recognized; the initial steps taken to dedicate the new temple with rejoicing; a resolution adopted in accord with the recommendation of the grand master, that for the best interests of the institution, Lodge No. 165 be required to hold its meetings at the Masonic Temple, the hint given by a similar resolution in 1880 not having been taken; and the following appointed delegates to the Chicago congress: Thos. J. Shryock, grand master; John M. Carter, past grand master; Robert K. Martin, deputy grand master; George L. McCahan and Wm. H. Clark, past deputy grand masters; Rev. Henry Branch, grand chaplain; Edward T. Schultz, chairman of the committee on correspondence, and Jacob H. Medairy, grand secretary.

A memorial page is inscribed to Dr. E. Hall Richardson, past junior grand warden.

The report on correspondence (pp. 118) is as usual the work of Maryland's master workman in that line, Bro. EDWARD T. SCHULTZ, who gives Illinois full notice. The exordium of Grand Master CRAWFORD (Bro. S. erroneously calls him "George") is laid under contribution, and the reports of the committee on correspondence on the question of recognizing the 'Grand Lodge of Italy,' and the special committee on fraternal congress are copied in full. The Illinois report on correspondence also receives fraternal consideration.

He notes the fact that in a little over fifty years the Grand Lodge of Illinois has chartered more than four times as many lodges as Maryland in twice that period of time.

Anent the case of St. John's Lodge, of which we gave an account in our review of Connecticut, Bro. SCHULTZ says:

While there can be no excuse whatever for the refusal of the members of St. John's Lodge to obey the mandate of the grand lodge, ordering the payment of the bill, much less for their rebellious action in trying to sever their allegiance and affiliation with the grand lodge, in our opinion, as we stated last year, the Grand Lodge of Connecticut committed a grave error when it declared that St. John's Lodge must *pay that bill* within sixty days or forfeit its charter.

Grant, if you please that St. John's Lodge ought not to have placed one of its members in the almshouse, (we can however imagine circumstances that would render such a course quite proper) and that for so doing it made itself liable to censure and reprimand by the grand lodge; and grant also that the brethren of Old Well Lodge honestly believe that such action would bring discredit upon the fraternity; does all this justify their action and make valid their claim to be refunded, the bill of expenses, voluntarily incurred by them, not only without the consent, but without the knowledge of St. John's Lodge?

Of the Iowa–District of Columbia unpleasantness he says:

It appears to your committee that when an appointment of whatsoever character of a grand master is referred by him to the grand lodge, and by it approved or confirmed, said appointment becomes the act of the grand lodge itself, and is not within the scope of the powers of the grand master to revoke such appointment without the consent of the grand lodge. We, therefore, think that Grand Master Gibbs was perfectly right when he suggested that, "*it might be considered as arbitrary on his part*," to summarily revoke a commission issued by one of his predecessors and confirmed by his grand lodge and which was ratified by the Grand Lodge of Iowa, when it received and accredited the holder thereof.

The grand master can, and perhaps should, *suspend* the functions of a grand representative (as he may suspend the master or any officer of a subordinate lodge,) when requested to do so by the grand master or grand lodge of a sister jurisdiction, but as we view the subject, the grand lodge alone has the power to revoke or recall the commission of a grand representative whose appointment it has confirmed. It may act directly upon the request of a grand master for a recall of one of its grand representatives or

it may, if it see proper, decline to act upon such request unless it bears the endorsement of the grand lodge to which he was accredited

Under Idaho he tersely expresses views which we have always tried to enforce:

Yes, we know that the Grand Lodge of New York holds to the compulsory membership doctrine, and we are surprised that such an old and conservative jurisdiction should do so. That "it works good there" has nothing to do with the question. It is clearly not in harmony with the fundamental principle, that any brother in good standing and clear of charges, has a right to withdraw his membership from a lodge. If he is *compelled* to affiliate again within a specified time, the right of dimission is practically denied.

The remark of a reviewer that the practice of retaining grand masters in office for several years 'can convey but little comfort to many worthy brethren who are ambitious to serve the grand lodge in the capacity of grand master,' elicits this, and we wish it were everywhere as true as it is in Maryland:

We say to our good Brother Hill, that the Craft of Maryland esteem the office of grand master too highly to bestow it upon the merely ambitious brother, no matter how worthy he may be or how *ambitious* to serve the grand lodge in the capacity of grand master.

With us, the office of grand master seeks the man, if the man seeks the office he *don't get there.* And when we find we have the right man in the right place we are very slow in making a change. Hence, there have been but *twenty-nine* grand masters during the *one hundred and six years'* existence of our grand lodge—four of these died in office, otherwise, perhaps, there might not have been quite so many.

As we criticised the action of the Grand Lodge of Maryland in performing funeral rites while at refreshment, we copy the following under Kentucky:

This is not the only instance in which our practice in this regard has been criticised. We can only say to Brother Staton that Brother Schultz for twenty-five years has been trying to show the brethren of this jurisdiction the impropriety of calling off at funerals. He believes that a majority of the lodges of our State *do not now* call off at funerals.

Bro. Drummond having said that the word "congregate" in the Old Regulations meant calling the brethren to attend the lodge, and *not* calling them to order when assembled, and cited the practice of the Grand Lodge of England as conclusive of his correctness, Bro. Schultz says:

We are perfectly aware that the Grand Lodge of England permits a warden to preside *only* when the master and every past master is absent. Also, if the master is absent and the past master is present, he takes precedence of the wardens, but because the Grand Lodge of England has so declared, does that necessarily prove that the practice is a correct one?

It is certainly, as we think we have shown, at variance with the language of Number two of the Old Regulations of 1723. And it is at variance with the practice of the brethren of our jurisdiction nearly one hundred years ago. The by-laws of Concordia Lodge published in 1801, provide: "In the absence of the senior warden all his authority devolves on the junior warden, but the wardens may call on a past master *who is present*, to take the chair, nevertheless *such past master* still holds his authority under the senior warden and *cannot act* until he (the warden) *congregates* the lodge."

It is clear then, that our brethren one hundred years ago, put the same intrepretation on the word "*congregate*" that we have. We must also insist, notwithstanding Brother Drummond's denial, that the charter is "*intrusted*" to the master *and* his wardens; in every form of charter which we have seen, the master and wardens are mentioned collectively, and to them and their successors alone, is authority given to hold *their* lodge, to admit and make Masons, etc.

As we contend, no one except the master and wardens can have legal possession of the charter, consequently a lodge cannot be opened in their absence. As we showed last year this practice is followed by nearly every grand lodge in this country. In more than this respect, the grand lodges of this country have adhered closer to the Ancient Charges and Regulations than has the Grand Lodge of England.

We might go on copying from this terse and able report profitably to our readers, but there are many jurisdictions yet to be noticed.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1892.

101ST ANNUAL. BOSTON. DECEMBER 14.

A fine steel portrait—a speaking likeness—of Past Grand Master WILLIAM PARKMAN adorns the annual volume and forms the frontispiece of an appreciative memorial by Past Grand Master CHARLES A. WELCH, submitted at the quarterly communication of March 9.

At this communication five hundred dollars was appropriated for charity, and a like amount at the annual; at the latter, also, $10,000 was appropriated out of the suplus receipts of the past year to The Masonic Education and Charity Trust.

The question of the minimum fee for the degrees in different localities, which occupied the attention of the grand lodge last year, ran through all the communications of 1892 in varying forms, having become a burning

question in consequence of annexations of adjacent cities to the city of Boston, greatly augmenting the number of lodges having concurrent jurisdiction, while in many of the lodges thus admitted to the common field the old low or country rate of fees still obtained. The result was to make the minimum charge fifty dollars in Boston, and outside of that city twenty-five dollars. In other places where two or more lodges have concurrent jurisdiction, however, the lodges are to agree upon a minimum, and in case of failure to agree the grand master is to fix the fee. Fees cannot be reduced by any lodge without a two-thirds vote of the grand lodge.

In Illinois it has not yet been found necessary for the grand lodge to interfere beyond fixing the common minimum of twenty-five dollars.

Another phase of the fee question, which was not settled until the quarterly of March, 1893, was tied to a question of greater importance, viz.: Whether a brother raised in a lodge should become a member without further ballot? The committee who reported on this say:

Massachusetts is the only exception to the well-defined rule upon this subject among the northern jurisdictions; but it is already the practice in more than six-sevenths of the lodges in this Commonwealth to admit to membership, without further fee or ballot, the candidates upon whom they confer the third degree. The number of lodges which take a ballot on the proposition for membership of candidates of their own making is less than twenty, and in a majority of the lodges which do not admit their candidates at once to membership, the fee required is a nominal one.

After a prolonged discussion, the following amendment to the constitution was adopted:

The fees for initiating, crafting and raising shall entitle the applicant to membership in the lodge which accepts his application, without further charge or ballot.

This now leaves the law substantially the same as in Illinois, where the rule has always been that a brother raised in a lodge thereby becomes a member, until the adoption of the present code in 1874, which makes the signing of the by-laws a pre-requisite to membership. Under this law, like the Massachusetts amendment, the brother is entitled to claim membership, but if he elects otherwise he is left unaffiliated—free to join another lodge if he chooses.

When we received the degrees in a Massachusetts lodge (Wyoming) in 1856–57, we were afterwards regularly proposed and elected to membership. The necessity for this practice was then explained to us to result from the fact that by the terms of its charter the membership of St. Andrew's Lodge, of Boston, was restricted to forty, and that as the ranks were full the lodge could not work if it was compelled to affiliate the Masons made therein.

At the March quarterly, 1892, the recording grand secretary, Past Grand

Master NICKERSON, called attention to the fact that they had "just passed the centennial anniversary of the union of the Ancient [Massachusetts] and Modern [St. John's] grand lodges in Massachusetts, which took place on the 5th of March, 1792," and asked and obtained permission to reduce the extemporaneous narrative he then gave of antecedent Massachusetts Masonic history to more exact form, and his interesting paper is printed with the proceedings of this communication.

Bro. NICKERSON assumes that the feud between the lodges created by PRICE and his successors in the provincial grand mastership, holding under the Grand Lodge of England, on the one hand, and the lodges holding under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, beginning with St. Andrew's Lodge, on the other, was really the quarrel between the "Ancients," or "Atholl Masons" and the "Moderns," or regular Masons. Referring to the chartering of St. Andrew's Lodge (which worked some four years before it received a charter), he says:

The Grand Lodge of Scotland, although independent, and not directly interested or concerned in the division which had occurred in the English Fraternity, leaned strongly from the beginning to the side of the seceders, and soon came to be regarded as "Ancients." Certain Boston brethren, most of whom had been initiated in our First Lodge, applied to that grand lodge for a charter, which was granted, and bears date November 30, 1756. For fifty years the new and the old organizations worked side by side, experiencing similar trials and tribulations to those which so seriously vexed the two factions in the mother country. Repeated overtures were made by both parties here for a reconciliation and a perfect union, but without success.

He goes on to speak of the provincial grand lodge established by Gen. JOSEPH WARREN, provincial grand master under a deputation from the Grand Lodge of Scotland (1769), as the "Massachusetts, or Ancient Grand Lodge." He discredits the general belief that the St. John's Grand Lodge (English) held no communications from the 27th of January, 1775, until the 17th of February, 1787, when a meeting was held "at Bro. SAM DUNN's house" to make arrangements to attend the funeral of the provincial grand master, JOHN ROWE, notwithstanding the fact that the records of the meetings of the grand lodge held on these dates—Jan. 27, 1775, and Feb. 17, 1787,—are on opposite pages, and no allusion is made to any interruption or to any meetings held during the interval. He publishes some fragmentary evidence going to show that the St. John's lodges met during that period and that the provincial grand lodge met at least once. Of the evidence in the archives of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, he says:

Massachusetts Grand Lodge (Ancients) met regularly, and the Record is in our archives, as has been stated. The Record of St. John's Grand Lodge (Moderns) reports only one meeting in 1790, and one in 1791. At the first-named meeting, July 29, 1790, the senior grand warden, John Cutler, being in the chair, the Record recites that "Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in his wisdom, to take hence the Right Worshipful Grand Master and

many other of the Grand Officers of this Lodge; the Brethren present taking the same into their Serious Consideration, voted unanimously to proceed to the choice of new G. Officers." They accordingly elected a junior grand warden, grand treasurer and grand secretary.

This shows that the St. John's Grand Lodge held but one meeting (1791) after this election until that held to arrange for the union, of which he says:

On the 5th of March, 1792, special sessions were held by each, a constitution was adopted, and seven electors were appointed by each to make choice of grand officers. The electors immediately proceeded to discharge the duty assigned them, and reported to their respective bodies that they had unanimously agreed upon the following named "Brethren as the first Officers of the *Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:* John Cutler, Grand Master, Josiah Bartlett, Senior Grand Warden, Mungo Mackay, Junior Grand Warden, Samuel Parkman, Grand Treasurer, and Thomas Farrington, Grand Secretary." Brother Bartlett represented Massachusetts Grand Lodge, while all the others were taken from St. John's. Each grand lodge passed the necessary votes for closing up its affairs, and, as the Records inform us, St. John's Grand Lodge was "closed in due form," and Massachusetts Grand Lodge was "dissolved."

St. Andrew's Lodge, however, held aloof, maintaining its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Scotland until 1809, when it gave its adhesion to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Referring to Bro. NICKERSON'S theory that the differences between the members of the First and Second lodges (afterwards united as St. John's Lodge), on the one hand, and of St. Andrew's on the other, were those which divided the "Ancients" and "Moderns" on the other side of the Atlantic, it should be remembered that the *entente cordiale* between the "Ancient" or Atholl grand lodge and the Grand Lodge of Scotland was not fully established until 1772–73, at least sixteen years after the latter had chartered St. Andrew's Lodge and twenty years after that lodge was organized. The first alliance of the schismatic or Atholl grand lodge was with the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and that was formed not earlier than 1757. The minutes of March 1, 1758, record the fact that a letter was received from the Grand Lodge of Ireland setting forth that "a strict union" had been formed with the "Ancients," and this course was probably agreed upon the preceding year, as a letter from T. CORKER, deputy grand secretary of Ireland, is mentioned in the minutes of Sept. 2, 1772, saying that no "traces of the agreement of 1757" could be found. The minutes (Atholl) of June 2, 1762, state that a letter was received from the grand secretary of Ireland saying that his grand lodge had interdicted intercourse with all English Masons who did not have the endorsement of the "Ancients'" grand lodge, and that the latter body, on the strength of this letter took reciprocal action. At the communication at which Bro. CORKER'S letter was received (Sept. 2, 1772), a resolution was passed setting forth that "a Brotherly connexion and correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Ireland has been, and always will be found,

productive of Honour and advantage to the Craft of both Kingdoms." At the same communication a resolution, in identical terms, was passed with regard to the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The reply of the latter was read May 3, 1773, stating that the Grand Lodge of Scotland were of the opinion that such intercourse and correspondence "would be serviceable to both Grand Lodges." This was four years later than the issue of the deputation to WARREN by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, under which he as provincial grand master established the provincial grand lodge to which Bro. NICKERSON applies the prefixes "Massachusetts" and "Ancient" as convertible terms.

At the June quarterly the grand master (SAMUEL WELLS) called attention to the presence of three well-known brethren who had "come down to us from a former generation:"

He introduced R. W. Brother John K. Hall, who will be eighty-four years of age in October next; Brother Thomas Adams, who will be ninety in August next, and R. W. Brother Lucius R. Paige, who passed his ninetieth birthday in March last. Each of these brethren briefly expressed his gratitude for the kind consideration shown him, and his unwavering devotion to the principles of the Fraternity.

It had been hoped to have also the presence of a brother still older—CHARLES BRECK, past master of two lodges,—but he excused himself in a letter from which we take the following:

BROTHER NICKERSON: I thank the M. W. Grand Master and yourself for your kind invitation to meet once more with the venerable body in which I have passed so many happy hours. But I fear that the weight of over ninety-four years will deprive me of the pleasure. Sixty-seven years ago I received my first instructions as to the principles of our Ancient and Honorable Fraternity, which I have always held in great veneration; even in those dark days which soon followed, when so many gave up all as lost, and when I could hardly pass through our village streets without hearing from some corner the profane ejaculation: "There goes a ——— cut-throat!" Still firm in the faith that such principles could never die, I continued to do what I could to support them, and, thanks to a kind Providence, have lived to see my greatest expectations far surpassed. * * * *

At the September quarterly the grand master announced the death of RUSSELL MATTHEWS, past senior grand warden, at the age of fifty-four. Applications for recognition from the Grand Lodge of New Zealand and the 'Symbolic Grand Diet of the United States of Mexico' were referred to a special committee which has not yet reported. The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was recognized at the quarterly of March 8, 1893.

At the December quarterly (annual) the grand master announced the death of one of the grand chaplains, the Rev. Bro. WILLIAM H. MUNROE, for whose burial the grand lodge was called in special communication. From an appreciative memorial presented by his surviving colleague, the Rev.

Charles A. Skinner, we learn that he was in his sixty-sixth year. He was buried from the old historic Christ Church, North End, Boston, of which he had been rector for the last eleven years of his life, and at whose font when an infant he was baptized, although meanwhile he had ministered to churches in three states.

The grand master reported a large amount of public work. The proceedings of the special communications called for this purpose are published *in extenso*, including the many occasional addresses of the grand master, all strong and appropriate.

The following from the report of the grand lecturer did not seem to awaken any serious apprehension, although the ideas are such as Bro. Drummond thinks destructive of Freemasonry:

I have repeatedly and urgently called the attention of our brethren to the simplicity of the Mason's Creed: Belief in God. In this connection I have quoted with hearty approval this sentence from the writings of one whom we, as Massachusetts Masons, should particularly delight to honor, for he was born in this city of Boston: "*Whenever the door of any degree is closed against him who believes in one God and the soul's immortality, on account of the other tenets of his faith*, that degree is Masonry no longer." It is almost superfluous for me to say, here in this city of his birth, that the author of these words is Albert Pike.

It ought to be literally true of Freemasonry that its degrees "may be conferred in France or Turkey, at Pekin, Ispahan, Rome or Geneva, in the city of Penn or in Catholic Louisiana, upon the subject of an absolute government or the citizen of a Free State, upon Sectarian or Theist. To honor the Deity, to regard all men as our brethren, as children, equally dear to him, of the Supreme Creator of the Universe, and to make himself useful to society and himself by his labor," ought to be its teachings to its initiates in every degree.

The following vote was unanimously adopted:

That a committee of seven be appointed, of which the Most Worshipful Grand Master shall be the chairman, to consider the expediency of establishing a Masonic Home for the care of aged Masons, and the wives, widows and orphan children of Masons; said committee to have authority to petition the General Court for the necessary legislation, and to report to the grand lodge at its quarterly communication in March next.

Richard Briggs, of Boston, was unanimously elected grand master; Sereno D. Nickerson, of Cambridge, with like accord, re-elected grand secretary. The address of both is Masonic Temple, Boston.

At the stated communication, Dec. 27, the grand officers were installed, the retiring grand master, Samuel Wells, received a beautiful past grand master's jewel from his lodge (Revere, of Boston), and at ten minutes after six o'clock p. m. the brethren were called from labor to celebrate the Grand Feast.

In the post-prandial speaking the grand master set the pace—a lively one—in which he was ably seconded by the junior past grand master and the rest. The best part of after dinner talking—the atmosphere it creates—never gets into print, but the recorded speeches are full enough of wit and wisdom to show that the feast was celebrated after the manner of Masons in all things save the early break-up. Instead of making a night of it as our forefathers were wont to do at the Green Dragon tavern, the lights were out and the grand lodge closed before the echoes of the Puritan curfew had fairly lost themselves in the silence which reigns in Boston after nine o'clock.

MANITOBA, 1893.

18TH ANNUAL. WINNIPEG. JUNE 14.

JOHN LESLIE, the representative of Illinois, was present, temporarily filling the place of grand pursuivant.

DAVID JAMES GOGGIN, grand master by the death of JOHN WILLIAM HENRY WILSON who was elected to that office last year, announced the decease of his predecessor only forty days after his installation, and says of him:

Those of us who had the sad privilege of visiting him during a painful illness, borne with "humility and resignation to the will of the G. A. O. T. U., will always remember how, even in his last hours, the welfare of the Craft was in his heart and messages for its guidance upon his lips. His enthusiasm for Masonry was an inspiration to his brethren. His unselfish devotion to its highest interests won for him the esteem of all. All recognized in him the broad-minded man, the sympathetic friend, and public-spirited citizen.

His brethren, deeply mourning his loss, buried him with all honors and the lodges draped their charters, working tools and jewels in memory of the brother who had held so many positions in this grand lodge and had rendered it such signal service.

He was buried with the honors of Masonry and resolutions of condolence with his family were adopted.

The grand master reported eight emergent communications for public work, in attending which he traveled about 3,000 miles. He very properly declined to ask the consent of the Montana authorities to permit a resident

of Montana to receive the degrees in Manitoba while there visiting his parents, the reason given being that he could get the degrees cheaper there than at home; and correctly drew a sharp distinction between an irregularly and a clandestinely made Mason in the following:

I refused a request to heal a clandestinely made Mason, using the following language:

"It is very necessary to distinguish between the *irregularly* made Mason and the *clandestinely* made Mason. The former has been made in a legally constituted lodge, but not in strict conformity with some of its laws. The latter has been made or is said to have been made in an illegally constituted body. The former may be healed; the latter, in my judgment, cannot. He is practically a profane, and must apply as such if he desires to become a Mason.

"Mr. S. H——, having received so-called degrees in a body acknowledging the sovereignty of the spurious Grand Lodge of Ontario, is a clandestinely made Mason and I must decline to heal him."

Reporting the receipt of a letter from the grand master of Pennsylvania informing him that he had concluded "to withdraw all his representatives near other grand masters," he says:

I have been formally notified of the withdrawal of R. W. Bro. W. G. Scott, who has represented Pennsylvania since 1870, and have received the resignation of V. W. Bro. Louis Wagner, who has represented us since 1884. Many of the brethren will remember Bro. Wagner's visit to Winnipeg some years ago. All have read his reports, and it seems to me that we should acknowledge in some suitable manner our appreciation of the services which he has rendered this grand lodge.

The grand lodge took a similar view of Bro. WAGNER'S services, made complimentary acknowledgement by resolutions and constituted him an honorary member of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba with the rank of past senior grand warden.

The grand master says of the Masonic Congress:

I have received a communication from M. W. Bro. Crawford, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, informing me that the Congress of Masons will meet in the Masonic Temple, Chicago, August 14th, 1893, and assuring me of a most cordial welcome awaiting our representatives. I trust that this grand lodge will be well represented at the congress, as the discussion of important questions by many of the ablest Masons in the world must prove instructive as well as interesting.

He goes sufficiently into details to show that our Manitoba brethren are quite alive to practical charitable work and that some of the lodge rooms are efficient centres of culture, and in this connection asks:

Are there not men in every community who will consider such work a pleasure, a privilege and a duty? Cannot a committee at each centre so plan this work that from October till April, at least, each community shall find its

social, moral and intellectual life affected by streams of beneficent influences having their sources in our lodge rooms? Is Freemasonry to-day a living organism or only a beautiful theory?

The report of the grand secretary (Wm. G. Scott) as librarian acknowledges the receipt of the Illinois reprint and Illinois proceedings for 1892.

One of the district deputies having expressed the opinion that the effect of the authorized use of a double ritual was to keep lodges asunder to the detriment of Masonry, the committee on the State of Masonry "called him down" as follows:

Your committee respectfully questions the propriety or advisability of D. D. G. M's. criticising the rituals adopted by grand lodges for use in the lodges in this jurisdiction, as your committee consider it rather the duty of the D. D. G. M. to report upon the efficiency of lodges in the work they have adopted, than to animadvert upon the wisdom of grand lodge in the matter of ritual. Your committee would therefore recommend to D. D. G. M.'s, that where necessary they should make themselves sufficiently proficient in the work of the two rituals sanctioned by grand lodge, thereby enabling them to intelligently criticise the work of the various lodges under their jurisdiction.

"*Ne sutor ultra crepidam*"; and yet most people viewing the question from a distance will probably coincide with the deputy's opinion.

The grand lodge chartered three lodges; recognized the grand lodges of Victoria and Oklahoma; increased the grand secretary's salary to $700; conferred the rank of past district deputy grand master upon the nine incumbants of that office during the past year, for faithful service; voted to meet next year at Banff District of Alberta; appropriated fifty dollars each to the hospitals at Brandon, Medicine Hat and Calgary, and a like amount to the Children's Home at Winnipeg; passed resolutions of sympathy to the Grand Lodge of North Dakota in the loss by fire of its valuable library, and to Past Grand Master Nash, of Minnesota for supplying valuable historical memoranda regarding the early days of Masonry in the Canadian Northwest.

David James Goggin, Regina, Assiniboia, was elected grand master; William G. Scott, Winnipeg, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

MICHIGAN, 1893.

49TH ANNUAL. SAGINAW. JUNE 24.

Two fine steel portraits grace this bulky volume of 605 pages: that of the retiring grand master, WILLIAM P. INNES, serving as the frontispiece of the journal of proceedings, and that of R. C. HATHEWAY, grand master in 1887, precedes the report on correspondence.

By a singular coincidence, on the very day we took up this volume for reading preparatory to review, the evening paper brought the sad intelligence of the death, from pneumonia, after a brief illness, of Bro. INNES, at his home in Grand Rapids. The shock, great as it was, was scarcely greater than was our surprise to find that Bro. INNES was in his seventieth year. We had never met him, nor until the day of his death had we ever looked upon his picture, but from long acquaintance in mutual reviewing we had grown to think of him as an old and near friend in a way that none can understand who has not had this experience. His portrait, like his writings, gives no hint of three score years and ten. His writings are full of buoyancy, and the facility for catching the humorous side of the situation which characterized his reviews gave the impression of youthfulness of spirit that we are not wont to associate with life's sunset years.

Is there something in the fellowship of Masonry that tends to keep one ever young? We believe there is. We recall how surprised we were when we learned how many years had passed over the head of Past Grand Master PILLANS, of Alabama; and to recall one whom so many Masons remember, what a youthful spirit ROB MORRIS carried with him long after his arrow-like figure had taken on the wide tread of declining years. So it was with GURNEY and HUBBARD, and so it is with many others in our grand lodge whom we still think of as "the boys" in spite of their whitening locks, and the lines graven by years and by long-borne and weighty business and civic responsibilities. And so mote it be.

No less than sixteen past grand masters graced by their presence and lent their wisdom and experience to this annual communication, among them HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, the representative of Illinois.

The address of Grand Master INNES reflects the strong grasp on all matters pertaining to the Craft which had been gained by years of training in other departments of Masonic labor. It also reflects the strong bent of the Michiganders for the law, necessitating no less than forty-six decisions, only one of which was modified by the committee on jurisprudence. Following are some of them:

1. Question. Has grand lodge ever conferred authority on the grand lecturer to write keys for the subordinate lodges by their paying him $10.00 for the same?

Answer. Past Grand Master Wilson decided—see page 34, proceedings 1889—that "the grand lecturer has control of keys to the work, and is authorized to furnish subordinate lodges or masters with the work, but the lodge must pay him for the same." This decision, having been approved by grand lodge, must be considered the law until otherwise ruled upon.

5. Question. Is it un-Masonic for us to amend our by-laws so as to say to members of our lodge who have been suspended for non-payment of dues, that if they will pay 50 per cent. of their arrears we will present their names for reinstatement?

Answer. Your lodge has no right to remit dues upon any such terms; that course would be unjust to paying members. The non-payment of dues is a Masonic offense under our constitution, and the failure to pay subjects the brother to discipline. A compromise should never be made with a brother after he has committed a Masonic offense.

6. Question. When we ask release of jurisdiction, must the applicant petition the lodge in whose jurisdiction he belongs?

Answer. If the young man who has applied to your lodge for initiation is in the jurisdiction of another lodge, he is their material and they cannot waive territorial jurisdiction for you to ballot for the candidate. It is their duty to receive the petition and act upon it, and, if favorable, and they so desire, they may authorize you to confer the degrees, but no lodge can waive territorial jurisdiction of its own material, and it cannot confer jurisdiction upon another lodge to receive the petition of a candidate who does not reside within its territorial limits.

9. An application is made to our lodge for initiation by one who is a half-breed Indian from Canada. He is a resident of this place, but not a citizen of this country, having never taken out his papers preparatory to becoming a citizen. Question. Is he eligible for the degrees?

Answer. Yes. His being a half-breed is no bar to his receiving the mysteries of Freemasonry, nor would the fact that he is not a citizen of this country, by adoption, have any bearing on the case. If he is worthy and well qualified and passes the scrutiny of the ballot-box he is eligible for the degrees. Of course the lodge he makes application to is the judge as to whether he is the proper material of which to make a Mason.

11. Our treasurer died Feb. 3, thus leaving a vacancy in that office. Question. Can we call a special election to fill the vacancy, or will the finance committee have charge of the finances during the Masonic year?

Answer. The W. M. of your lodge can make application to the grand master for a dispensation to elect a brother to serve as treasurer for the unexpired time, or you can elect a pro tem officer to fill that position; the finance committee settling with the estate of the old treasurer and turning the funds over to the brother elected to fill the vacancy.

12. A candidate petitions our lodge for the degrees, is elected, but before being notified he went to California (his family remaining in I——), expecting to return in a short time, was detained two years; on his return he is desirous of receiving the mysteries of Freemasonry. Question. Must he petition and be elected again, or is he entitled to receive the degrees?

Answer. If the candidate did not receive notice of his election before

he left it will not be necessary for him to again petition and be elected; he is entitled to the degrees. The fact of his not receiving the notice was the fault of the lodge and not himself, as the lodge evidently knew his residence.

15. Question. Is it customary, or should an opportunity be given the brethren, before the ballot is taken for any one of the three degrees of Masonry, to express themselves either for or against the candidate, or should the master order the S. D. to prepare and then spread the ballot?

Answer. I believe it perfectly proper that an opportunity be given the brethren, before ballot is taken for the degrees, to give the lodge such information as they may be in possession of relative to candidates. In a great many instances, particularly in larger lodges, this is the only means the brothers have of knowing the candidate or his qualifications.

17. An application is received and balloted on in the absence of the W. M. For private reasons he (the W. M.) will not confer the degrees. Question. Can he neglect to do so, and allow the applicant to stand elected for a future W. M. to do the work; or must he either confer the degrees or refuse to do so, and return the applicant his money?

Answer. The W. M. is not obliged to confer the degrees upon a candidate within any particular period of time; that is a matter entirely his prerogative, but for a violation of any duty imposed upon him by law, he is subject to be dealt with.

19. Is a brother in good standing and entitled to the benefits of Masonry who has in his possession a dimit taken for the purpose of joining another lodge, but has not located or decided just where to place that membership, and it not being over six months since receiving the dimit?

Answer. A non-affiliate is outside the fold and cannot of right claim the Masonic benefits that accrue to those who are active members. The age of the dimit cuts no figure.

20. A petition for the degrees was presented to our lodge by a candidate who has just recently come from college. The application was not entertained, as the instructions given in the blue book say that the applicant must reside within the jurisdiction of the lodge to which he makes application for at least twelve months, and he has resided here only six or eight weeks. Question. Did we do right in not entertaining the petition?

2d. Is there any regulation whereby all or a part of the initiation fees of clergymen can be remitted?

Answer. 1st. Your lodge cannot obtain jurisdiction over any person who has not resided within its jurisdiction for one year. You were correct in not entertaining the petition.

2d. The fees for initiation, passing and raising cannot be remitted although the party be a clergyman.

21. A resident of this village petitioned our lodge for the degrees and was rejected. Question. Can his name be acted upon at our next regular?

Answer. The petition cannot be acted upon, after rejection, other than as a new petition. It must be received at a regular meeting, referred to a committee and lay over at least one lunar month. This rule cannot be deviated from.

25. A. B., a resident of this place, petitioned the lodge for initiation May 26. On June 1st he removed from our jurisdiction. At our regular, June 7, we received and referred his petition. Question. Have we jurisdiction in the case?

Answer. A. B. having filed his petition for initiation with your lodge before removal, and being then a resident of your jurisdiction, he is your material.

26. Question. Are the officers of a lodge (master and wardens) entitled to a dimit if they remove to some other city in the State, or to some other State?

Answer. No officer of a lodge, except in case of permanent removal from this grand jurisdiction, is entitled to a dimit, and, even in such cases, only under like restrictions as other members.

30. Our lodge recently had an applicant whose index finger of the right hand is entirely gone, the only part of the knuckle joint left is the bone that extends forward from the wrist. The examination committee made a favorable report upon the candidate, and he was elected. At a certain part of the ceremony I discovered the finger gone and declined to allow him to proceed further. Question. Was I correct?

Answer. A part of the mysteries having been disclosed to the applicant prior to the discovery of his physical disability, the proper course would be to continue the work and confer on him the E. A. degree, and there stop further work.

The stewards and committee on application of the candidate are subject to discipline for wilful neglect of duty in this direction. It is wrong to subject a candidate to such humiliation as they brought upon him by their neglect of duty.

34. At our regular, held August 6th, the lodge voted to remit the dues of Brother A. At our regular, held August 31st, while three brothers were examining a visiting brother in the ante-room, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The three brothers now claim that the reading and approval was irregular because the Holy Bible was not in the lodge, it having been taken to administer the test oath in an adjoining room. Question. Was the reading and approval of the minutes regular?

2d. Brother A.'s dues having been remitted, and receipt sent him, can the lodge now reconsider and rescind that action?

Answer. 1st. The objection is not well taken. The examination of visiting brothers is a part of the lodge work, and the Bible was constructively in the lodge during that proceeding.

2d. The minutes having been legally approved, the dues of Brother A. having been remitted on August 6 (notification of that fact having been sent to him), the vote cannot be reconsidered.

35. At our last regular there was a petition for affiliation presented to our lodge by one A. B., now a resident of this place. Accompanying the petition is a certificate from the Grand Lodge of Illinois certifying that said A. B. was a Mason in good standing, having been made in Pioneer Military Lodge, U. D., F. and A. M.; that said lodge was a legally constituted lodge

working under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Illinois at the time said Masonic work was performed; that said work was performed by said lodge in the Army of the Cumberland, at that time operating in Tennessee. Question. Are we authorized to receive this petition? As I understand it, Masons made in the army are not recognized by Michigan lodges.

Answer. The Grand Lodge of Illinois during the war granted dispensation to certain brothers authorizing them to make Masons. From the certificate of the grand secretary, it appears that Brother A. B. was made a Mason in one of those military lodges; that said lodge was recognized by the Grand Lodge of Illinois and its actions approved. Such being the case, the duty of your committee is to receive the certificate of the Grand Lodge of Illinois and to give it the same force and effect that you would a certificate from your own grand jurisdiction; ballot upon the candidate, and if found worthy, elect him a member of your lodge.

38. A. B. petitions our lodge for initiation. Committee report favorably, ballot is passed, found clear, and candidate declared elected. Subsequently he is reported in readiness to receive the E. A. degree. The W. M. directs the secretary to receive the fee and propound the usual questions. The candidate is duly prepared, knocks for admission (secretary having returned and reported his part of the duty performed). At this time objection is raised to proceeding further with the work by a brother who has been in the ante-room and was aware that the candidate had entered therein and was in the course of preparation. Question. Is the objection such as ought to be entertained at this stage of the proceedings?

Answer. No. The objection came too late. It was the duty of the brother to have made the objection prior to the entrance of the candidate to the ante or preparation room. The candidate having already received a part of the hidden mysteries of Freemasonry, it was your duty to proceed and confer the E. A. degree upon him.

42. Brother A. B., who was the secretary of our lodge, appropriated $12.50 to his own use. He was suspended indefinitely in 1877; now presents a petition with $12.50 and asks to be restored, but the lodge refuses to comply with his request, as he was balloted for and rejected. He claims that as he was rejected his money ought to be refunded to him. I have already turned the money over to the treasurer and the lodge refuses to vote him the amount. Question. Was the action of the lodge proper in this case?

Answer. Yes; the $12.50 refunded was the money originally belonging to the lodge, and being the property of the lodge the proper place for it was in the hands of the treasurer. Brother A. B. can have no claim to it under any circumstances. He can only be reinstated by action of his lodge, and if the lodge by vote refuses to reinstate him it does not affect the payment of his just debts to the lodge.

44. Question. Is it the duty of the junior warden to prefer charges against a brother who has been tried and expelled from a commandery of K. T.?

Answer. Lodges of F. & A. Masons have nothing to do with charges preferred against one of its members by a commandery of K. T. If a brother has committed an offense against his lodge, it is the duty of the junior warden to prefer charges against him when directed so to do by the W. M., but he can only be tried upon charges preferred against him as a member of a lodge.

45. Question. Can a Canadian lodge, while visiting a lodge in this jurisdiction, confer upon a F. C. the degree of M. M. according to their work, the officers of the Canadian lodge filling the several stations?

Answer. No. Grand lodge recognizes no work except the Michigan work as promulgated through the grand visitor and lecturer

As we understand No. 1, the market for authorized keys in Michigan is not an open one, but is restricted to lodges and masters thereof. Referring to No. 5, we agree with the grand master that it would be bad law and worse policy to advertise that fifty per cent could be saved on dues by being suspended and reinstated, but we think the natural right of a lodge to remit the whole or a portion of a suspended brother's dues when in its judgment his circumstances and the conditions leading to his suspension make it just to do so, ought not to be abridged.

We suppose No. 6 reflects the Michigan regulations, as it was not criticised by the committee on jurisprudence, but is a surprise to us to find it so, as we think it is a departure from well nigh universal practice to deny the power of a lodge to waive jurisdiction over material residing within its territory. No. 9 properly settles these questions in a few words. No. 11—like No. 6 approved—seems to present a novel alternative. If a dispensation is required to permanently fill the vacancy—as it is in Illinois with any elective officer—we do not see how an election not so authorized can fill it for the same period of time. If it is really a pro tempore election it is queer, and what is gained by relieving the master from the natural duty of filling the place pro tem.—from meeting to meeting—is not apparent. No. 12 is an extremely liberal construction of an obviously correct law. No. 15 reflects a practice that obtained in the jurisdiction where we were made a Mason and we presume also in some other jurisdictions, but we have no data from which to judge how widely the practice prevails. From our own observation and experience we are convinced that on the whole the Illinois regulation which makes the secret ballot the only proper expression of opinion on the admissibility of a candidate is most conducive to harmony, hence the wisest. No. 17 is one of the instances where the law seems contradictory as a proposition, but in which in practice the contradiction resolves itself so as to make the practical duty reasonably plain. No. 19 of course reflects Michigan law. We agree with so much of it as states that the age of the dimit cuts no figure; but with so much of it as implies that a non-affiliate cannot of right claim any of the Masonic benefits that accrue to active members, we most cordially disagree. No. 20 is the one decision which the jurisprudence committee made comment upon, and of this they properly say:

If the candidate was a resident of the place before he went to college, he did not lose his residence by reason of his absence while attending college. The general rule is, that in this class of cases a person neither loses nor gains a residence.

No. 25 correctly states the general law; No. 26 a local regulation. In Illinois neither the master nor wardens can dimit or resign during their official term even in case of permanent removal; any other officer may do both without removing. Nos. 30, 34, 35, 38 and 44 are copied as proper solutions of interesting cases and questions; No. 42 as the only one noticed where a brother had the face to claim ownership in money which he had embezzled.

The grand master reported a dispute between Adrian Lodge, No. 19, of Michigan, and Amity Lodge, No. 472, Illinois. A brother who had been initiated in Adrian Lodge in 1890 soon afterwards removed to Illinois, and being desirous of advancement, requested Adrian Lodge to allow Amity Lodge to confer the remaining degrees. This request was granted, and the action was construed by Amity Lodge as a waiver of jurisdiction when Adrian Lodge intended it as a request to confer the degrees as its proxy. Both claimed the brother as a member, and failing of adjustment after much correspondence, the matter was referred by Adrian Lodge to Grand Master Innes, who invoked the good offices of Grand Secretary Munn, with the result that Adrian Lodge promptly received a letter from Amity Lodge acceding to the view taken by the former and relinquishing all claims to him as a member. The grand master made public acknowledgment to Bro. Munn and to the officers of Amity Lodge for their kind and courteous action, and pledged the Grand Lodge of Michigan to reciprocate should occasion require.

The grand master strongly commended a Masonic pronouncing dictionary published by Past Master Jay A. Ford, of Battle Creek, Mich., which ought to prove of some benefit inasmuch as some brethren might be induced to read a small work and thus discover their unsuspected mispronunciations. Paying a high compliment to the Masonic literature of to-day, we presume it was commendatory language respecting the American Tyler that caused a breeze. When the committee on division and reference reported, their report was recommitted with instructions to report on that portion referring to that journal, but only to illustrate the truth of the old adage that you can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink. The committee reported back only their reasons for again declining to make a reference, and after a lively discussion the reference of the grand master to the paper was stricken from his address and not printed with the proceedings.

The grand master made a strong appeal for the generous support of the Michigan Masonic Home, to which last year $7,500 was appropriated. This was asked of the lodges by contributions apportioned upon membership, and the grand secretary gives a detailed list of replies to the circular. One hundred and fifty-five lodges responded with $3,439.60; one hundred and forty lodges declined for various reasons to contribute, and seventy-two lodges failed to make any report whatever. The grand lodge finally promised this year a contribution of $3,000, to be made up the same as last year.

The report of the grand lecturer, Past Grand Master ARTHUR M. CLARK, is of such exceptional ability and breadth as to command attention at once. Speaking of the few inaccuracies requiring correction, he says:

In any attempt to even harmonize the work, regard must be had to the thirty-five thousand Masons who have learned it. The language of the ritual is the mother tongue of Masonry. Go into any assemblage and if from the rostrum, or stage, or pulpit, any *ten consecutive words* of our ritual are used, every Mason present recognizes at once the source, and without sign or symbol the speaker has disclosed his Masonry.

No other secret organization in the world possesses this advantage. There is an intrinsic value in the very language of the ritual, and every word eliminated therefrom, and especially every word or sentence interpolated or modernized, affects that value and destroys so much of the Masonic force of that language. As soon take from St. Peter's here and there a *stone*, an *arch*, or *column* and insert others of different styles of architecture, and expect to preserve the symmetry and beauty of the structure.

* * * * * * * * *

The strength and beauty of the system is its universal adaptation and the freedom of its teachings from offense to men of all forms of religious thought. He mistakes who conceives that he can dissociate its language from its vitality, its universality and its adaptation to the wants of men of all sects and creeds. We *must protect* those essential structural elements which commend it as an ethical system to men of all denominations and make it equally unobjectionable to all. Its thought is clothed in its language. Change its language and you change its thought. Permit the introduction here and there of new words, new sentences, new expressions, and its *thought* is changed, and its universal acceptance is at once threatened. The ritual of Masonry is to *it* what the original Greek is to the Holy writings. It is its key to its revision. In Biblical revision no one attempts to insert quotations from Confucius or Socrates.

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In our cities where is collected great wealth and great opportunity for dramatic display, there is a tendency in a few lodges to secure crowded lodge-rooms by display rather than rendition. This tendency *must be checked* rather than encouraged. It will not do to license innovation or give large liberty in Masonic language to particular lodges or individuals.

The moment this is done, sectarian thought will creep into our work, or on the other hand, men who have no religious moorings will profane it.

It is with these conceptions of, and reverence for, our ritual that we are opposed to any radical change in it.

We have regard rather to the entire body of Masonry, to the work of every lodge rather than exceptional lodges, to the great underlying thought of Masonry rather than display, to basic truths to be imparted rather than temporary amusement, to the cultivation of great moral truths rather than tickling the ear.

The grand lodge granted five charters, continued one dispensation and restored one charter conditionally; declined to rescind its action of 1880 expelling CALVIN C. BURT—the perennial peripatetic BURT, whilom vendor of

the "Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis;" appointed a committee to consider the question of properly celebrating its semi-centennial which occurs the coming year; wrestled with the esoteric work; so amended its constitution as to make all the grand officers elective; ordered a past grand master's jewel for the retiring grand master, and agreed to meet again next year at Saginaw.

George E. Dowling, of Montague, was elected grand master; Jefferson S. Conover, Coldwater, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence is by the grand secretary, who compresses his maiden effort into 351 pages. It is modeled on the same general plan as those of his lamented predecessor. Its motto might be "*Aut scissors, aut nullus*," but his scissorings are so well chosen and are interlarded with so many observations of his own that it reflects his personality in a recognizable way and shows that his confessed self-distrust is ill-founded. His welcome to the "clan" is assured.

Illinois for 1892 gets a seven-page notice, in which the address of Grand Master Crawford, the report of Grand Secretary Munn, the obituary report of Bro. McFatrich, and the report on correspondence are laid under contribution. He copies our introductory remarks relative to Masonic homes and asylums, stating, however, that he does not agree with our conclusions Perhaps time will bring us nearer together on that subject.

MINNESOTA, 1893.

40th Annual. St. Paul. January 11.

The representative of Illinois, A. Y. Davidson, was present.

The concise, business-like address of the grand master (Alphonso Barto) has for Illinoisians the added personal interest which attaches to acquaintance made on the occasion of Bro. Barto's visit to our grand lodge in 1891, of which they have very pleasant recollections, and to the fact that he is Masonically a son of an Illinois mother. He had found it necessary to decide that a lodge could not appropriate money from its funds to assist in building a bridge, bridge-building not being a Masonic purpose. Other decisions were:

II. *Statement.*—Charges were preferred against a member of a lodge

by junior warden, and a committee was appointed to investigate such charges; the committee reported at a communication of the lodge as follows: "No witness has been procured, nor has the committee, nor any member of it, been apprised of any evidence available, to be taken in support of the charges made, and the committee request that the report be accepted and the committee discharged." The accused objected to any report being received from the committee on the ground that the lodge had not been regularly summoned, which objection was overruled by the master, the report of the committee received, the committee discharged, and the charges dismissed.

Q. Did the master err in receiving the report of the committee at a meeting which had not been summoned for that purpose, and at which a majority of the resident members were not present?

A. No.

Q. Did the master err in dismissing the charges without summoning his lodge?

A. No. The master was authorized to receive the report of any committee of his lodge at any stated communication, and the report of that committee showing nothing upon which the lodge could act, he was justified in dismissing the charges.

III. Q. Referring to the grand lodge decision where it is held that a lodge of Master Masons cannot be opened for any purpose whatever when there are less than seven Master Masons present, is it necessary that the seven shall all be members of one particular lodge, or may visiting brethren help to make the necessary quorum?

A. In order to do the business of any lodge there must be seven Master Masons of that particular lodge present; but visiting brethren may help to make a quorum for the purpose of work.

IV. *Statement.*—A brother is elected master of a lodge, and at a meeting for installation of officers when the master is about to be installed a brother objects, for the reason that the master had been doing all he could to injure him.

The master, who was about to install the master-elect, demanded that the complaining brother prefer charges at once against the master-elect or state when he would be prepared to prefer charges.

The complaining brother answered that he was not ready to prefer charges and did not know when he should be, but thought before long. The master then informed him that unless he would name some definite time when he would be prepared to prefer charges against the master-elect he should proceed to install him. The complaining brother made no reply.

Q. What ought the Master to do?

A. Install the master-elect at once, as the objection was evidently without foundation and merely made to embarrass the lodge.

No. III is in accord with Illinois regulations and precedents, and the others command ready assent as good law and good sense.

In obedience to a resolution of the preceding year he recommended as

the best method of securing uniformity of work, its dissemination through a grand lecturer and the raising of per capita dues from forty cents to fifty, to raise the fifteen hundred dollars expense which his appointment would entail. Reporting on this, past grand masters GRISWOLD and DENNY say:

Years ago, we, as a grand lodge, adopted a uniform work, but for want of proper supervision, uniformity in work has long since disappeared, and in its place has arisen a heterogeneous, kaleidoscopic, patchwork state of affairs that may be interesting to contemplate, but is by means to our credit.

In the opinion of your committee we need the services of a competent grand lecturer.

We would therefore recommend that the office be created and that the incoming grand master be directed to secure the services of some competent brother for that position, at a salary not to exceed two thousand dollars, including traveling expenses, the work of said brother to be wholly under the supervision of the grand master.

We would also recommend that, in order to meet the extra expense thus to be incurred, the per capita tax in this jurisdiction be raised to fifty cents.

The experienced reader will have foreseen that the proposition to raise the per capita tax broke the camel's back. That was stricken out and then the report went to the table.

The grand master announced the death of SILAS R. MERRELL (at Evanston, Ill.,) and CHARLES N. DANIELS, past senior grand wardens, and of GEO. A. CAMP, past junior grand warden, past grand treasurer and past grand lecturer.

He referred to the subject of a Masonic home as being in the hands of an able committee, and the report of this committee, presented by Past Grand Master H. R. DENNY, fully justifies his estimate of their strength. It is an exhaustive examination of all phases of the question and takes careful note of the tendencies and methods in charitable work prevailing in different jurisdictions. The committee do us the honor to quote from the Introduction to our last report touching this subject, and we are glad to find from their formulated conclusions that we have not, probably, mistaken the drift of conservative opinion relating to it. In nothing is the wisdom of the committee more apparent than in the following:

Third—That if this enterprise is decided upon, it be not undertaken under the authority, management and financial responsibility of the grand lodge, but by an association of Masons incorporated under the laws of the State.

It is the opinion of your committee that grand lodges, being organized with reference only to the government of the fraternity as it has existed from the beginning of modern Masonry, are not organically adapted to the management and support of special institutions, as schools, homes, hospitals, which involve special business functions, duties and responsibilities. The grand lodge has no officers whose duties and powers as defined by the con-

stitution and regulations enable them to act in such capacities. And a direct and responsible connection of the grand lodge with such institution may lead to complications detrimental to the Craft, and even dishonorable, perhaps, as has been the fact in several instances in other jurisdictions, which it would be invidious to name here. The only pecuniary relation which the grand lodge can safely have to such an enterprise is that of a wholly voluntary contributor of funds.

The report elicited a vote of thanks for its author, and the following, prepared by the committee and offered by Bro. DENNY, was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this grand lodge that a Masonic home is not necessary in this jurisdiction at the present time, and that Masonic charity can be more satisfactorily, economically and equitably dispensed by the methods at present existing in this jurisdiction.

The report of the grand secretary (THOMAS MONTGOMERY) acknowledges the receipt of a bound volume of the Illinois proceedings.

The grand lodge granted four charters, concurring, with reference to one of them, in the recommendation found in the following paragraph from the report of the committee on lodges under dispensation:

Report has been received by your committee that certain persons who have received the degrees in Staples Lodge, U. D., have taken and received degrees (so-called) which are prohibited by this grand lodge, but there is no evidence before your committee for us to act upon further than to recommend that Staples Lodge, when constituted, investigate the reports of which it has knowledge, and if found true, to discipline any and all persons who may be found guilty of such un-Masonic conduct, and if report be found untrue, to dismiss the proceedings.

So far as we have observed this is the only work laid out for the grand lodge or its constituents this year by the High Riters.

The grand lodge followed the plan so long in vogue in the Grand Lodge of Illinois, of utilizing the time taken in counting ballots during the election by continuing the transaction of business; ordered the preparation of a new register by the grand secretary (without additional compensation!); took favorable action relative to the Chicago congress; recognized the Grand Lodge of New Zealand; ordered that each suspension and expulsion be communicated to the lodges by a special circular, instead of by a consolidated quarterly circular as required by Illinois law; listened to an excellent oration from the grand orator, H. J. PECK; and on the recommendation of the committee on jurisprudence, negatived the following:

Resolved, That in cities where lodges have concurrent jurisdiction, a rejected candidate in one lodge cannot petition for the degrees in another lodge without the consent of the lodge in which rejected.

The grand lodge also concurred with that committee that rank once attained was not lost by removal from the jurisdiction, and that if it carried

with it membership in the grand lodge, such membership would be resumed on the return of the brother to Minnesota and re-affiliation with any of its lodges; further, that if during his absence he attained to still higher rank he would on his return and re-affiliation be entitled to the honors due such rank, but would as a member of the grand lodge have only the rank with which he left it.

William F. Dickinson, of Redwood Falls, was elected grand master; Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 102) is again the work of Bro. Irving Todd, as usual terse, crisp, strong. He falls into the error in his notice of Illinois of crediting the compilation of John C. Reynolds' History of Masonry in Illinois to his father, Past Grand Master Harman G. Reynolds, to whose recent decease he was referring. The son has been dead many years. He says of our reprint:

The reprint 1840–50 ordered last year has been completed and distributed, a handsome volume of eight hundred pages, and a credit to that broad-gauged jurisdiction. It appears also to be a verbatim reproduction of the original matter, not a compilation, and is highly prized by those of us who are preserving complete files of grand lodge proceedings.

Illinois proceedings for 1892 are thoroughly examined, and the report on correspondence receives discriminating attention. Among other things he says:

We have carefully read his review of Maine, to which he refers us for his standing upon the Cerneau question, but fail to discover any new light upon the subject. His position, however, may be readily defined: like an Irishman at the fair, whenever he sees a head he hits it. In other words he misses no opportunity of saying something derogatory of the legitimate Scottish Rite organizations of the country, whether it be of the southern or the northern jurisdictions. Naturally there should be some reason for this other than a supreme love for Craft Masonry, yet we prefer to avoid useless discussion and accept matters as they are, not as we would like to have them.

We think his definition to be complete should tell where the head was when it was hit—or struck at. We never *aimed* to hit a High Rite head whose owner was content to keep on his side of the line which divides his imperial limbo from the commonwealth.

He courteously restrains himself so far as only to style the following, which he copies from our notice of Kentucky, "a mere quibble":

"Down to 1890 no grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons has ever permitted any bodies save the lodges of its own creation to use its esotery, because down to that time no grand lodge ever assumed to know that they were so using it. It was reserved for the Grand Lodge of Minnesota to offer to place in the custody of bodies not of its own creating so much of its heritage as might be necessary to piece out their alleged Masonry and per-

fect their adoption of the three degrees, the exclusive control of which has heretofore made that body in reality as well as in name a grand lodge."

Continuing, he says:

The Grand Lodge of Minnesota has no more lost the control of its three degrees than has the Grand Lodge of Illinois or any other grand lodge where chapters, councils, commanderies, and consistories have existed and will continue to exist, *with or without permission.* It claims the right and exercises it in the interest of Craft Masonry to decide which of the bodies styling themselves Masonic shall occupy its halls and build upon its foundation. Only this and nothing more.

The italics are ours. As they reflect the Minnesota view, we can understand why the grand lodge should venture to claim only the right of deciding which should build on *their* foundation; not whether either should build on "*its*" foundation.

He takes a common sense view of the benefits to be derived from the Chicago congress. Referring to the views of Bro. SCHULTZ, he says:

He is of the opinion that little good will result, even if it is held, unless a uniform code of laws are adopted and the landmarks of Freemasonry defined. We would like to see the regulations or landmarks which such a mass meeting could ever agree upon. Our idea of this gathering is the extension of personal acquaintance among the leading Masons of the country, more beneficial to the Craft at large than any legislation which might be formulated, even if the delegates had the power to act, which most assuredly they have not.

Referring to the experience of Missouri with its Masonic home, he says:

Eight of the charters arrested were for refusal to pay the per capita tax of fifty cents per member voted last year. Nine others only paid dues at the old rate, and a large number failed to make returns. The grand secretary notes that there is a larger amount of outstanding dues than has been shown in his office for fifteen years. These facts, taken in connection with the grand master's statement concerning weak lodges, more than seventy-five having a membership of twenty-five or less, indicate that the assessment plan is somewhat of a failure; far better to have continued the maintenance of the home according to the original idea of voluntary contributions.

Of the Pennsylvania-South Carolina dispute over the grand representative question, he says:

No matter what the original practice might have been, the practice of to-day is for the grand master to nominate the brother to be commissioned as grand representative near his grand lodge, and to commission such brethren as are nominated by other grand masters near their respective grand lodges. In one particular it is an improvement, the honors being generally more evenly distributed instead of piled up on one or two individuals; the honor of holding a commission is about all there is to it in our opinion. We are not the representative of any grand lodge and never have been, therefore without bias either for or against the system.

The one improvement may be conceded without rubbing out the evil tendency on the debit side, to increasingly regard these appointments as so much patronage to be distributed by the grand master in his own grand lodge.

MISSISSIPPI, 1893.

75TH ANNUAL. NATCHEZ. FEBRUARY 8.

This volume has for its frontispiece a fine steel portrait of Past Grand Master FREDERIC SPEED, the representative of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, an intellectual athlete whose genius for fellowship, wide and ready knowledge of Masonry, quick perception and eloquent tongue make him one of the most popular and one of the strongest Masons in that or any other jurisdiction. With nine other past grand masters he was present at the annual communication. Five others, not present, still survive out of the forty-six who have filled the office of grand master since the organization of the grand lodge in 1818, as we learn from the address of the grand master (W. A. ROANE), who naturally indulged in retrospection on this, their diamond anniversary. Gen. JOHN A. QUITMAN, "the learned lawyer, gallant soldier and eminent statesman," served the Craft as grand master for thirteen years.

The grand master announced the death of DAVID MITCHELL, past grand master, at the age of seventy-one; JOHN B. MORGAN, past grand master, assassinated at the age of fifty-seven; and A. P. BARRY, grand treasurer, at seventy-six. He had been annually elected to that office for twenty-one years, after one year's previous service in 1866.

The grand master urged the cause of the Masonic home, the fund for which now amounts to $6,492.49.

The grand master reports correspondence with the grand master of Texas which discloses a condition of affairs that we should think both jurisdictions would make haste to change. He says:

The laws of that grand jurisdiction forbid the conferring of any degree as a proxy for any other lodge, and the lodge at Paris, Texas, wanted Tylertown Lodge, No. 392, to *waive* jurisdiction of her initiates, which, of course, under our laws, she could not do; so this leaves the candidate in a bad con-

dition Masonically. I submit the correspondence and recommend that there should be some action taken whereby our partly made Masons who leave Mississippi for the "Lone Star" State may not be debarred from Masonic privileges altogether.

We suppose, of course, that there is some special law forbidding a Mississippi lodge to waive jurisdiction, as this is a matter that does not concern the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction of which the grand master speaks in a way to indicate that he thinks it involved. To be asked to waive jurisdiction is to emphasize, not to discredit its possession. The Grand Lodge of Illinois has always maintained the doctrine, and yet the right of a lodge to waive jurisdiction over its Apprentices, or Fellow Crafts, or its rejected material has never been doubted in this jurisdiction. So far as Texas is concerned, there may be some good reason why its lodges are forbidden to confer degrees by proxy, but we know of none. Indeed we supposed the practice was well-nigh if not quite universal.

At an appointed hour of the first day the lady managers and children of the Natchez Protestant Orphan Asylum—an institution which has long annually been bountifully remembered by the grand lodge—were admitted, the members receiving them standing and Grand Secretary Power, with the gallantry which is one of the privileges of age, conducting them to the platform. One of the little girls delivered a poetic address, all united in singing a hymn, and after receiving from the grand master a pledge of the continued substantial sympathy of the grand lodge, withdrew. During the visit, at the suggestion of Bro. T. B. Franklin, the time-honored and truly Masonic ceremony of passing the hat was performed and over ninety dollars collected for the orphans. As there is nothing in the record to show that the grand lodge was called off for this invasion, it is to be feared that Pennsylvania will cut off the Grand Lodge of Mississippi as being no longer a Masonic body.

The evening of the first day of the session was given over to the celebration of the diamond anniversary of the grand lodge, the exercises being held at the opera house in the presence of a large mixed audience. Past Grand Master Frederic Speed was the orator of the occasion, and in an extemporaneous address of ninety minutes made a historic exposition of Masonry, its origin and its office in the world, and gave a graphic review of its history in Mississippi, with appropriate reference to the times and character of those who composed the first grand lodge.

No decisions were reported by the grand master, and most of those submitted by the committee on law and jurisprudence are chiefly of local interest as hinging on the Mississippi code. The spirit of the following, however, is too broad to be circumscribed by jurisdictional lines:

Question 7.—A brother who was unable by reason of poverty to pay his

dues, was suspended "as per rules," and while under suspension met with accidental death. "Has the grand lodge any or no power to extend to his family that feeling which we extend to those who pay to time of death. In other words, is the spirit of the law to bear harshly on a brother who desires to be with his lodge, but who from misfortunes cannot pay, as it does on one who can, but wilfully neglects?"

Answer.—In replying to this question, which evidently comes from a brother whose heart beat with indignation as he wrote the pathetic letter in which it is presented, we want to emphasize the statements. That WE HAVE NO SUCH RULE, never have had, and by the grace of God never will have. Such a law on our statute books would brand the grand lodge with infamy. It is greatly to be regretted that any lodge should have tortured the plain intent of our present admirable regulation, so as to permit so gross a perversion of every Masonic instinct. How it could strike a brother, in distress, so cruel a blow, passes comprehension. Section twenty-five of the by-laws requires the secretary to notify delinquent members to appear and show cause why their dues have not been paid, and if he still neglects or refuses to pay, the lodge MAY, not shall, suspend him. We rejoice to say it is *not* "the spirit of the law to bear harshly on a brother who desires to be with his lodge," and the right and duty of the lodge to remit the dues of those who are unable to pay them, has never been called in question. For those who can, but will not pay, the law has no toleration, and it ought not to have. The lodge which suspended this brother doubtless thought it was observing the law, but thank God it WAS NOT; it did a brother and his family an irreparable injury which we regret cannot be redressed, for restoration after death is an impossibility. It should repent in sackcloth and ashes until the last day of existence, and by every means in its power manifest its regret to the family of the brother it wronged.

While we have never heard of a similar case, the fact that one such has occurred, induces us to recommend the following as a substitute for the proviso to section twenty-seven of the by-laws: Provided, that any Mason unable in the judgment of the lodge to contribute to a lodge, shall be released from so doing; and while lodges are strictly enjoined to exact payment from all, whether members or resident non-affiliates, whose circumstances do not excuse them from this duty, they are to remember that "if thy brother be waxen poor and fallen into decay with thee, then thou shalt relieve him though he be a stranger and transient person, that he may live with thee."

The grand lodge honored itself by unanimously adopting the proposed amendment. The good sense of the following will be generally recognized:

Question 1.—Brethren estranged from each other, agreed to abide the judgment of the lodge, which decided there was no ground for the feeling between them and each should go before the lodge, make acknowledgment and retraction of unfraternal words spoken during the period of estrangement, which was agreed to. The master called them up and required that they go before the altar, shake each other's hand and promise to let bygones be bygones. One of them was willing to make acknowledgment to the lodge, but would not go before the altar, give his hand or retract the offensive words spoken of the other. The inquiry presented is what course should now be pursued?

Answer.—If the brethren consented to arbitrate the matter they are both bound to stand by the award of the lodge, and the one who refused

subjected himself to discipline. While it was very appropriate for them to stand before the altar and there renew the covenant of good will and brotherly love, which had been broken, it was not a necessary preliminary to a reconciliation and ought not to have been insisted on; the promise to refrain from future evil speaking was a part of the award and should have been given.

New things will arise under the sun:

Question 9.—A number of brethren receiving a dispensation to form a lodge, shortly before the last annual grand communication, were denied a charter, owing to the short time intervening between the dispensation and the meeting of the grand lodge, and the dispensation was continued for the year. Three brethren in anticipation of being able to join the new lodge on its being chartered, in the meantime applied to their lodges and were given dimits. The failure of the lodge under dispensation to receive a charter, left them in the disagreeable attitude of being non-affiliates without any fault of their own. They desire to be informed whether their names cannot now be added to the original petition for a lodge under dispensation, or if not, whether by returning the dispensation a new one may not be issued without fee, to include their names?

Answer.—The case is entirely novel and no provision has been made in our laws to meet such an emergency. A lodge under dispensation cannot admit members. To add the names to the petition now would be doing by indirection what the law forbids. By constitutional requirement a new dispensation could not be issued without the payment of a fee of fifty dollars, and neither the grand master nor grand secretary has any discretion in the matter. We see no remedy; these brethren must wait until a charter is granted.

The following are of general application, but we think the minutes should always be signed by the master:

Question 11.—Is a minister of the gospel excepted from the regulation which requires the candidate to have resided twelve months within the jurisdiction of the lodge?

Answer.—No; there are no exceptions.

Question 12.—Can a lodge mortgage its property?

Answer.—Yes.

Question 13.—Has a lodge the power to lease its property for a term of years?

Answer.—Yes.

Question 14.—In case a lodge sells or leases its property, who should sign the conveyance?

Answer.—The master, attested by the secretary.

Question 15.—Would the refusual of the master to sign the minutes vitiate the proceedings of that meeting?

Answer.—No; but it constitutes a Masonic offense for him to refuse to

perform a plain duty. In some lodges the minutes are simply attested by the secretary, and this answers every purpose.

Question 16.—Is it the duty of the secretary to obey the order of the master and sign and affix the seal of the lodge to a lease made by it?

Answer.—Yes; and unless there is a question of fact about its being the act of the lodge, he subjects himself to discipline if he refuses to obey.

Question 17.—Has the master the right to refuse to permit a resolution to be considered which does not conflict with the tenets and principles of Masonry, and if not, what redress have the mover and seconder of the motion?

Answer.—While the decision of the master is final, he ought to be reasonable, but whether reasonable or not, he has the sole power of deciding, and the lodge could not overrule his order. An appeal to the grand lodge or grand master, is the only recourse of brethren who feel aggrieved.

Question 18.—A petitioner is an epileptic, but in every other respect a desirable candidate. Would it be proper to admit him?

Answer.—That is a matter entirely within the judgment of the lodge.

The "concordat" of 1891 by which the grand lodge, grand chapter, grand council and grand commandery went into partnership to build and control a Masonic home, was repealed, leaving the projected institution wholly in the control of the grand lodge, the three other bodies having generously let go of their end of the elephant for that purpose.

Following is a resolution offered the previous year and a portion of the report of the custodians of the work thereon:

"In view of the necessity of uniformity of work in this grand jurisdiction, your committee suggest as a proper measure to secure the requisite proficiency that the worshipful master-elect should be required to pass an examination as to his qualifications by grand lecturer, or by some competent deputy of said grand lecturer, before his installation,—"

Respectfully submit, that we have given this important subject the consideration which its importance demands.

Bro. J. L. Power, grand secretary, very kindly addressed a circular letter to the grand secretaries of other grand lodges asking to be informed as to their requirements on this subject, and has furnished us with the replies of thirty-nine grand bodies. Most of them have the same regulations as this grand lodge.

Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Arizona have regulations almost the same as the proposed resolution, and they seem to work very satisfactorily. With these exceptions no grand body on the continent that we have heard from requires the master-elect to have a certificate of proficiency.

In Delaware, the wardens as well as the master are included.

In Virginia, the wardens as well as the master are required to have the past master's degree before installation; while Iowa, Utah, North and South

Dakota, Montana, Indian Territory, Washington and Ontario discard the past master degree entirely. Grand Secretary Deihl, of Utah, says: "The past master's degree being foreign to and not a part of Ancient Craft Masonry, the grand lodge, in 1888, cast it in the rubbish of the temple, there to remain forevermore."

Maine and Arkansas sometimes use the past master's degree, but do not regard it as essential.

In two jurisdictions any member of the lodge is eligible to the office of worshipful master without having served as warden.

Several of the grand secretaries express themselves heartily in favor of our proposed regulation, although their respective grand lodges have taken no steps in that direction.

We don't know how Illinois got left out of the list of those who have discarded the Past Master's degree. Eight years before Utah cast it in the rubbish, Illinois kicked the "Ancient Impostor," as Bro. GURNEY was wont to call it, down the back stairs. With reference to the subject matter of the resolution the grand lodge adopted the following from the committee on the state of the craft:

In the matter of qualification for a W. M., those responding to the query differ very materially. A majority who express an opinion are in favor of the certificate suggested signed by grand lecturer or a special deputy before installation shall be considered legal; but there is a respectable minority who think otherwise, and over one-third of the lodges or masters thereof fail to give any opinion thereon. Your committee fraternally suggest that to be an expert ritualist is not the only qualification for a worshipful master. We submit, 'tis as necessary that he should be of moral character above suspicion; that he should know the statutes, rules and regulations of the grand lodge, and the by-laws of the lodge over which he presides; that he should be possessed of enough knowledge of parliamentary Masonic law to preside with dignity and impartiality—able to give instruction not only in ritual, but in the history and literature of the fraternity; to be a light to the Craft, not a blind brother striving to lead another blind Craftsman over a pathway neither have passed before.

The grand lodge chartered two lodges working under dispensation and restored several charters forfeited by non-payment of dues; recognized the Grand Lodge of New Zealand; declined to modify its law which prevents lodges waiving jurisdiction over initiates; appropriated the customary $500 to the Natchez Protestant Orphan Asylum; declined to take action on a request to affiliate with the General Relief Association of the United States and Canada; selected Holly Springs as its next place of meeting; took steps looking to the erection of a monument to the memory of Past Grand Master HARVEY W. WALTER, who died at his post nursing the sick of yellow fever; provided for annually remembering the dead of the preceding year, and had the grace to designate the occasion as a Memorial Service instead of borrowing the Scotch Rite term, "Lodge of Sorrow;" and took favorable action in the matter of the Chicago Masonic Congress, to which action we are in-

debted for a delightful week just spent in the companionship of Grand Master MILLER, Past Grand Master SPEED, and Grand Secretary POWER, who were in attendance on that body.

The grand lodge reprints in this volume the remarkable address of Past Grand Master GILES M. HILLYER, delivered at its semi-centennial in 1868, and a Masonic address delivered by the Rev. HENRY TOOLEY, M. D., the first grand master of Mississippi. The volume also contains a valuable digest of the decisions of the last four years, prepared by Past Grand Master SPEED.

The Rev. IRVIN MILLER, of Walnut Grove, was elected grand master; JOHN LOGAN POWER, Jackson, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 85) is from the accustomed hand of Past Grand Master ANDREW H. BARKLEY, who gives Illinois extended notice. He quotes liberally from the oration of Bro. the Rev. H. W. THOMAS at the seating of the cape-stone of the Masonic Fraternity Temple at Chicago, and of the ceremonies of that occasion says:

During the ceremony of consecration the cape-stone rested on a table which had for a covering a United States flag. The stone was almost hid from view, until the ceremonies had been concluded, with flowers furnished by Acting Grand Master Smith. After the ceremonies had been completed the flowers "were distributed among the women present as mementoes of the great occasion."

There was something significant and singularly appropriate in the use of the flag which served as a covering for the table on which the stone rested. We do not find it among the things authorized by Masonic usage to be employed in the consecration service; but there are many things introduced now and used in ceremonies, consecrations and the conferring of degrees that in our judgment were not thought of by the fathers of the institution of Masonry. We live in a progressive age, and why may not this progression apply to Masonry? This is the thought which was thrown out by our brother reporter from Wyoming last year, and it seems to have borne fruit and reached even the large and flourishing jurisdiction of Illinois.

Now everything used in Masonry has a symbolic meaning. An explanation was given to everything used on this occasion but the flag. The square, level and plumb every Mason knows why they are used, and the flowers were for veiling the stone, and as soon as the veil was removed its several parts were given to "the women" as mementoes of the great occasion. But as to the meaning (symbolic) of the flag, I have thought of everything I had read in the monitors, I called to mind everything that I could of what I had learned from the *esoteric* work, but in none of these could I find out why it was used or what it signified. So I had to start out on a new line, and here is the conclusion I reached: That flag pointed to another celebration which the people would be participants in. That celebration was held and the voice of the people was heard from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Now if this is not a correct statement of its symbology, then I will wait for further light on this one point.

Bro. BARKLEY's instincts led him in the right direction. The flag sym-

bolizes that great voice which happily in this fair land of ours is reflected in the government to which every Mason is charged to be true, and is the visible representative of that country to which he is enjoined to be just.

The address of Grand Master CRAWFORD is also laid under contribution, and his circular letter authorizing the lodges to participate in the civic parade incident to the dedication of the World's Fair buildings is copied. Bro. BARKLEY's fear lest honors paid by the brethren in their Masonic character to the realization of such a dream of architectural beauty as it never before entered into the mind of man to conceive might be an innovation, will be allayed on learning that the Masonic parade did not take place.

The Illinois report on correspondence receives generous and fraternal attention, but unhappily our curiosity as to the composition of "ginger ale" —a beverage banned by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi—is not gratified. He relegates the question to the "'bar' members," and their silence is unbroken even by the faintest gurgling sound. Since asking the question we have been dismayed—having indulged in it as a strictly orthodox temperance drink—to learn that the supreme court of Iowa, the highest profane authority on beverages, has decided that it is intoxicating.

MISSOURI, 1892.

72ND ANNUAL. ST. LOUIS. OCTOBER 11.

Past Senior Grand Warden MARTIN COLLINS, the representative of Illinois, was present.

The grand master (BENTON H. INGRAM) announced the death of Past Grand Masters WILLIAM R. PENICK and STEPHEN W. B. CARNEGY, the former in his sixty-third and the latter in his ninety-fifth year. Bro. CARNEGY had been a past grand master for over fifty years. We had the impression that he was a member of the Baltimore Masonic Convention, but his memorial does not speak of it. Bro. PENICK was president of the Masonic board of relief of St. Joseph for twenty-one years, which is sufficient evidence that he did not shirk the drudgery while wearing the honors of Masonry.

The grand master has the following practical remarks about the weak lodges in the jurisdiction, and it is a relief to find an honorable exception to the general complaint of how little weak lodges pay into the common treas-

ury. Their members pay as much per capita as those of the more prosperous lodges, and ought to be exempt from the shrugs which "poor relations" are but too apt to encounter:

We have in the State, as shown by last year's returns to the grand secretary, more than seventy-five chartered lodges, with a membership of twenty-five or less to the lodge, some of them as low as fourteen to eighteen. We have about fifty lodges with memberships ranging between twenty-five and thirty-five. Most of them are outlying lodges, located in small villages, or in the country away from railway lines; many of them are made up almost entirely of the better class of citizens residing in their respective vicinities.

They are, as a rule, good, earnest, zealous Masons, but, as lodges, they are poor and are having a hard struggle to maintain an existence. Many of them have never seen a grand officer since they were instituted. Some of them have never been visited by the grand or a district lecturer. This is not the fault of the grand lecturer, for it is a physical impossibility for him to personally visit and instruct all of the 555 lodges in the State. Nor is it the fault of the district lecturers; they receive no compensation for their services and cannot be expected to give their own time in this work and pay their own expenses. The most of these lodges are too poor to pay it, or to bear the expense of sending delegates away to state or district lodges of instruction. These pay their pro rata part to the support and maintenance of the grand lodge, and are entitled to, and must receive its encouragement and fostering care, or else they die.

Referring to the Masonic Home, the grand master says the grand lodge has up to date contributed $25,500 towards its establishment and maintenance, and continues:

It has from year to year selected and named its board of directors, and at the last session, made provision for its permanent support. If this provision is to continue, I recommend that the trustees be requested to transfer the legal title to the "Home" to the grand lodge.

The committee to which the subject went wisely recommended that haste be made slowly, and the grand lodge agreed to the following:

We have carefully and thoughtfully considered the recommendation of the grand master concerning the legal transfer of title to the home to this grand lodge. It involves a legal investigation into the scope and powers of the grand lodge itself, which the short time allotted to us will not permit.

We therefore believe that this matter should go over for future consideration, and we ask that the Masonic Home board treat it fully in their next annual report to the grand lodge.

Missouri with the disastrous experience of Kentucky in attempting to support its Home by per capita taxation before her, has followed in her footsteps and is encountering the same difficulties, although, as yet, in less degree. In 1892 the grand lodge, by the close vote of 802 to 763, levied a per capita tax of fifty cents. This was in October. In the winter Lewistown Lodge, No. 494, adopted the following, embodied it in a circular and sent it to all the lodges:

WHEREAS, The M. W. Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Missouri, at its last grand communication, has changed the law increasing the grand lodge dues from fifty cents to one dollar per member. And as said law was changed by the individual vote of past masters, and against a large majority vote of the lodges represented,

Resolved, That this lodge condemns the action of the M. W. grand lodge in the following particulars, viz:

1st—In increasing grand lodge dues without giving subordinate lodges sufficient notice of proposed change. A far less general notice than has been given in the past on subjects of less importance.

2d—In fixing a per capita tax on every Mason belonging to this grand jurisdiction to support an institution that is separate and distinct from the grand lodge.

3d—In violating the distinct understanding of every Mason in Missouri that the "Home" should and would be supported by voluntary contributions, and that in no event would a per capita tax be levied on lodges or members.

4th—In releasing lodges and individuals from payment of the unpaid balances of subscribed voluntary contributions to the Masonic Home of Missouri, and using coercive measures on brethren who have freely and voluntarily given so far as their abilities will permit. Furthermore be it

Resolved, That this lodge refuse to pay the additional dues, and that the secretary be instructed to forward only fifty cents per member at the next annual report, and to inform the grand secretary that we do not propose to pay the additional assessment. Further be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each lodge in the State of Missouri.

Two other lodges soon afterwards issued similar circulars, and later five others endorsed one or the other of them and refused to pay. The grand master arrested their charters. Reporting that the brethren of some of these lodges had since written him, expressing deep regret at their hasty action, he expressed a hope that in dealing with them the grand lodge would recommend that justice should always be tempered with mercy.

The committee to whom the subject was referred reported as follows, the grand lodge concurring:

The duty of the grand master was plain; in him was vested the executive power of the grand lodge; the law had been openly defied; it was his duty to enforce the law and uphold the dignity of the grand lodge.

We therefore recommend that his action in arresting the charters of these lodges before mentioned be approved; but in view of the facts that all, with the exception of Farmington Lodge, No. 132, have professed repentance, and either by personal representative or petition, or by both, prayed for clemency, in some instances ignorance being set up as a defense; and believing that the lesson will be a salutary one, and the offense occur no more, your committee thinks that the grand lodge can afford to be generous, and as she is great be merciful; we therefore further recommend that when each one of

these lodges (including Farmington Lodge, No. 132) shall have paid in full its indebtedness to the grand lodge, its charter be restored, with the injunction to "go and sin no more."

No other course was open to the grand master but the one pursued by him. It was his duty to exact obedience to the enactments of the grand lodge, but if the facts are correctly set forth in the manifesto issued by Lewistown Lodge, the prior action of the grand lodge was an indefensible violation of the equities of the case, independent of the graver question of subverting the basic principle of Masonic charity, which takes note of the varying abilities of brethren to contribute, and measures the duty of each when confronted by real distress, accordingly. There is nothing more unequal than a nominally equal tax per capita. We are glad to believe the clemency shown by the grand lodge in these cases reflects a consciousness—unadmitted but still making itself felt—that the edict which the rebellious brethren refused to stand to and abide by did not unreservedly commend itself to the conscience as one "not subversive of the principles and groundwork of Masonry."

The grand master reports three cases of discipline of masters, one of which is happily unusual, one absolutely novel, the other unhappily too common. Of the first, a legency from his predecessor, he says:

On an examination of the papers it seemed that most, if not all, the trouble was caused by arbitrary conduct on the part of the worshipful master, who, it would seem, had instigated a sale of a part of the lodge property, without previous notice to the members, at a meeting when only ten out of a total membership of fifty-three were present.

A large majority of the members were opposed to the sale, and also certain changes ordered at said meeting to be made in the hall, and desired that all the members be notified to be present at the next stated meeting to further discuss and consider the matter. The worshipful master, however, would not consent to this, but took possession of the charter and refused to permit another stated meeting to be held for four or five months. In the meantime, the terms of the sale were carried into effect, and the changes and alterations made in the hall, without consulting the district deputy or asking the permission of the grand master, and with a large majority of the members of the lodge protesting. I suspended the worshipful master from his office, and placed the lodge in charge of the senior warden. Inasmuch as the term of office of the worshipful master would have expired long before this session of the grand lodge, I deemed it unnecessary to cite him to appear here for trial.

The jurisprudence committee had the concurrence of the grand lodge in the following conclusion with reference to the pig-headed master:

A master of a lodge committing official misconduct is answerable therefor at the bar of this grand lodge; and his liability to so answer is not barred by the limitation of his term of office. We therefore recommend that the worshipful master in question be cited to appear for trial on those charges at the next regular session of this grand lodge.

In the second case a charge was lodged against the master that he had falsely represented himself to be a past junior warden, and proven. The grand master says:

The brother, never having been elected and installed warden of a lodge, was clearly ineligible to the office of worshipful master, I therefore held that his election and installation as worshipful master was null and void, and made an order directing that he retire from the office, and that the worshipful master, whom he succeeded, again assume his duties as worshipful master, no eligible successor having been elected and installed. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and at the request of the worshipful master and a large number of the brethren, I granted the lodge a dispensation to elect a worshipful master to serve until the date fixed by their by-laws for the annual election of officers.

The secretary informed me that the election was had at the stated meeting, September 17th, and that peace and harmony now prevail. If my ruling in the case is sustained by the grand lodge, the matter of a trial for un-Masonic conduct will rest with the lodge.

His rulings in the case were sustained. In the third case the grand master suspended a master from office for repeatedly being drunk, both in and out of office, and the grand lodge supplemented its approval of his action by expelling the offender from the fraternity.

The grand master reported but one decision, rendered in a case where a brother was expelled by the grand lodge on an appeal from the action of the lodge in failing to assess punishment after confession of guilt on his part. The decision is set forth in the following from the committee on jurisprudence:

In the case from Livingston Lodge, No. 51, the grand master correctly declared the law to be that where the grand lodge has pronounced a judgment of expulsion against a member of Livingston Lodge, he could not be restored to Masonic standing by that lodge. Although the judgment of the grand lodge in this case was founded on the result of the trial and conviction held in Livingston Lodge, and although it was rendered to supply a judgment that might or should have been rendered by that lodge, still it was the judgment of the grand lodge and cannot be set aside by any but the grand lodge.

We infer from this that lodges may restore expelled members where the expulsion is completed without grand lodge intervention. In Illinois the grand lodge reserves the right to restore an expelled member (a two-thirds vote of the expelling lodge so recommending), but, of course, to good standing in the fraternity only.

We noted last year the dissent of the jurisprudence committee from the implication involved in the ruling of Grand Master Walker that it would be illegal to include in a dispensation for a new lodge non-affiliates whose dimits were more than one year old. Grand Master Benton again raises

the question, having, as he says, "followed the unbroken precedents established by a long line of illustrious predecessors," and declined to rule them out on that ground.

The grand lodge concurred in the following deliverance by the jurisprudence committee:

We approve the action of the grand master in declining to rule out petitioners for the formation of new lodges because their dimits were more than one year old; under the precedents referred to in his address, as well as the decision of this committee at the last session of the grand lodge, he was entirely justifiable in accepting such brethren as eligible petitioners; but in view of the fact that the new code adopted at this session, does not grant any privileges to non-affiliates of more than one year, except that of petition for affiliation, we recommend that in future this class of Masons be not included in the formation of new lodges.

In our judgment it would be a narrow view of the provision of the code recognizing a non-affiliate as still possessed of the right to petition for affiliation, to hold that the more indirect method of affiliating involved in first joining in a petition for a dispensation for a new lodge, was barred. Tried by any test it seems to us bad policy and worse law.

The grand master has the following with reference to the lodge planted in Mexico by the Grand Lodge of Missouri:

Some years ago this grand lodge granted a charter for the establishment, in the city of Mexico, of Toltec Lodge, No. 520. It is now the only remaining lodge, located in a foreign country, or beyond the borders of Missouri, over which we exercise jurisdiction. We have never been able, on account of its great distance from us, to exercise any supervision over it.

We know nothing concerning its work or the character of the material being admitted into it.

Some two or three years ago an organization was effected in that country under the name and title of the "Grand Symbolic Diet," with the president of the Republic of Mexico at its head as grand master.

I understand that all the lodges of Mexico, except Toltec, have come under obedience to it.

Our grand lodge has not recognized this "Grand Body," nor am I sufficiently advised as to its origin and character to now recommend it to do so. The Grand Lodge of Texas, and, I believe, some other American grand lodges, have recognized it and are now in fraternal correspondence with it.

I think the time has come when we ought to withdraw from that country and permit the people of Mexico to work out their own Masonic salvation without any interference on our part.

On or about the 3d of September, I addressed a communication to Toltec Lodge, advising them to either accept a charter from the "Grand Symbolic Diet" of Mexico, and come under obedience to it, or else surrender its

charter. My communication has not been answered. I now recommend that the grand lodge order the charter to be withdrawn.

The special committee reporting on the subject wisely says:

If it were properly established that the grand body claiming to exercise Masonic jurisdiction in Mexico is a legally constituted and duly authorized grand lodge, our duty would be plain. This grand lodge would require Toltec Lodge to unite with said grand lodge, or we would revoke its charter. But this committee has not sufficient information on this subject to form or express an opinion. We cannot require Toltec Lodge to join a grand organization of whose legality we are in doubt, or at least have not sufficient information to form a proper opinion.

The grand lodge concurred in the recommendation of the committee that a special committee investigate the subject and report next year, and it was intrusted to Grand Secretary VINCIL, ALLAN MCDOWELL and A. MOORE BERRY. The composition of the committee is such that we feel sure that the Masonic character of the "Gran Dieta" will have to be better established than at present before the withdrawal of the charter of the only lodge in Mexico known to be of legitimate parentage will be recommended on the ground of Masonic comity. The advice of Grand Master BENTON to accept a charter from a body whose recognition he was not prepared to recommend, indicates that he was somehow "queered" by the problem presented. In this, however, he is not alone among American Masons.

Ten new lodges were chartered.

The able report of the committee on appeals and grievances thus speaks of a practice common in the civil courts as new in Masonic trials:

He was represented by able counsel, who was employed by him, and who made an able and ingenious defense. Brother R. E. E. Culver, who represented him, applied for a continuance of the trial on behalf of the accused, on account of the absence of two witnesses, and in his application stated what he expected to prove by said witnesses. The counsel for the prosecution admitted that the witnesses, if present, or if their evidence had been taken would testify to the facts stated in the application, and the statement thus prepared by counsel for defendant, was read in evidence at the trial. This is a new practice in Masonic trials, but where it is done by consent there can be no objection to it.

The grand lodge approved rules of order for the grand lodge, prepared by Past Grand Master WALKER, and they will be printed with the revised code whose covers will also embrace the ceremonials in use in the jurisdiction together with the old regulations and other matter; declined to rescind its action at a former session endorsing the *Masonic Constellation;* and, unaccountably—perhaps in the hurry and confusion incident to the near close of its session—adopted a resolution respecting the case of Mrs. FLORENCE MAYBRICK, "the daughter of a deceased American Mason," now in prison in England.

JOHN R. PARSON was elected grand master; JOHN D. VINCIL, re-elected grand secretary, both of St. Louis.

The report on correspondence (pp. 172) is from the vigorous and accustomed hand of the grand secretary, Past Grand Master JOHN D. VINCIL, who gives the Illinois proceedings for 1891 a thorough examination, commending the business-like character of Grand Master PEARSON'S address and the able report of the grand secretary. The Illinois report on correspondence is fraternally noticed, and Bro. VINCIL falls so completely into his old-time kindly tone in his references to us personally and to our work as nearly to take our breath away. The report under his notice was written so long ago that we were then still exchanging compliments with Bro. PARVIN, to whom he thus alludes:

> The report under consideration is well sprinkled with extracts made from the journals examined, on which varied and extended comments are made. Perhaps it is not safe for this writer to express his personal appreciation of Brother Robbins, as a committee or otherwise, lest Brother Parvin should conclude that we are conspiring to overthrow his cherished views in regard to the contest now raging in the grand jurisdiction of Iowa. The review made by him of the proceedings of Iowa and the report of its committee on correspondence, will prove another red flag to the Iowa combatant. I quite agree with Brother Robbins that it is useless to attempt to correct the misrepresentations of Brother Parvin. From the incisive and strong presentation of facts, Brother Parvin will have enough to do to reconcile his statements with the facts recorded.

Bro. VINCIL correctly infers from our reference to the Missouri Masonic home that we are opposed to compulsory methods in raising funds for such an institution, and he could have safely extended his inference to include the raising of funds for any Masonic charity. We honor the generous impulses of the Missouri Craftsmen and their devotion to their "Home," and we shall be glad if our doubts as to the economy of the enterprise—as expressed at the time of its inception—shall prove to be ill-grounded. We have already, in this notice of Missouri, given the grounds of our opposition to compulsory and per capita taxation for charitable purposes. We had marked passages of Bro. VINCIL'S strong report for quotation, but after spending a week of the time which was available for this report at the Masonic congress which has just closed its labors, we must take only time to reciprocate his fraternal expressions and bid him adieu for the present.

MONTANA, 1892.

28TH ANNUAL. DEER LODGE. SEPTEMBER 21.

The portrait of RICHARD O. HICKMAN, the retiring grand master, adorns this volume, thus adding another to their gallery of handsome men.

The representative of Illinois, HOWARD B. WILEY, was absent.

Grand Master HICKMAN was happily able to say that they had been exceptionally blessed in that they had lost none of their household by death. His remarks on "Uniformity of Work" throw additional light on the lack of peace and harmony prevailing at the closing of the grand lodge one year before as noted by their veracious chronicler, the grand secretary. He says:

As you will remember, at our closing session of last year, after all business had been disposed of according to usual experience, and all the officers had been installed and many members had retired, the question was sprung of repealing the Webb work adopted in 1887. The time and circumstances did not admit of a calm and dispassionate consideration of so important a question nor had the lodges been consulted as to their preferences in the matter.

By a majority vote the new work was discarded and the old re-adopted.

As your grand master, it was my duty to support and enforce the law and execute your expressed wishes. But with still more unanimity before this vote was taken, you had approved our appointment of a grand lecturer, well known to be foremost in the adoption and dissemination of the new work, and after that vote you had adopted a resolution that masters should continue to work as they were now doing until otherwise instructed. What the old work was, no two could agree. The Virginia City lodge work was the only one ever officially adopted and that had never been accurately defined or promulgated. Until the adoption of the new work in 1887, there had never been any compensation allowed a grand lecturer for disseminating the work and it had not been done. Each W. M. worked as he had been taught in the jurisdiction whence he came. It is simple truth to say, that the old work was not a uniform work. It was more to secure uniformity than to introduce any new variety of work, we are satisfied, that induced the action of 1887, in adopting a work and providing a salaried lecturer to impart it.

If your grand master had even thought he knew more of the correct ritual than Webb, Barney and all the other Masonic teachers ancient or modern, he would not have attempted to settle the question, what work you want and will have. That is the question this grand lodge must settle for itself. The nature and importance of this question demand this. It is a question, too, that ought to be settled at the earliest practicable moment. The action of the last grand lodge brought the matter prominently before the attention of the lodges, and those of you in attendance here and now are just as well able to dispose of it as any future grand lodge can be.

I therefore recommend that this grand lodge appoint a time for the exemplification of the old and new work in each degree and invite the cham-

pions to the contest, then take an intelligent and deliberative vote, and when done, call it the *Montana work* and have it worked and taught in all our lodges. If necessary to prolong our session another day, we are sure we can never do it with so little cost and trouble, or more happily dispose of a more prolific cause of contention.

We are not disposed to place "uniformity in work" as the foremost thing in Masonry, as one of the weightier matters of our institution. We prefer peace and harmony to uniformity and if we cannot have all together, then charity in its full meaning and measure is better than all the rest.

This is in excellent temper and the closing paragraph is worthy of being written in letters of gold, and doubtless helped the brethren to get together on the subject with a near approach to unanimity on the report of the special committee on address, who reported verbally touching the points involved in the following constitutional amendment, which was adopted by a vote of 62 to 13:

The secret work known as the Webb work, with such modifications as have been stated and agreed upon in grand lodge, is hereby adopted as the standard *work* of this jurisdiction, and shall be known and designated as the Montana Work.

The grand master, deputy grand master and grand lecturer shall be the custodians of said work; and they are empowered to obtain such work from the most reliable source, and are enjoined to preserve, perpetuate and teach the same to those entitled to receive it. And all by-laws, resolutions, or regulations heretofore adopted, in conflict with the provisions of this article, are hereby repealed.

Subsequently the grand lecturer, Past Grand Master Hyde, made a statement of the modifications agreed upon in the conferences out of which compromise and substantial harmony came, and it was pronounced "satisfactory." The Montana brethren are to be congratulated upon the happy disposition of a question so charged with dynamite where, as in a comparatively young jurisdiction, conflicting methods and teachings from the four quarters of the earth furnish the necessary concussion to explode it.

The right of the grand master to change the time fixed for the annual communication is not specified as among his powers by the Montana constitutions, but the approval of his course as stated below, did not, so far as the record shows, even awaken discussion:

Our by-laws prescribe the regular time for meetings of our grand lodge. It has often been changed without giving any better satisfaction. Indeed there are some special reasons that call for it to be held in one year earlier than another and sometimes unforseen events arise to determine this change.

Even before the members of the last grand lodge had dispersed, there was a general expression of preference for an earlier meeting this year, before the woods were all afire with politics. Finding this to be the general sentiment, as well as that of the brethren of Deer Lodge, at whose hearty invitation we had consented to be their guests, we issued our edict to that

effect in time to have this change noted on the cover of our printed proceedings. Our action was in response to your wishes.

Among the nine decisions reported by the grand master are the following:

3. To inquiry from Butte Lodge, we held that ownership of property did not constitute residence contemplated by our regulations. A candidate removing from one lodge jurisdiction to another within the State must have resided six months within the jurisdiction in which he presents his petition, else a waiver is necessary.

4. To inquiry from Oriental Lodge, we held that in case a dimit was voted at a meeting when the S. W. presided in absence of the W. M., he could sign as acting W. M., but if the dimit were not made out before the master returned, the latter could sign properly, having the approved record as his sufficient warrant.

5. To inquiry from Acacia Lodge, we held that though an E. A. had failed to come forward for examination within the prescribed time, and his name had been dropped from the roll, his application for advancement might be received, and if he passed a satisfactory examination and a favorable ballot, he could be advanced.

6. To Virginia City Lodge, No. 1, we held that a former member of a defunct lodge, in arrears for dues at the date of the arrest or surrender of the lodge charter, was not in good standing. He must pay his arrears and get a certificate from the grand secretary before any lodge can receive his petition.

8. A member of a lodge may object to the admission of a visitor, but this is only a personal privilege to be exercised when present to make it. This objection cannot be filed to apply in his absence.

These were all approved, and we have no criticism to make of any except No. 6. This we presume to rest on local regulations as we find subsequent action was taken in conformity with that theory, whereby non-affiliates are compelled to pay lodge dues to continue in good standing. We think it utterly opposed to sound principle that any sin of omission—or of commission, for that matter—should be held to divest a brother of his Masonic standing unless he has been duly convicted and the pursuant sentence involves such deprivation.

Under the head of "An Old Offender," the grand master states:

A case calling upon us for the law applicable thereto came up from Deer Lodge, in which two residents of that jurisdiction, on a temporary visit to Scotland, claim to have received the several degrees of Masonry in a lodge in Dundee, within a day or two after presenting their petition. They applied in Deer Lodge to visit and would like to affiliate there. Nearly every State in the country has had similar cases and in no instance have we ever heard of any satisfaction being received. We make residence essential, in Scotland they do not, and would have no ground of complaint should our lodges do the same to visiting Scotchmen. It did not seem that anything could

come from correspondence, so we advised an examination of the applicants, and if found genuine and worthy, their admission as visitors, or their affiliation when dimitted.

The grand lodge concurred with the jurisprudence committee in sustaining his view "that Masons made in foreign jurisdictions, in accordance with their laws, should be recognized by us."

This is the conclusion long since reached by Illinois upon the ground that full faith and credit must be given to the lodges constituent to a grand lodge which she recognizes as legitimate and with which she is in fraternal correspondence, and that she cannot deny the Masonic character of Masons made in such lodges in conformity with the laws of that jurisdiction.

The following remarks on charity show that the grand master has got down to the very tap-root of genuine Masonry:

At our last annual communication, the first affirmative action was taken for the creation of a charity fund, by devoting five per cent. of the amount received from annual dues to this purpose. The first fruit from this tree will ripen this year and we shall begin with a modest fund of about $200, set aside and sacredly devoted to charity. This will not build or endow a home or asylum, nor answer many calls for help at home or abroad. It is great only as it signifies our recognition of the chief purpose for which Masonry exists. But *Charity* is a word of broad meaning and covers vastly more than a dole of bread or water to the famishing, or a pittance of money. Even without a dollar in our treasury, or a cent in our pockets, we can dispense the richest charity the world has ever seen and for which it is always hungry, sometimes even to the point of famishing. It is to be done by look, word, acts, with all we meet, seeking earnestly and sincerely to make the most of life and the whole world brighter and happier for our having lived in it.

Brothers, we need not wait till our treasury is full before we begin to practice charity on a generous scale. Let us try it collectively and individually.

The grand master made no reference to the Masonic congress, but the grand secretary took note of action thereon in some quarters and advised the appointment of delegates, inasmuch as they were to pay their own expenses. The grand lodge took favorable action and the grand master appointed past grand masters Cornelius Hedges, Wm. A. Clarke, Samuel W. Langhorn, Josephi A. Hyde and Richard O. Hickman.

Grand Secretary Hedges also reported that to facilitate the increasing work of his office he had purchased a typewriter (here they generally work on a salary), and wisely added that he had impressed the services of his son to manipulate the same.

In a case where Portland Lodge, of Oregon, complained that Missoula Lodge, Montana, had conferred the degrees upon a rejected petitioner to the former, the matter was referred to a committee to investigate and to file its

report with the grand secretary after the grand lodge closed. Finding the Montana lodge in fault, the committee, having apologized, make the following remarks in closing their report, which we copy because of the method advised in healing:

It has come to our knowledge through correspondence between the grand secretaries of the two jurisdictions, that at the solicitation of Grand Secretary Chadwick, Portland Lodge has recently voted a waiver of jurisdiction in the case to Missoula Lodge, and so the way seems prepared to settle the whole matter by healing Bro. Cohn, which may be done by re-obligating him. If he were within the jurisdiction of Missoula Lodge he should attend there. If, as we are informed, he is now residing in Oregon, we would recommend, that as grand master, you commission some Oregon brother, perhaps Bro. Chadwick, or the W. M. of Portland Lodge, to administer the obligations.

The grand lodge granted a charter conditioned on the showing of the belated returns of the lodge under dispensation, when received by the grand master; declined to require that the fees for the three degrees be paid in advance; voted to pay for Bro. HEDGES' typewriter; agreed to meet next at Helena; appropriated $250 to build a monument to Past Grand Master HUGH DUNCAN; admitted the public to the installation ceremonies; and "closed," as the grand secretary puts it, "with a frail rendition of Burns' Adieu," to banquet with the good people of Deer Lodge at Cottonwood hall.

MOSES MORRIS, was elected grand master; CORNELIUS HEDGES, re-elected grand secretary, both of Helena.

The report on correspondence (pp. 134) is another of the gems which Grand Secretary HEDGES yearly sets in the Montana proceedings. Illinois for 1891 is gracefully turned over by the genial reviewer. He characterizes the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Fraternity Temple in Chicago as "a great occasion and worthy of a great celebration," and of the structure says:

Its appearance is so different from any other structure, that we suspect that it must be seen to be appreciated. Its height so impresses one that he involuntarily thinks of the Tower of Babel in the plains of Shinar, by which presumptuous mortals thought to climb into heaven. We hope no greater confusion of tongues is to follow. A colored print of this sun-soaring structure adorns our Masonic Temple and attracts more attention than the one of King Solomon's Temple. It looks as though it might hold all the 44,000 Masons of Illinois at one and the same time. We would not care to be in the upper story during a cyclone or an earthquake. At this writing it is so near completion that applications for occupancy are advertised for. We should like a corner room in the twentieth story for a week during the World's Fair, overlooking the fair grounds and a few of the adjacent states.

He came very near having his "like," the committee having taken the eighteenth story in which to put him and the rest of the Masonic Congress for the week beginning August 14, and there we and others realized the

long cherished hope of meeting face to face the brother whose work had given us so much pleasure and profit.

Of some of our proceedings he says:

The jurisprudence committee had under consideration two cases of claims for reimbursement of money spent for relief of Illinois Masons overtaken by sickness and death on the Pacific Coast. These are always hard cases to deal with and we find no fault with the judgment of the committee. We have had some hard lessons of experience which have taught us that Masonic charity will not stand heavy taxation. But we believe that every grand lodge should require of its subordinates to maintain a charity fund and be prepared to do its duty to a reasonable degree to its members. This should be thought of when charters and the amounts of fees and dues are fixed. Extemporaneous charity is often inadequate for emergencies.

Grand Orator Warvelle tackled a big subject in the "antiquity of Masonry," but he got out of it in fairly good order without overtaxing his own imagination or the credulity of his hearers.

The report of the committee on appeals is full of ——— interest to outsiders. As the highest court of appeals, we think the cases should be reported full enough to show the facts found and the reasons for the judgment. Thus one reported case might furnish the precedent to dispose of others without reaching the stage of trial.

We depart from our customary rule not to copy personal mention of ourselves unless of controversial character, and take the following partly as a specimen of his delicate humor, serving us up as he does both as a "veteran" and a condenser:

That veteran reviewer, Bro. Robbins, with whom we can agree to disagree in a few things, while we agree in many more, furnishes a report that in condensation excels any that we have met. He gives a pen photograph of the transactions of each body, that will be readily recognized in every jurisdiction noticed, while matters deserving of more extended notice are never neglected. In his conclusion, which appears as an introduction, he treats in admirable style particularly of the matter of "recognition of foreign jurisdictions" and "electioneering for office." In the former it has fallen to our lot generally to propose recognition and we have little trouble to satisfy ourselves of the right course to pursue. In the case of some of the Australian grand lodges, we were so well satisfied of the propriety and necessity of a self-governing body at home that we were anxious to encourage their organization as soon as there were lodges enough enlisted in the movement to insure stability and ultimate success. In every instance our expectations have been realized. It is the early recognition that carries satisfaction and gives courage to those contending at disadvantage with official conceit, superciliousness and selfishness.

Those who would wait for one of the British grand lodges to acknowledge graciously and timely the independence of the lodges in any one of the colonies would wait long and be despised for its servility. The universality of Masonry is something more to us than a theory or a matter of rhetoric. We believe in it and want to see it in reality and spirit. The system of grand representatives we regard as a hindrance rather than a help. And now they

are getting into the custom of supplying the representatives with jewels which entails heavy bills of expense, filched from funds that ought to be sacred to charity. Let those eager for such sinecures furnish their own jewelry. If we would trim ship for a cruise on the high seas of "universality," let us clean away the barnacles. Bro. R. has furnished us texts for many more digressions, but we must desist and bid adieu for the present to him and his grand lodge of which he has just reason to be proud.

Bro. HEDGES furnishes this year a very interesting "Conclusion" to his report from which we should be glad to copy much, but must content ourselves with his reference to temple-building by grand lodges:

Grand lodges mistook their calling when they entered upon this field of speculative Masonry. These local structures should be the work of the local Craft. If there is a reasonable prospect of profit, the local Craft will undertake the erection of all the temples needed, and if there is no such prospect, grand lodges surely should never undertake to bind heavy burdens upon the body of the Craft for the remote promises of charitable revenues. It is wise and should be generally encouraged that every lodge should acquire a permanent home, and if possible, a revenue-paying estate, for a more systematic and liberal administration of charity. We believe that a grand lodge should seek and find its chief glory in the substantial prosperity of its subordinates.

NEBRASKA, 1892.

35TH ANNUAL. OMAHA. JUNE 15.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master GEO. H. THUMMEL, was not present.

The address of the grand master (BRADNER D. SLAUGHTER) shows that he was possessed of the true Pauline spirit and that he magnified his office; but it is manifest that he felt hampered in laying out his designs for the betterment of the Craft by the one-term tradition which prevails in the jurisdiction. Some of his ideas, however, he was able to carry into partial execution. He says:

My first official act was to address a circular letter to each lodge, requesting that more attention be paid to the social character of our Institution, advising at least four special meetings during the Masonic year, to which the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the members should be invited. From reports which have reached this office and from visitations made, I am satisfied that this recommendation has been very generally ap-

proved and acted upon, and the fraternity thereby strengthened by the better acquaintance and closer union which has resulted. Keep up the social meetings.

The results were so encouraging as to win concurrence in the following from a special committee:

The special committee to which was referred so much of the grand master's address as referred to sociables of subordinate lodges, beg leave to report that from personal observation, as well as from inquiry and investigation, we find that the grand master's suggestions were very generally acted upon and that such action has resulted in immeasurable benefit to Masonry in general and the individual lodges in particular; and we recommend that the grand lodge earnestly urge upon all subordinate lodges the continuance of the sociables as recommended by the most worshipful grand master.

The grand master and the grand lodge were in sweet accord in the determination not to let anything taxable escape. The grand master says:

This grand lodge is still carrying a number of Master Masons upon the rolls of extinct lodges. I would recommend that each one of these brethren be charged a fixed sum yearly as dues, which sum should be paid into the relief fund of the grand lodge, and that no dimit be hereafter granted until payment of the amount charged be made to our grand secretary. Said sum not to exceed the minimum amount of dues charged in this jurisdiction.

A special committee, appropriately headed by Bro. Van Sickle, was appointed to look after this aftermath, and, as will be seen by the following, reported a plan by which this class of Masons are to be made to pay for lodge privileges which they do not enjoy, on pain of the fraternal thumbscrew:

1. Each Master Mason now on the rolls of extinct lodges shall pay into the relief fund of this grand lodge the sum of three ($3) dollars per annum, payable annually, said dues to date from June 24, 1892.

2. The grand secretary shall annually notify each Master Mason so carried on the books of this grand lodge of the amount due this grand lodge, together with amount he may have owed his lodge when it became extinct.

3. No dimit shall be issued to such brother until all arrearages are paid.

4. When any such brother shall refuse or neglect to pay said dues the grand secretary shall notify the master of the chartered lodge under whose jurisdiction he may reside, of said failure. Whereupon said master shall proceed according to the provisions of Sec. 307 of the by-laws, 1889.

The grand master evidently did not see that with the establishment of this principle it did not need the application of the doctrine of "continued membership" to render every fellow workable for revenue, for he says:

The principle of continued membership is the only correct one. The dimit should be discarded. The diploma will serve a far better purpose and will not meet the fate so often inimical to the welfare of the brother and unfortunate for the fraternity. A brother moving from one place to another

naturally desires to carry with him evidence of his standing as a Master Mason, and he applies for and receives a dimit. Neglect or carelessness upon his part allows time to elapse until it becomes old, and procrastination accomplishes that sad result, a non-affiliate.

I would recommend that our by-laws be amended so as to transfer membership only upon application of one lodge to another. In this connection the proposed amendment of Brother Edwards, page 415, proceedings 1891, should be considered.

The superfluity was made apparent to the grand lodge, and it concurred in the following from the committee on jurisprudence:

Your committee on jurisprudence, to whom was referred that portion of the grand master's address upon "the principle of continued membership," having had the same under consideration, would unanimously report:

That we dissent from the principle announced. It introduces confusion and uncertainty in the status of brethren. It requires the enactment of vexatious and cumbersome "red-tape" regulations. The present provisions are ample to cover the case.

Relative to a necessary reprint of their earlier proceedings, the grand master says:

Few of our lodges have complete sets of the proceedings of our grand lodge, the last attempt to supply same having been made about 1874. For years it has been impossible for our grand secretary to supply full sets, the editions of 1872, 1878, 1886 and 1888 proceedings being entirely exhausted. All our proceedings since organization are in electrotype plates, except from the middle of 1870 to 1873, inclusive, leaving three and one-half years yet to be stereotyped, which work should be done as soon as the grand lodge can conveniently arrange for same.

Our grand secretary has devoted many months to stereotyping the plates from 1857 to 1870, and he should be enabled to complete the work. When the three years' proceedings are put into plates, a second edition will cost merely the paper, presswork and binding.

In this connection it may be well to inform you that steel-plate engravings exist of the portraits of twelve of our twenty-five past grand masters. Those of past grand masters Jordan and Armstrong are needed to complete the portraits of all our past grand masters in volume one of the reprint, and I suggest an appropriation of $160.00 be made for the purpose of procuring steel engravings of past grand masters Jordan and Armstrong.

It is very important that each subordinate lodge should have a complete set of the proceedings of the grand lodge.

The grand lodge appropriated the required $160 for the portraits and $500 for the stereotyping—money well spent.

The grand master made the following practical suggestions relative to their charitable funds:

I also submit compiled statements of the families of deceased brethren,

believing that the grand lodge should at once take the necessary steps to ascertain the name and address of every Master Mason's widow, her financial condition, the number of children, their ages, the fact as to whether they are being educated, and the necessary data relative to their condition. It is a duty this grand lodge owes to the Masons of this jurisdiction and to every member who has taken upon himself the vows to watch over and care for the widows and orphans of the fraternity; and I suggest that the principal of the Masonic Home Fund remain at interest, and that the interest be used each year for the purpose of assisting the needy in our jurisdiction, and that the interest on the Orphan Educational Fund, as soon as it has reached the maximum of $25,000, be used by the trustees of said fund to assist in the education of the children of deceased Master Masons in this State, who might otherwise be deprived of a good common school education.

The grand lodge concurred and made the following provision for a comprehensive census a part of its by-laws:

1st. That the secretary of each lodge in this grand jurisdiction shall, in his annual report, as now required by law, include a report of all widows and children of deceased Master Masons in the jurisdiction of his lodge, giving names, ages, financial circumstances and present means of support, together with such other information relative thereto as shall be required by the grand master or grand secretary; such report also shall give name and date of death of deceased Master Masons, and name of lodge of which he was a member at date of his decease.

2d. The grand secretary is required to prepare the blanks for annual reports from lodges, so as to include the facts and information above required.

"*In re economy*," the special committee agreed that the cheese-paring system should be maintained at its present high state of efficiency—as reflected in the proceedings by the absence of sub-headings, index, etc., by which the labor of the reviewer is increased two-fold. Further, the committee say:

In order to reduce unnecessary expense, and carry out the object of the appointment of this committee, your committee recommends that our future grand masters be requested to form committees, as far as the best interests of the grand lodge will admit, from those who are entitled to mileage and per diem. And your committee further recommends that the mileage be reduced to four cents per mile one way.

We have seen attempts made to save money by forming committees in the way suggested with the uniform result, so far as masters of lodges were concerned, that if placed on a committee they did not represent their lodges, but that one of the wardens did and received the mileage and per diem.

Of course the attempt to reduce the mileage failed, human nature being the same in Nebraska as in Illinois.

Six new charters were granted and one dispensation continued. Grand Orator Albert W. Crites delivered an oration which had other merits be-

sides brevity, and whose practical character may be judged by the closing paragraph:

I have thought it more profitable to thus address myself to a few questions of present practical importance, even at the risk of the commonplace, rather than to grope, in the dim, uncertain vistas of a traditional past, after doubtful Masonic circumstances connected with the building of the temple of Karnac or the pyramid of Cheops, or some other structure of the ancients, more sanctified by age than by its motives or purposes. The tracery of the past has been written, is ineffaceable, and is only valuable for its lessons. The present is intensely real, and in a true sense, is all we have whereof to mould our Masonic or spiritual structure. To some of us a useful future in which we may be capable as doing as we would, may never come. It is, therefore, more fitting that we as Masons and as men should rather build for the future, than draw accounts against it to be repaid with usury and tears.

Samuel P. Davidson, of Tecumseh, was elected grand master; William R. Bowen, Omaha, re-elected grand secretary.

At last our eyes are again gladdened by the sight of a report on correspondence. It is by Grand Secretary Bowen, who manages to compress a vast amount of information into an even hundred pages. Some day we hope to read such a report as he prefers to write, instead of such as he feels that he must write. His prefatory remarks are hardly necessary to show that his is a practiced hand at reviewing, but they are interesting for the glimpses they give of what has been going on in the silences:

The law of Freemasonry in Nebraska provides that the grand secretary shall be *ex-officio* chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence. All the willing hands of the jurisdiction being busy with other work, the undersigned has attempted to make the report so loudly called for at our last annual communication, and ordered printed with our 'ninety-two proceedings. Our grand master has further ordered that this report be printed in advance of our communication, and thus it is guaranteed that our labor shall not be in vain, as was the case with the three unpublished reviews we have heretofore written.

It is ten years since the Freemasons of Nebraska have read a review of the proceedings of fellow grand lodges, and our aim in the following pages will therefore be to present things done, decisions made and opinions entertained. We may occasionally comment on what is before us, and once in a while may give our own notions; *information* is presented in order that those Nebraskans who have been admitted to our fraternity during the past decade may gain a *knowledge* of the *science* of Freemasonry. This is not the kind of a review we prefer to write, for in our thirty years' service we have reached some conclusions that we like to share with our fellows; we would rather set one brother a-thinking than to post a thousand on current events. But as knowledge must precede thought, we must needs confine ourselves this year to matters of fact—gathering bricks wherewith to build hereafter should our grand lodge continue to publish these reviews, instead of pigeon-holing them, as heretofore. At the same time we don't propose to nightly count our words, so as to curtail our review to fifty pages, nor to expand it to thrice that size, but will be as concise as the matter that may be in hand and our ability will permit.

Illinois for 1891 receives notice. To his architectural eye the Masonic Fraternity Temple in Chicago "is really a truss bridge on end and well anchored, being built of steel, with a veneering of stone and brick,"—the best brief description we have seen of it.

He brags for Bro. MUNN who does not, he says, brag for himself, because in sixteen days after the Grand Lodge of Illinois closed he received his share of the edition of over three thousand copies of the proceedings.

He quotes the conclusions of our jurisprudence committee regarding relief, and lays Bro. WARVELLE'S oration under heavy contribution. The report on correspondence is also drawn upon, our remarks on Masonic Homes being regarded as of present interest to the Nebraska Craft, an interest that will be enhanced if they also chance to read the proceedings for the following year of the grand lodge whose action was the occasion for their being made.

Bro. BOWEN'S passion for personal cleanliness—of which we had ocular demonstration at the Chicago congress—leads him also to find space for our write-up of the Masonic Mutual Soap-Making Company, and he also lays before his readers the method by which the reading of the time-devouring reports of the committees on credentials and mileage and per diem is rendered unnecessary.

As nothing is so interesting as the auto-revelations of personal idiosyncrasies, we gladly transfer to our pages the postscript of Bro. BOWEN'S crisp report:

P. S. With a fond recollection of Dr. Southey's discussion with *his* printer over the cometic tail of the newly cast cap R, we deem it just to *our* superexcellent printer to present some correspondence between us, and to explain that we, not the printer, are responsible for some vagaries of spelling, punctuation, etc.; e.g. we delight in the comma and semi-colon, and evade the full-stop; we are convinced that the letter Z, like wisdom teeth, is disappearing from the English mouth; and we repudiate the use of *caps* for the purpose of emphasis.

(The Reviewer to the Printer.)

MR. PROOF READER:

I present the query whether (in this and many other cases) the comma should not come *after* the "—it seems to me that the comma is no part of the quotation—that it is *my* comma, not the comma of the party I quote from. W. R. B.

(The Printer to the Reviewer.)

MR. BOWEN:

In reply to your suggestion that the point, when used as his own by the party quoting, should be placed *after* the quotation marks, would say I agree with you so far as the absolute correctness of the thing is concerned. But, from the printer's point of view, there is another consideration paramount to that of the precise relation of points to the matter quoted in such cases—that of typographical effect. I submit the proposition, that while the

placing of the point *inside* the marks of quotation is not in strict conformity to the rule, still one cannot conceive of the reader being misled by this deviation, but the typographical beauty of a work is enhanced. Of course, this would not do in the case of the interrogation or the exclamation point when used as that of the person quoting; I have in mind the comma, semi-colon, colon and period. Resp'y, PROOF READER.

We don't see how the present generation of our Nebraska brethren can get along without a knowledge of the world's Masonic work after having such a taste of it as they get from those sparkling pages, and we shall therefore hope that no more such papers will be pigeon-holed.

NEBRASKA, 1893.

36TH ANNUAL. OMAHA. JUNE 14.

The representative of Illinois, GEO. H THUMMEL, was not among the fourteen past grand masters present.

The following, with which the grand master (SAMUEL P. DAVIDSON) opens his address, shows him to be not only a man of observation, but to possess sufficient judgment to know when his reflections have the proper background:

Observation and considerable experience at the bar have taught me that in one phase of their practice lawyers differ radically in their management and conduct of the trial of a cause. The lawyer of one class somehow manages to so conduct the trial of a cause that himself, and the apparent ability which he displays, are more prominent and more universally noted by the spectators than the merits of the case he represents. The lawyer of the other class, while really exerting as much ability as his brother, somehow so manages his case as to make prominent to the on-looker the great merits of his cause, and to make them appeal so strongly to the judgment of those who hear that the merits and ability displayed by the lawyer himself are entirely overlooked and not noted. So in the government of a great institution like the Masonic Fraternity a similar difference in the manner of government may be noted between grand masters. It has been the aim of your present grand master, in the government of the fraternity, so far as it has been committed to his charge, to push forward and make prominent the mighty institution itself and the perfections of its laws and regulations, and, as it were, hide himself behind these. His effort has been to so govern the institution that not a single brother, if possible, should be conscious that he was being governed, at least by the grand master. His aim has been that the brethren should know as little as possible of the troublous waters through which and over which the Craft has passed during the year.

He discovered that a new charter ordered in 1891 to replace one destroyed by fire had not been issued. In now causing it to be done he deemed it necessary to ratify and confirm the acts done by the lodge in the absence of the charter or any other express authority. This raises the question whether—if ratification were necessary, and we agree with our grand lodge in holding that it was not—such acts as a chartered lodge may do that a lodge under dispensation may not do, could be ratified by any other power than the one granting the charter.

In speaking of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma "by the express permission of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory," we note the absence of the word *superfluous* before "express," simply to say that he missed an opportunity to give a dissertation in a single word that would have reflected the law governing the formation of grand lodges.

In recommending favorable action anent the Fraternal Congress he falls into the error of attributing the initiative of that body to Illinois instead of Kentucky. The grand lodge recorded its assent and its reservations as follows:

Resolved, 2nd, That the grand master be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a commission of eminent brothers, with the grand secretary, and of which the sitting grand master shall be chairman, which commission, when appointed, shall have authority to represent this grand jurisdiction in said congress, and to consider all matters which may come before said congress relating to a uniform manner of recognizing brethren, of granting of dimits or certificates of membership, and in all matters tending to uniform methods in Masonic matters; but such commission shall not be authorized to join in proceedings looking to or in any way authorizing the formation of a general Masonic grand body, or looking to consolidation of the several grand lodges of America.

No portion of the expenses of the commission to be paid by this grand lodge.

The report of a special committee appointed at the preceding annual to suggest appropriate recognition of the prospective completion of Bro. Bowen's twenty-first year as grand secretary, dovetailed into this subject very nicely and was adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, Bro. Wm. R. Bowen has just completed twenty-one years of continuous service as grand secretary, and a just tribute to his many excellent qualities is but a fitting return; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) is hereby appropriated as a slight testimonial of our appreciation of his Masonic worth, with the wish that he use the same in defraying the expenses of a visit to the World's Fair.

Resolved, That the grand master be requested to appoint Bro. William R. Bowen as one of the delegates selected to represent this grand lodge at Chicago, August 14, 1893.

In this the grand lodge earned the gratitude of the congress, all of whose members will agree, however, that Bro. Bowen did not need this official evidence of his having attained his majority.

The following are among the sixteen decisions submitted:

2. A petition for initiation is presented, referred, and in due time the ballot is taken upon the same and the petitioner is rejected. How long must the petitioner wait before again petitioning for initiation?

Answer. One year.

3. A brother having taken the entered apprentice degree, and applies for advancement and is examined, and on being balloted for is rejected, when can he again apply for advancement?

Answer. Immediately; but his application must lie over one month, and applicant must be again examined before being balloted for.

4. An expelled Mason applied for re-instatement. His petition for re-instatement is received and referred to an investigating committee. After the lapse of one month the committee report that the applicant was justly expelled, and no facts have been discovered in relation to the case other than what are known to the lodge, and the petition is returned to the lodge without recommendation.

Query. Is such report sufficient to authorize the spreading of the ballot upon said petition, or is a recommendation of some sort from the committee absolutely required?

Answer. Such report is sufficient to authorize the spreading of the ballot upon the said petition. A recommendation from the committee, though very proper and desirable, is not absolutely required.

5. A man who has lost his left hand, the same having been amputated at the wrist, cannot be a Mason; neither can one who has lost his arm, after being initiated, be advanced further.

8. A past warden of another lodge, but who is not now in office, may be called to *The East* in the lodge he is visiting, and in the presence of the M. W. of said lodge confer a degree therein.

9. At any meeting of a lodge at which the W. M. and seven or more other members thereof are present, a visitor, at the request of the W. M., may legally fill the chair of the junior warden or fill any other office during that meeting.

10. An applicant petitioned Western Star Lodge, No. 2, for initiation; after he was elected and had received the first degree, it was discovered that he lived within the jurisdiction of Peru Lodge, No. 14. Western Star Lodge then requested Peru Lodge to waive jurisdiction and allow Western Star Lodge to confer the remaining degrees. Peru Lodge declined to grant this request, and the work upon this candidate was stopped. When Trestle Board Lodge, No. 162, was removed from Talmage to Brock, it brought the residence of said candidate within the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of Trestle Board Lodge. This removal, however, was made after application had been made to Peru Lodge for a waiver of jurisdiction, which was declined. Has Trestle Board Lodge, by virtue of said removal, after said re-

quest for waiver was declined by Peru Lodge, obtained jurisdiction of the candidate; and should Western Star Lodge now ignore Peru Lodge and seek a waiver of jurisdiction from Trestle Board Lodge?

Answer. No. Peru Lodge having had jurisdiction of the candidate when his petition was presented, it retains it until the same is waived by act of the lodge itself.

12. A brother who holds a dimit for more than one year without petitioning for membership upon it, loses all of his Masonic rights *except the right to petition for membership.* It makes no difference how old the dimit is, the holder of it does not lose the right to petition for membership upon it. No brother has a right to blackball an applicant for membership solely upon the ground that the dimit of the applicant is more than one year old.

13. An applicant who, though he can read, but who has never learned to write, and who is compelled to sign the petition with his "mark," is not eligible to receive the degrees of Masonry.

No. 2 was disapproved as being contrary to established precedent permitting the candidate to apply again at the expiration of six months.

No. 5 was properly modified in concurrence with the following from the committee on jurisprudence:

We approve the first part thereof, holding that a profane cannot be made a Mason if he has lost his hand before initiation. We disapprove the latter part thereof, and hold that having been initiated he should not be deprived of advancement by reason of his misfortune.

No. 10 also failed of approval, properly, we think. The committee say:

We disapprove of this decision. A lodge, by reason of having refused to waive jurisdiction over a candidate who has inadvertently been elected and initiated in another lodge, does not, by reason of such refusal, acquire perpetual jurisdiction over the brother, and if the geographical lines of the respective lodges are so changed that the brother comes within the jurisdiction of a third lodge, an application for a waiver should be made to the latter lodge.

Referring to No. 8, it would be held as applicable to a high private as to a past warden in Illinois. Referring to No. 12, in this jurisdiction none of the rights left to a non-affiliate are affected by the age of his dimit. No. 13 is in substantial accord with our own enacted law which requires the candidate to be capable of reading and writing, and that his petition be signed by him with his full name.

The jurisprudence committee reported upon other matters referred to them. In the following the brother referred to had been elected to an office in the grand lodge which forbade his being installed as master:

In the matter of the dispensation issued to elect and install a master instead of R. W. John A. Ehrhardt, of Northern Light Lodge, No. 41, your committee are of the opinion that no dispensation to elect and install in such case should have been issued. By paragraph 2, of Sec. 102, the senior and

junior wardens, according to rank, shall succeed to the duties of the master. It is the Masonic right of the wardens, in a proper case, to assume the government of the lodge. No election was necessary. We therefore disapprove of the granting of such dispensation.

By the law ot Masonry as well as by the terms of the local regulation referred to the committee were so clearly right that we are at loss to know on what grounds the grand lodge changed the word "disapproved" to "approved" in the concluding line.

The following reflect queries sent in by different parties and answered by the committee with the concurrence of the grand lodge:

A candidate who has lost the third finger of his right hand can be initiated.

When a petition for initiation is read and referred, objection being made to the master against petition, the master cannot order the applicant rejected without a ballot.

The following was from Past Grand Master Geo. H. Thummmel, the representative of Illinois:

Query. 1—Are the use of robes for the officers of the lodge in conferring part of the Master Mason's degree in accordance with Masonic custom and usage? 2—Does this grand lodge sanction and approve the use of robes and recommend same to the subordinate lodges?

To both these queries the committee answered no.

The following refers to an assessment levied by the grand master for funds to relieve Masons living in the then drought-stricken portions of the State:

Your committee on jurisprudence having considered the matter of the appeal of Washington Lodge, No. 21, as to the legality of the assessment made by M. W. R. E. French, respectfully report that the subject has been considered and passed upon by this grand lodge. See proceedings of 1891, page 395, and proceedings of 1892, page 496, etc. While such action and decision affirm the legality of the assessment made, your committee are so divided as to the legality of such assessment as an original question they recommend that action be taken by the grand lodge that shall define and control the way and manner and circumstances under which assessments shall hereafter be made.

Whether considered with reference to the principle of relief, grounded in the covenants of Masonry, or with reference to the powers of the grand master, we do not see how such an assessment can find other justification than in the necessity which knows no law.

The grand master draws a terrible picture of the effects of drunkenness, but it is a picture that cannot be overdrawn:

It has wrought unutterable woe to the human race. It fills our poor-houses, asylums and prisons to repletion. It has dragged down to the lowest depths more men than any other sin. It has filled more graves than war and pestilence combined. It converts men into brutes and fiends, and destroys the likeness which their Maker impressed upon them. Its trail is one long, never ending track of blood, debauchery and crime. It wrings tears of anguish from wife and mother, and snatches the last crust of bread from famishing children. The groans and shrieks of agony from the widows and orphans it annually makes, if combined in one horrible diapason, would be so awful and terrible as to cause even the angels themselves to recoil before it, and hell itself to grow darker. We cannot, nor can mortal pen, draw even the outlines of the horrible picture.

The grand lodge granted seven charters and continued two dispensations; listened to a philosophical address on the means by which Masonry seeks to attain the highest planes of true happiness for mankind; recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma and postponed the question of recognizing the Grand Lodge of New Zealand and the Grand Lodge of Cuba until sufficient information should be furnished to enable the committee on foreign correspondence to determine whether the requirements of the law governing such cases had been complied with; received from a special committee appointed for that purpose and laid over under the rule an amendment looking to a return to the ancient practice of one ballot for the three degrees; fixed upon Omaha as its next place of meeting; ordered the grand secretary to copyright its diplomas and dimits, and adopted the following plan for "continued membership":

"Any affiliated Mason desiring to join another lodge shall be entitled to a certificate of his standing in his own lodge, and upon such certificate shall be entitled to apply for membership in any other lodge. Upon such election a certificate thereof shall be forwarded to the former lodge and upon its receipt therein he shall cease to be a member thereof.

"But until elected to membership in another lodge, his standing in the lodge issuing said certificate remains the same as if the said certificate had not been requested or issued."

We presume that this is designed to be the only way in which a member of a lodge can get out of it except in a manner that will leave him stripped of every Masonic right. If we are correct in this, then we thoroughly agree with Bro. Drummond that the action is in disregard of the fundamental principles of Masonry.

James P. A. Black, of Bloomington, was elected grand master; William R. Bowen, Omaha, re-elected grand secretary.

The absence of a report on correspondence is thus explained:

Bro. McElHinney, 50, called attention to the fact that the committee on foreign correspondence had this year submitted no review of the proceedings of fellow grand lodges. Grand Master Davidson stated that the grand sec-

retary submitted the matter to him in November; that at first he doubted the expediency of having such a report, especially as grand lodge had made no provision therefor; informing himself more fully, he asked the grand secretary in February if he would prepare the report. The grand secretary informed grand lodge that at the date the matter was thus decided, it was too late to write the review.

On motion of Past Grand Master LININGER it was ordered that a review be written for next year, and on motion of Bro. MCELHINNEY the committee on ways and means recommended a sufficient appropriation to publish it, and in this the grand lodge concurred.

NEVADA, 1892.

28TH ANNUAL. RENO. JUNE 14.

The representative of Illinois, Bro. CHARLES E. MACK, was present and on duty as grand orator and also as chairman of the committee on credentials.

The address of the grand master (FRANK BELL) is almost wholly of local interest. Following are some of the twelve decisions reported by him:

No. 2. The finding of a commission to try a brother, "that he be expelled from membership in his lodge," expels him from the fraternity.

No. 3. A brother raised to the third degree in a lodge is a member thereof, although not having signed the by-laws.

No. 4. There is no objection to a brother who has taken the first section of a degree being present when the same section is conferred upon another candidate.

No. 5. When the W. M. is absent the S. W. is acting master, but the J. W. does not go to the West.

No. 6. Commissioners to try a brother must be members of the lodge.

No. 8. A lodge cannot refuse to grant a dimit to a brother who is clear upon the books and no charges preferred, but the dimit need not be recommendatory.

No. 10. A dimitted brother leaving the State before charges are preferred against him, the lodge loses jurisdiction over him.

No. 12. A non-affiliate who restores himself by affiliation should pay six months' dues.

Beyond the fact of their approval by the grand lodge these require no comment.

He referred to the fact that the introduction of Cerneau Scottish Rite degrees seems to be producing discord in some jurisdictions, but made no recommendation and no action was taken relative thereto. His suggestion that some action was necessary to secure uniformity of work bore fruit in the appointment of a committee of seven who are to report at the next annual communication. Of the general condition of the Craft, he says:

The returns from constituent lodges are not as satisfactory as we hoped they would be. We have conferred more degrees, the reinstatements are more; dimissions less and receipts into the treasury greater than last year. The death rate has been unusually heavy with us, and owing to business depression throughout the State, mines shut down and no employment to be obtained, the number of suspensions for non-payment of dues has been greater than for several years.

The representatives of twenty-eight grand jurisdictions were welcomed by Grand Orator MACK, the response being made by Past Grand Master HENRY L. FISH.

The case of M. D. FOLEY, whose making by a Utah lodge after having been thrice rejected by a Nevada lodge, caused a tension of the relations between the two jurisdictions that was only relieved by a joint commission, was the storm center of the proceedings, the customary attempt to relieve him of the disabilities under which he was then placed finally ending in the indefinite postponement of the whole matter. The pressure on the parliamentary barometer may be inferred from the fact that an amendment to the motion to indefinitely postpone was entertained.

Relative to the Fraternal Congress, the following from the committee on address was adopted:

In relation to the address, referring to the communication from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, we would recommend that each and every member constitute himself a committee of one and discuss the contents of said letter in his lodge and with his brethren, and come prepared at our next annual communication to act upon the matter, as we will then have sufficient time to select representatives to attend said fraternal congress, and we also recommend that the letter referred to be published with this report.

JOHN H. HUBBS, of Virginia, was elected grand master; CHAUNCEY N. NOTEWARE, Carson, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 69) is from the accustomed and powerfully condensing hand of Bro. ROBERT L. FULTON, and includes seven pages of digest of the decisions of the year. Illinois proceedings for 1891 are reviewed, and Grand Orator WARVELLE receives the compliment of an extended quotation. Bro. FULTON closes his report with the following:

A great majority of Masons consider that the terms "Grand Lodge" and "Grand Orient" are merely different designations for bodies precisely the same in every respect, save that the former is a term peculiar to Freemasonry in English-speaking countries, and that the latter is only found in the Latin countries, or in countries which derived their system of Freemasonry from them. There is, however, a wide difference between them. A grand lodge is a supreme body created by the lodges themselves, and endowed by them with full legislative and executive powers over the degrees of Craft or Blue Masonry. It is composed of representatives of the lodges, and has the ultimate decision on all matters affecting the Craft. It has no superior, and there is no appeal against its decisions. Far different is the case of the grand orient. It is a body not composed of the representatives of the craft lodges, but its members are nominated by a superior body composed of members of what are called the "High Degrees," and, although it has certain powers of directing the lodges of Blue Masons, those powers are derived, not from the lodges, but a higher ruling power. In a word, the ancient Blue Degrees are subservient to the governing bodies of grades which form no part of Ancient Craft Masonry.

Such information is always timely.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1893.

104TH ANNUAL. CONCORD. MAY 17.

The New Hampshire volume, elegant as usual in print and make-up, contains a cut of the Masonic temple at Nashua. It is further adorned with a steel portrait of CHARLES GILMAN, who was grand master of New Hampshire in 1833 and of Maryland from 1842 to 1849. He was among the Argonauts of '49 and while in California assisted in organizing the first lodge on the Pacific coast, and presided over the convention which organized the Grand Lodge of California.

The semi-annual communication for the exemplification of the work was held at Manchester, the home of the representative of Illinois, Bro. GEORGE E. THOMPSON, who was present. The work and the customary collation provided by the Manchester brethren were both good.

Illinois was not represented at the annual communication.

The grand master (JOHN PENDER) announced the death of JAMES HERVEY EDGERLY, JOHN WILDER and CYRUS K. DRAKE, past district deputy grand masters, aged seventy-eight, seventy and seventy-three respectively. He reported

having approved of waiver of jurisdiction in the case of a lodge in Concord over a resident of that city, with permission to apply to a lodge in Trenton, N. J., action on his part which would be considered superfluous in Illinois.

He says of the Eastern Star organization:

For several years Eastern Star chapters have been organizing in this jurisdiction. Some question has been raised as to their right to occupy Masonic lodge rooms, and the action of the grand lodge (Pro. of 1868, p. 455, 1871, p. 143, 1875, p. 22, 1881, pp. 29, 30 and 65, and 1890, p. 79,) quoted to show that this could not be done. I am of the opinion that action was taken as above, first on account of the disrepute brought upon Masonry by the conferring of so-called side degrees; and second, because of the use of lodge rooms by bodies not sanctioned by any grand Masonic body in this jurisdiction.

This was supplemented by the committee on doings of grand officers with the following, which we infer had the approval of the grand lodge:

The grand lodge has never recognized any species of Adoptive or Female Masonry, and the edicts of the grand lodge cited by the grand master clearly forbid the use of Masonic apartments for such purposes.

The following gives the status of the Masonic Home project in New Hampshire:

For many years an organization has been in existence, having for its object the building of a Masonic Home, and the brethren of this jurisdiction are to be congratulated on the fact that the first real step has been taken by the trustees to bring about the desired result, they having recently purchased a suitable lot in the city of Manchester. I understand that it is the intention of the trustees to proceed at once to procure plans and estimates with a view of erecting a home. This is a very important work, and when we consider that much will be expected of our time-honored institution, I trust that each and every individual Mason in this jurisdiction will consider it a privilege to take part and assist in the erection of a home which will be a credit to the fraternity.

In 1891 the jurisprudence committee were requested to prepare and present simple forms for trial of members for non-payment of dues. The committee reported at this communication, and it is gratifying to see that they do not believe in making it easier to deprive a brother of his rights for a minor offense than for a grave one. Being unable to see where the proceedings could be shortened in any material way without disregarding some essential right of the delinquent, they induced the grand lodge to relieve them of further consideration of the subject.

The docket of the committee on trials and appeals is a short one and the cases simple, but the reports show the same qualities that have heretofore won for the papers of the New Hampshire committee wide recognition as models of broad and accurate knowledge, discriminating judgment and clear and exhaustive statement.

The Holy Empire, like the Romish church, never sleeps. Following the Massachusetts departure by which that grand lodge so amended its constitutions as under the guise of asserting its sovereignty to divide its patrimony with the High Riters, the same work was laid out for the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. The proposed amendment was referred to the committee on jurisprudence who were expected to make such a report as would facilitate its easy adoption. Warned, however, by the storm which the foreshadowings of their purpose had raised among the loyal Craftsmen, the committee with consummate generalship, after having so shaped their report that if concurred in the claims of the High Riters would be sufficiently recognized, closed with a resolution declaring that the grand lodge deemed it unnecessary to legislate at that time (1885) in the manner of the proposed amendment. This unexpected apparent relinquishment of the design to push the amendment disarmed in great measure both the fears and the suspicions of its opponents, and sugar-coated with this declaration the report received the concurrence of the grand lodge. Its conclusions we reproduce from Bro. GURNEY's Illinois report of 1886, he having liberally ventilated the dust-throwing of the report which was designed to justify them:

Resolved, That this grand lodge declares its understanding of the law in relation to its powers and authority over the Craft within its jurisdiction to be—

1st. That it is the supreme authority in Masonry.

2d. That it has the power to determine what Masonry is.

3d. That it has the power to decide what Masonic bodies are regular, wherein Symbolic Masonry is used, shown, or made a part of the ceremonies.

4th. That it has the power and authority to prohibit the Masons of its obedience from practicing *as Masonic* any other rites than those which it declares to be Masonic; and from using any of its esoteric ceremonies as Masonic ceremonies in any other body than those it shall hold to be Masonic.

Resolved, That this grand lodge affirms the well established doctrine that it is a violation of the jurisdictional rights of any grand lodge or any other grand body for a foreign organization of the same grade or rite to establish subordinates within the jurisdiction of such grand body, and it is due as well to Masonic comity as to the watchful care of our own rights that all attempts of such a nature should meet with the stern disapproval of this grand lodge.

Resolved, That this grand lodge, trusting to the fidelity and intelligence of the Fraternity, deems it unnecessary to legislate at this time in the manner of the proposed amendment.

In the New Hampshire proceedings now under review we find the imperial propaganda quietly getting in its work. The committee on revision of the constitution reported through its chairman, Grand Secretary CLEAVES, who seems to have the imperial interests in charge in the grand lodge, the following among other constitutional amendments:

Amend section 12 by inserting after the word "fraternity," in the second line, the following: "Is the supreme authority in Masonry, and has the power to determine what Masonry is." And—

Amend section 12 by inserting after the word "especially," in the fourth line: "To decide what Masonic bodies are regular, wherein Symbolic Masonry is used, shown, or made a part of the ceremonies."

"To prohibit the Masons of its obedience from practicing as Masonic any other rites than those which it declares to be Masonic; and from using any of its esoteric ceremonies as Masonic ceremonies in any other body than those it shall hold to be Masonic."

We have not the constitution of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire before us, but we will venture to say that the first and second of the declarations of the first resolution of 1885, coupled together in the first of the above proposed amendments, already exist in that instrument; if they do not it is a Masonic curiosity. If the supreme authority of the grand lodge in Masonry—which no one questions, or certainly no one outside of the imperial domain—is already recognized in the constitution, then the first amendment is only thrown in to pave the way for committing the constitution to the doctrine that the grand lodge may properly confessedly admit that bodies which it does not create may lawfully use, show, or make a part of their ceremonies and teach as Masonry, the esoteric ceremonies whose sole control, conservation and administration is the one sufficient reason for its existence.

John Pender, of Portsmouth, grand master; George P. Cleaves, Concord, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 172), by Bro. Albert S. Wait, is of course up to the high water mark for interest, ability and courtesy. He gives eight pages to Illinois proceedings for 1892, pages which show that he has given them a thorough examination. Of the conclusion of Grand Master Crawford and our jurisprudence committee that a blank is neither a ballot nor a vote and should not be counted, he says that "there can be no doubt, either upon authority or reason, of the correctness of the conclusion." He generously surrenders a goodly portion of the five pages with which he compliments the Illinois report on correspondence, to our observations on various topics, including our rejoinder on the question of the territorial nature of the jurisdiction possessed by grand lodges, which he allows to stand without answer because he thinks further discussion would hardly bring us more nearly in accord.

Of our remarks on the relation of the so-called higher degrees to Symbolic Masonry, which he quotes *in extenso*, he has the following characteristically temperate remarks:

From this we take pleasure in thinking that our views and those of our able brother of Illinois are not so radically and diametrically opposed as to

be hopelessly irreconcilable. So far as we have observed, this topic has not received the attention of Masonic scholars and students which in the present and prospective condition of the Masonic fraternity we think it demands. Like every other recondite subject newly brought under discussion, it is not to be expected that writers, however equally learned, judicious and candid, will express themselves in exact harmony. No two men look at a subject from the same precise standpoint, especially at first. Words are but symbols, and language is but an imperfect and is often a very inadequate vehicle of ideas. Should the attention of our leading Masonic students, as we think it will sooner or later, be directed to it, and they shall give it their unbiased and dispassionate study, we do not doubt that a consensus will be reached which will place the higher degrees, with their true relations to those of Symbolic Masonry, upon a footing which will be accepted by the whole Craft. We do not presume to insist upon the undoubted correctness of everything suggested in the observations to which the above comments of Brother Robbins are directed. They are the impressions which have fixed themselves upon our minds from the best study we have so far been able to give the subject, perfectly aware as we are that it requires further and wider examination, and which we earnestly hope it will receive from those whose conclusions may be more worthy to control the trend of opinion than are our own.

We are pleased to have his commendation of quoted remarks of ours on the address of the grand master of Idaho, as seeming to him the plainly sound and correct view of the grand master's prerogative.

In his conclusion he refers to what so far as he has observed is the only diversity of opinion in Masonry of a seriously disturbing tendency:

In the department of jurisprudence, while scarcely any new question of importance has arisen, on one or two subjects it seems desirable that a better uniformity should prevail than at present exists. While it is the more generally accepted rule that a party having received the degrees in a regular lodge of the fraternity is to be accorded everywhere the rights of a regular Mason, and in a very few jurisdictions it is held that the work by a lodge upon a candidate not residing within its territorial jurisdiction, unless with the prior consent of the lodge where he resides, is without Masonic virtue, null and void, and that the party acquires thereby no standing within the fraternity. So far as we have observed this diversity is the only element in the Masonic order of seriously distributing tendency.

Of the Chicago congress he says:

Delegates have been appointed from nearly if not all the grand lodge jurisdictions of the United States, to the Masonic Congress to be held at Chicago during the present Columbian Exposition, and attention is being very generally drawn towards that convention. It will be an august body, as it is to be composed of the most prominent and best known Masons in this country. What is to be its outcome, or whether it is to have any influence upon the future interests of the Masonic fraternity, is beyond our ken and not within our province to predict.

He says, too, "that as the year closes we ought to rejoice that no edict of non-intercourse among grand lodge jurisdictions disfigures the outlook,

and that no sojourning Mason is denied the charities of the fraternity or recognition as a brother."

While this is true so far as such denial hinges upon edicts of non-intercourse, it is unfortunately not true on the whole. There are thousands of lawful Masons scattered through many jurisdictions in this country who are not only denied the charities of the fraternity while living but the rites of Masonic sepulture when dead. We are happy to say, however, that they are not denied their Masonic rights and privileges with the consent of Bro. WAIT; but the wrongs of this voiceless class, some of whom—perhaps many—are too poor to pay the cash contribution which under modern Masonic usage differentiates the faithful Mason from the "drone," came unbidden to our mind when we read his concluding words: "Charity and brotherly love prevail."

NEW JERSEY, 1893.

106TH ANNUAL. TRENTON. JANUARY 25.

The representative of Illinois, ROBERT M. MOORE, was one of the six past grand masters present.

The grand master (THOMAS W. TILDEN), whose counterfeit presentment engraved on steel graces the volume as a frontispiece, announced the death of Past Grand Master WILLIAM E. PINE at the age of seventy-six, and also no less than twenty-four past masters. Reference was also made to the dead of other jurisdictions, including past grand masters HARMAN G. REYNOLDS and THOMAS J. PICKETT, of Illinois.

The grand master details a case in which a member intending to blackball an applicant for the degrees had inadvertently rejected the wrong man, and making this explanation after the ballot had been twice taken induced the master to order a third ballot, when the applicant was elected and it was so declared. At the next stated meeting he received the degree of Entered Apprentice. These facts coming to the knowledge of the grand master, and being confirmed by investigation, the action of the master in ordering a third ballot being in clear violation of the regulation, he declared the action, including the conferring of the degree, null, void and of no effect. This is in accord with New Jersey precedents, as it is also with those of Pennsylvania;

but we are glad to believe that the general consensus of opinion is in accord with the jurisprudence of Illinois in holding that the work of a regular lodge lawfully at labor does not miss fire, but confers the Masonic status of the degree worked, upon the object of such labor; in other words, that the subject of the work is not attainted by irregularity in the proceedings.

Irregularities differ, and in New Jersey they appear to work specific effects, like infectious diseases, each after its kind. In the case above referred to, the grand master held the work to be an absolute nullity and that the denuded individual's only course was to again petition the lodge for initiation and membership. In the following case, and in some others detailed, the making, though in violation of New Jersey law, seems to have "taken" to a certain extent, leaving the subject in such a condition that he could be "healed" by the grand master:

In the matter of jurisdiction between Asbury Lodge, No. 142, of Asbury Park, and Washington Lodge, No. 9, of Eatontown, over the initiating, passing and raising of one William D Tyndall (who had been previously rejected by Asbury Lodge), without the procurement of a waiver of penal jurisdiction, and which was fully set forth in my address of last year, I, on the 5th day of February, received a waiver of penal jurisdiction over the said Tyndall from Asbury Lodge in favor of Washington Lodge, No. 9, and on the 20th day of February I commissoned R. W. Brother John Henry Greene, district deputy grand master of the Fourth Masonic district, to visit Washington Lodge, No. 9, on the evening of March 14th, 1892, for the purpose of healing the said Tyndall of his Masonic disabilities. On March 15th I received R. W. Brother Greene's report that he had duly executed my order and healed the said Tyndall, and on March 19th I recalled the edict laying said Tyndall under interdict.

Among the celebrations attended by the grand master he notes the one hundredth (!) annual celebration of WASHINGTON'S birthday by their oldest lodge, St. John's, No. 1, of Newark.

Grand Secretary REDWAY thus records the result of an inquiry which we noticed last year:

In obedience to the resolution adopted at the last annual communication, a circular letter was issued to the lodges and brethren, asking them if they were willing to have their subscriptions to the "Masonic Home Fund" turned over to the "Grand Lodge Charity Fund," and if so for them to forward the amounts of their subscriptions. I regret to say that there has not been a very generous response to this appeal, as will appear by the report of the committee.

We notice in the amounts reported by the finance committee as having been received by the grand secretary, an item of two dollars for "traveling cards." At the time we were made they were furnished to each affiliated Mason in Massachusetts. We ought to have ours now, but have not seen it for many years, and we have never seen one that was issued by any other jurisdiction. They do not seem to be much sought after in New Jersey,

and our observation warrants the inference that the Jersey craftsmen travel chiefly on their skill and their good looks.

The New Jersey view of the powers of the executive is reflected in the report of the committee on jurisprudence, who dispose of the matters of dispensations, permission and discipline—the latter including the exercise of the power to summarily unmake a Mason—by saying that "they were all within the prerogatives of the grand master, and call for no action by the grand lodge."

The grand lodge deemed it not advisable to take action on a proposition to affiliate with the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada; chartered one new lodge; exchanged telegraphic greetings with the grand master of New York, and witnessed an exemplification of the work in the three degrees.

James H. Durand, of Rahway, was elected grand master; Thomas H. R. Redway, Trenton, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 112) by Past Grand Master Henry Vehslage is an able, dignified and fraternal review of the proceedings for the year, including Illinois for 1892. He copies the gist of the report of the special committee on the Fraternal Congress to our grand lodge, and also notes the proceedings of other grand lodges in this relation. We do not find any reference to it in the New Jersey proceedings, but happily the omission was supplemented by the action of the grand master, and to that the congress was indebted for the presence of Past Grand Master Robert M. Moore, the representative of Illinois near his grand lodge, who left his impress upon the work of the assembled delegates and illustrated by his fraternal courtesy and cordiality the good fellowship which must ever be the best part of such meetings. We regret that our hope of also meeting Bro. Vehslage there was not realized.

Bro. Vehslage characterizes the ceremonies at the placing of the "copestone" of the Chicago temple as worthy of the consummation of so grand a project, and confesses to reading with much interest and pleasure the original ode by the Rev. Bro. Henry G. Perry, and the thoughtful and instructive oration of the Rev. Bro. H. W. Thomas. He also pays a high compliment to Grand Master Crawford's exordium at the annual communication, and gives generous praise to the Illinois report on corrrespondence.

In a single closing paragraph of his "Conclusion" he indicates the plan of his work, and illustrates that discriminating use of the thoughts of others by which he makes a work on that plan of unusual value:

Rejoicing in the evident tokens of prosperity and general harmony among the Craft, we have aimed, in as concise a manner as possible, to note whatever has transpired in which our brethren may be interested, because, as

Disraeli says, "the wisdom of the wise and the experience of ages may be preserved by quotation." It will be sufficient, in our judgment of our functions, thus to present what George Eliot describes as "a book which hath been culled from the flowers of all books," excepting, of course, those which did not come to hand.

NEW MEXICO, 1892.

15TH ANNUAL. ALBUQUERQUE. OCTOBER 3.

This volume is adorned with two phototypes, that of W. B. CHILDERS, grand master in 1883–84, and CORNELIUS BENNETT, grand master in 1884–85.

Illinois was not represented at this communication, and a blank stands against her name in the report of the committee on credentials. Turning to the grand secretary's list of grand representatives the name of our lodge does not appear. We inferred from a similar state of affairs in 1890 that the dismission of Past Grand Master HENRY L. WALDO was held to have created a vacancy in that office, yet as his name appears in the last Illinois list we presume our executive has not been informed that it exists.

The grand master (RICHARD ENGLISH) found only one of the rulings or decisions made by him of a character to require reporting; that one is embraced in the following:

Brother E. A. Sutherland, worshipful master of Chama Lodge, No. 17, asked if a "key" to the secret work could be used in the lodge room for imparting the work to the members.

I replied that is was illegal to use any of the so-called "keys" or "cipher books."

The decision was approved, and the following touching the same subject was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That no Mason of this jurisdiction shall sell, offer for sale, buy, or in any manner do any circulating, (or use) any printed documents in cipher as a *ritual of any part of the first three degrees in Symbolic Masonry*, under the penalty of any punishment which may be imposed under the constitution of this grand lodge, for gross un-Masonic conduct."

Resolved, That no Mason shall sell, offer for sale, circulate or use anything purporting to be a copy of secret ritual of the first three symbolic degrees of Masonry, whether in cipher or not, under the penalty of any punishment authorized by the by-laws.

Later, however, we observe that the committee appointed last year "with the object of producing a ritual for the New Mexico work," have a *proper* key in view. The chairman, Grand Lecturer J. D. Bush, reporting progress, says:

I furthermore feel confident that the committee will be able, by the end of time allotted for its work, to present to your grand body both a key of work and ritual that will compare most favorably with the time-honored landmarks and highest order of work known to our sublime order.

The grand master, after a careful study of the situation, recommended the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand. On the recommendation of the committee on address the matter was referred to the committee on correspondence "for further examination, and report." Past Grand Master Max Frost was the chairman of both these committees, and his review of New Zealand quite warrants the inference that he is in favor of recognition; but no further action was taken.

Of the past proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, Grand Secretary Keen says:

I have taken the liberty of having bound twenty sets of our reports to date, comprising five volumes to a set, and I trust each lodge will avail themselves, at once, in procuring same for their libraries. You will readily see the advantage of owning a complete history of our Masonic life when I inform you that the binding of these volumes, leaves only five or six reports of certain years, and the demand has been so great that it will only be a question of a very short time when our original reports will be exhausted.

This fact would suggest that a small charge might be a wise procedure in the future for those applying for our reports, others than grand lodges, grand representatives and the ten copies furnished our subordinate lodges annually.

The committee on appeals and grievances, reporting fully upon a case before them, after demonstrating that the charge did not necessarily involve a Masonic offense and that the evidence did not sustain the charge, recommends:

That the conviction and sentence be reversed and set aside, and that Brother Fitzgerrell be given the usual certificate in such case from the grand lodge, that is, that he be restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry. Of course he does not, therefore, become a member of Chapman Lodge without the unanimous consent of the lodge.

We had supposed that only Mississippi and Alabama—and they only because the practice had come down to them as a legacy of error inadvertently creeping in during some Dark Age of Masonic jurisprudence—hold that an attempt to put a man out of a lodge, which has been frustrated by an appeal to the grand lodge and a *reversal of the sentence* by that body, leaves him outside all the same. An appeal is a mockery if when the appellate body

reverses a conviction and sentence the appellant is not left with all his rights intact.

Joseph H. Kuhns was elected grand master; Alpheus A. Keen re-elected grand secretary, both of Albuquerque.

The report on correspondence (pp. 109) is as usual by Past Grand Master Max Frost, who compresses into a relatively small space much of interest to his jurisdiction. He gives Illinois for 1892 full and courteous notice, quoting at length the views of Grand Master Crawford touching the Fraternal Congress, and also from the report on correspondence.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We have received no part of the proceedings proper of this grand lodge since we closed our review of last year, when we noticed the proceedings of the June (1891) quarterly communication. We have the prospectus and rules of the "Freemason's Benevolent Institution," established in October, 1880, reconstituted in September, 1891, "For the relief of Aged, Distressed and Infirm Freemasons, and their Wives or Widows in New South Wales," of which the grand master, the Earl of Jersey, is patron. The representative of Illinois, the Rev. W. S. Frackelton, is one of the committee.

By reference to a list in the proceedings of South Australia for 1893, we find that Arthur H. Bray, of Sydney (Masonic Hall), is still grand secretary.

NEW YORK, 1893.

112th Annual. New York. June 6.

This elegant volume is adorned with steel portraits of the retiring grand master (James Ten Eyck) and Past Grand Master Christopher G. Fox, and by a fac-simile of the medal struck to commemorate the dedication of the

Home at Utica. The diplomatic corps present at the opening numbered fifty-nine, including WILLIAM J. MCDONALD, the representative of Illinois.

Grand Master TEN EYCK announced the death of Past Grand Master JAMES W. HUSTED, whom we can identify to many of our readers by saying that in political circles he was often called "The Bald Eagle of Westchester." The committee on deceased brethren pay an eloquent tribute to his great ability, his integrity and to those loveable traits which won for him a peculiarly tender regard from his brethren. He served in the state legislature twenty-two years, the longest service in the history of the State, and was six terms speaker of the house, an honor given to no other man. He served the people in other capacities, making in all thirty-six years of public service. The committee add:

The offices bestowed upon Brother Husted in the State and in Masonry were not the gratification of a spirit of office-holding, but the gifts of others in their desire to profit by the services of his ability and skill, his uprightness of character, and faithful discharge of duty.

Referring to a resolution whose adoption we noted last year, the grand master says:

Some time ago the grand lecturer referred to me a resolution adopted by the last grand lodge, instructing him "to eliminate all allusions sectarian in their character from the ritual," stating that he did not feel competent to decide as to what was sectarian. After carefully considering the question, I must confess that I do not find anything more sectarian in the ritual than I find in the Great Light which is on all Masonic altars.

It is due to the grand lecturer that the grand lodge should be specific in its instructions to him upon a subject concerning which there might be such a wide diversity of opinion.

We do not undervalue the difficulties which the grand master must necessarily encounter in attempting to decide what should be eliminated, but we feel constrained to say that in resting upon his confession that he finds nothing more sectarian in the ritual than he finds in the great light which is on all Masonic altars, he begs the question entirely.

If the principle implied in his statement were to be taken as the basis of judgment and anything that could stand that test be therefore adjudged fit material for the ritual, the existence of scores of sects taking the Bible for their guide, each of which finds in it some doctrine that by being made the central article of its faith differentiates its communion from all the others, gives a hint of the Babel into which Masonry would be converted. The problem presented by the direction 'to eliminate all allusions sectarian in their character from the ritual,' is not solved by saying that the mooted matter is found in the Bible, but must be solved by determining—as best can be done, for its solution cannot always be easy—whether it is among the things "in which all men agree," or among those upon which men divide them-

selves into sects. This is the method clearly indicated in the fundamental law, the Charges of a Freemason, with the avowed purpose of making Masonry "the center of union, and the means of conciliating true friendship among persons that must have remained at a perpetual distance."

The grand master reported the dedication, on the fifth of October, 1892, of the Masonic Home at Utica, built, furnished *and paid for* at a cost of $232,360, the just pride not only of the New York Craftsmen but of every American Mason. A full account of the dedicatory ceremonies and of the parade, written by Grand Secretary EHLERS, the marshal of the day, appears as an appendix to the grand master's address, being the official report of the marshal to the grand master. The column numbered eight thousand five hundred and twenty-four Master Masons, irrespective of those composing the grand commandery and thirteen commanderies of Knights Templars; the grand council of Royal and Select Masters; the grand chapter and seventy-three chapters of Royal Arch Masons, besides forty bands of music.

We copy the following most graphic brief account of the Anti-Masonic crusade we have encountered, from the dedicatory address of Grand Master TEN EYCK, because many of the younger generations of Masons have only the vaguest knowledge of that remarkable episode in our political and Masonic history. After saying that at the beginning of the second quarter of the nineteenth century the fraternity was in a flourishing and prosperous condition in New York, New England, Pennsylvania and certain portions of the South, he continues:

All of a sudden came the fierce, unreasoning and unreasonable "anti-Masonic" excitement caused by the sudden disappearance of William Morgan, a renegade from the order, who, it was claimed by their enemies, had been spirited away by Freemasons and, presumably, put to death. Political affairs were very dull and peaceful in those days, the old party lines having, for the most part, been obliterated, and the country was tranquil to an extent that made demagogues restless and uneasy. Politicians of the baser sort were not slow, therefore, to avail themselves of the temporary and, at first, merely local excitement caused by the disappearance of Morgan. They fanned the excitement until it reached fever heat, denounced Freemasonry as inimical to the State and society, and proclaimed its adherents to be a band of conspirators, ready at any time to become assassins in the execution of their nefarious plots. So well did these discreditable and shameless politicians work their scheme, and so credulous and exasperated were many even of the best and most substantial people of that day, that it became almost dangerous for one to be known as a Freemason. Lodges were closed. Some weak brethren renounced their allegiance, fearing the wrath or ill will of their neighbors. Meetings of the faithful, when they were held at all, were held in out-of-the-way and obscure places, and even then were doubly tiled. In fact, Freemasonry in the United States was undergoing a persecution as relentless and unreasoning in its way as that to which any great cause was ever subjected. The political demagogues who had initiated and fomented this mad crusade, nominated anti-Masonic tickets in this and other States. In the year 1828, Solomon Southwick, of Albany, was their candi-

date for governor, receiving thirty-three thousand votes, most of which were cast in the western counties of the State. The convention which brought about this nomination was held in this identical city of Utica, in the month of August of that year.

Eighteen hundred and twenty-eight was a Presidential year, and the anti-Masonic excitement was carried into the national campaign. Of the two principal candidates for the Presidency, sturdy old Andrew Jackson was a Mason, while his chief competitor, President John Quincy Adams, was not. The latter was not, however, pronounced enough in his opposition to Freemasonry to satisfy the bigots; so they held a national convention of their own and nominated William Wirt for President. Jackson, it is needless to remark, was elected, but Wirt succeeded in securing the electoral vote of the State of Vermont.

The Home, under the superintendency of Past Grand Master Jesse B. Anthony, received its first inmates May 1, 1893, a little over a month before the meeting of the grand lodge. The trustees report:

Forty-seven applications have been received, and the applicants have been accepted as inmates, most of whom are now enjoying the hospitalties of the home.

They are divided into classes, as follows:

Master Masons, 34.
Master Masons' widows, 8.
Male orphan children, 1.
Female orphan children, 4.

It will be observed from this statement, and in view of the fact that the average age of the Master Masons is 69 29-34 that the benefits of the home must, for the present at least be more largely extended to the aged and indigent brethren than to any other class that is eligible for admission.

To our mind there seems but one drawback to this magnificent charity: its benefits are restricted to affiliated Master Masons, and the widows and orphans of those who died affiliated.

If Gen. Morgan Lewis, ex-governor and chief justice, president of the societies of Cincinnati and St. David, who came forth at the age of seventy-five from his retirement at the call of the Grand Lodge of New York, during the dark days so graphically described by Grand Master Ten Eyck, to throw the weight of his great name and influence in favor of the fraternity, had fallen into decayed circumstances during the first twelve years of the fourteen that he wielded with firm grasp the gavel of grand master of Masons, dropped from the nerveless hand of his predecessor, he could not have received the shelter of a "Masonic home" existing under the same rules as that which now at Utica stands as the splendid fruitage of the prosperity he did so much to hasten. Unaffiliated when he became grand master, he remained so until his eighty-seventh year, when he again became a member of a lodge.

The grand master announced that he had recognized the grand lodges of South Australia and Oklahoma. The question of recognizing the Grand Symbolic Diet of Mexico and the Grand Lodge of New Zealand went from the committee on foreign correspondence to the committee on jurisprudence, at the instance of the former. The latter report:

That from a careful examination of the papers submitted, we find that the organization of the "Grand Symbolic Diet" is similar to that of the grand lodges of England and Scotland, with their provincial grand lodges, and is confined to the first three of Symbolic degrees, and entirely separated from the higher degrees of the A. A. S. Rite, and we should be inclined to report favorably upon their application, but for statements presented in a circular letter issued by Toltec Lodge, No. 250, located in the City of Mexico, under charter from Grand Lodge of Missouri, which gives information as to the character of Masonry in that jurisdiction which cannot be ignored, and demands further investigation before we can safely pass upon the question of recognition and exchange of representatives.

The question was accordingly deferred.

The committee on correspondence, in its review of Mexican Masonry, had given a digest of the then state of information respecting the Grand Symbolic Diet, and had closed its examination with the following conclusion:

Your committee, after a careful examination of the papers submitted, are of the opinion that the plan of the Gran Dieta, which is very similar to that of the grand lodges of England Scotland, and Ireland with their provincial grand lodges, affords a happy solution of the difficulties which have surrounded Masonry in that Republic.

The different impressions made on the New York committee and on ourselves by the account given of the Mexican situation by Grand Master Tyler, of Texas, we suppose must indicate a difference in our points of view. The evidence, vague as it was, seems to have disposed, as we shall see, that committee to favorably consider the application of the grand diet for recognition, while to us, as we indicated at the time, it seemed to stamp that body, so far as it claimed for itself or for its constituents any authority in Symbolic Masonry, as utterly and irredeemably bastard. The later conclusions of the New York committee are as follows:

Upon the statements submitted we are disposed to consider the application in a favorable light, but since the preparation of the above we have been put in possession of a circular letter issued by Toltec Lodge, No. 250—located in the City of Mexico—under charter issued in 1882, by and still owing allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Missouri, which conveys information in relation to this subject which cannot be ignored. Without entering into the subject of the regularity of the organization, or taking into consideration certain points relative to other bodies of Masonry, which are at variance with the statement made by the Gran Dieta Simbolica of Mexico, we shall simply consider that which is of vital importance in granting recognition, viz., the character of the Masonry in this jurisdiction.

The circular and statements referred to are to some extent of a confiden-

tial nature, and cannot well be placed before you in a report of this nature, and they are also of a character which should prevent the Grand Lodge of New York from entering into official relationship with this grand body. We may mention, however, certain points where Mexican Masonry seems to be a law unto itself—O. B.'s taken on honor only, the admission of women, the exclusion of the Bible, "the idea of the presence of God altogether disallowed" in some lodges, its connection with the politics of the country, etc.

The general character of the statements in said circular letter are also corroborated by the testimony of brethren of the jurisdiction of New York, who have personally visited lodges within the jurisdiction of Mexico, upon which we can place reliance.

Based upon these facts, we respectfully submit that the application of the Gran Dieta Simbolica of Mexico for recognition, and the exchange of representatives, be denied.

It will be seen by a reference to our review of Missouri that the grand master of that jurisdiction recommended the withdrawal of the charter of Toltec Lodge, No. 250, a constituent of the Grand Lodge of Missouri existing in the City of Mexico, and that the grand lodge has the matter under advisement pending further investigation. These proceedings called out a 22-page pamphlet entitled "An Inside View of Mexican Masonry," and addressed to the grand master of Missouri by Bro. Robert E. Chism, the master of Toltec Lodge, the same referred to by the New York committee as the source of its later information. In a paper read by Bro. Robert Freke Gould, the eminent Masonic historian, before the Lodge Quatuor Coronati, and published in Part 2, Vol. VI. of its transactions, the substance of this letter is given, bringing out fully "the points relative to other bodies of Masonry" which the New York committee refer to as being "at variance with the statement made by the Gran Dieta Symbolica." Grand Master Tyler's information, as given in his address, was to the effect that after the supreme council established by the authority of the Supreme Council U. S. A., Southern Jurisdiction, had by treaty (Dec. 24, 1889) relinquished all claim of jurisdiction over the first three degrees, and the Supreme Grand Orient of the Scottish Rite (organized by seceders from the supreme council) reorganization took place at a grand assembly of representatives and deputies from nearly all the state and subordinate lodges in the republic, which remained in session ten days and formed the Grand Symbolic Diet.

All this now appears to be without foundation, the diet having been created by a decree issued by the Supreme Council of the A. & A. S. R., Dec. 27, 1890.

Bro. Chism says:

"It will be seen and is a fact that the organization of the Gran Dieta, which now claims exclusive jurisdiction over Symbolic Masonry in this republic, was not the result of any convocation of Masons; it was the act of

the Supreme Council A. & A. S. R., which called the Gran Dieta into existence, and it still exists by the will of that Supreme Body."

The statements of Bro. CHISM—who has himself resided in the country more than twelve years, is well acquainted with the Spanish language and with the social classes—which the New York committee say are corroborated by the testimony of reliable brethren of the jurisdiction of New York who have visited lodges in Mexico—are supported in the "Inside View of Mexican Masonry" by the depositions of four American citizens residing in the City of Mexico, viz.: PAUL RANDOLPH, book-keeper; JOHN PETER CLENCH, veterinary surgeon; HOWARD C. WALKER, general agent, and JAMES C. HILL, telephone official. Bro. CLENCH is a member of Morning Star Lodge, California; all the rest are members of Toltec Lodge. All of them have personally observed the absence of the things mentioned by the New York committee, everywhere deemed essential in lawful Masonry, as well as the presence of women in lodges while at labor!

The jurisprudence committee advised that recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand—conceded to be regularly and rightfully formed—await recognition by the mother grand lodges.

The grand lodge revised, and we think greatly bettered, its code of procedure in cases of discipline, but we are sorry to note denies to the lodges jurisdiction over unaffiliated and sojourning Masons.

Four new lodges were chartered.

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, of New York, was elected grand master, after Grand Master TEN EYCK had been re-elected by acclamation and declined; EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, New York, re-elected grand secretary. All the officers were elected by acclamation.

The report on correspondence (pp. 165) is as usual a composite. The American grand lodges are reviewed by Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY, while the review of foreign grand bodies, and translations, are by Bro. CHARLES SACKREUTER. The ability of neither needs to be restated here.

Illinois for 1892 is reviewed and selections made from the oration of Bro. the Rev. H. W. THOMAS at the leveling of the cape-stone of the Masonic Fraternity Temple, and from the address of Grand Master CRAWFORD at the annual communication, and the report of the committee on Fraternal Congress is copied. Bro. ANTHONY agrees with our jurisprudence committee that no attention should be paid to blanks cast in an election, and compliments the reports on obituaries and correspondence.

Of a case passed upon by the grand master and jurisprudence committee, with the concurrence of the grand lodge, he says:

Under a case presented to the grand lodge, the fact was developed that by the law of this jurisdiction a member of a lodge in *another* grand jurisdiction was permitted to sign the petition for a new lodge while still retaining his membership in the lodge outside of this jurisdiction, and that the granting of the charter *made him a member of the new lodge.*

We recognize the fact that the Grand Lodge of Illinois is sovereign and exercises exclusive jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to Ancient Craft Masonry in the State of Illinois, and that she can enact that the granting of a charter thereby severs the membership of the petitioner in the elder lodge within its own jurisdiction, but most assuredly it cannot be operative to such effect with reference to those still retaining membership in Lodges without the jurisdiction.

It was this very principle which caused the trouble between the Grand Lodge of Connecticut and the Grand Lodge of New York, in the Webotuck matter, and the consensus of opinion was in favor of the stand taken by New York. While no harm has resulted therefrom, we are somewhat surprised that such a regulation should have been retained upon the statute books of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. The committee reported:

"That a proper regard for the rights of sister grand lodges would be exhibited by amending our by-laws so that no one shall become a member of a lodge by the granting of a charter, unless he is a member of a lodge in this jurisdiction, or has secured a regular dimit from the lodge to which he formerly belonged, and your committee, therefore, propose the following amendment to the grand lodge by-laws:

"That Section 17, Article XXIII, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, which is as follows: 'A brother on becoming a charter member of a new lodge shall be thereby dimitted from the elder lodge, and the master of the new lodge shall cause immediate notice to be sent to the elder lodge of the name of such member,' be amended by the addition of the following words thereto:

" 'Provided, that this section shall not be so construed as to prevent a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction becoming a member of a chartered lodge in this jurisdiction until he has obtained a regular dimit from the lodge of which he was a member, or, has honorably withdrawn.' "

Unless the judgment of the committee is embodied in the amendment of some other clause of the by-laws, we fail to see wherein the addition proposed covers the point in question. We are constrained to believe that there is an error in the text, and that the intention was to be in the affirmative, not negative. Certainly, whether as a petitioner for a new lodge (if allowable) or as an applicant for membership, he *cannot* become a member of a lodge in the State of Illinois, until his membership has been severed in the lodge outside the jurisdiction to which he belongs.

We apprehend his last idea is correct and that there is an error by which the word "prevent" takes the place of *permit* in the proviso. If the latter is the correct reading, the proviso would require that a sojourner from another jurisdiction who has joined in a petition for a dispensation for a new lodge should secure a dimit before the lodge received a charter, and while we cannot answer for our grand lodge in this matter, we think this is as far as she

would care to go. Personally we do not think it desirable to require sojourners to dimit from their lodges before joining in a petition for a dispensation.

Referring to our report, he says:

In our brother's introductory remarks, referring particularly to the establishment of Masonic homes and asylums, he expresses views worthy of careful consideration, especially upon the most advantageous policy in carrying out the designed efforts of the Craft. We recognize also the fact that the work must, as a business proposition, be controlled by the financial ability and strength of the grand jurisdiction.

No one gainsays the object to be accomplished. We may differ in the wisdom of the plan adopted, but we all stand upon the platform—brotherly relief and assistance to those in need. To secure practical results, systematic measures must be adopted, and in the State of New York the movement has crystalized into the establishment of a Masonic Home. It is not to be an asylum, in the common acceptance of the word, nor an institution which can be construed, in the slightest degree, as establishing a pauper class.

We use the term home in its broadest sense, in its family spirit and relation, and it is the intention of the Fraternity of the State of New York to make the institution under their care an embodiment of the love of the Craft.

This we are satisfied is our brother's idea and fervent wish, and such has been the keynote of the Fraternity of the Empire State, who have labored earnestly for the fulfillment of the project inaugurated fifty years ago.

In our judgment the cultivation of this spirit of practical work has cemented more closely the ties of brotherhood, has placed the fraternity upon a higher plane, has tended to its growth, demonstrated its usefulness, and will crown the fraternity with a halo of glory, which will grow brighter and brighter until the perfect day.

We had marked for quotation several passages in Bro. ANTHONY'S report, but our notice of New York has grown unexpectedly on our hands, and we must content ourselves with a single passage on a new subject, dissenting from the opinion that it would be improper to perform the Masonic burial service over a body that is afterwards to be cremated:

We cannot say that we coincide entirely with the view presented. The disposal of the body, after the funeral ceremonies are concluded, is a matter entirely subject to the control and wishes of the family. It may be deposited in the grave, it may repose in a tomb, or it may be cremated. The Masonic burial service, like that of the church, ends with the disposal of the body, and beyond that we do not think we are required to take cognizance. Under a strict interpretation of our brother's remarks, it would be questionable whether even the solemn rites of the church might not be denied. We incline to the opinion that the Masonic funeral ceremonies can be held over the remains of a brother, although *afterwards* the body is to be cremated, and that the ceremonies and regulations of the Craft, in this fraternal duty, must conform to the usage of the times. In this judgment we do not wish to be termed *progressive*, but rather fashioned for, and conformable to the age.

And we incline to the opinion that Bro. ANTHONY's view will be the final judgment of the fraternity.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1893.

106TH ANNUAL. RALEIGH. JANUARY 10.

These proceedings are embellished with a phototype of DONALD W. BAIN, grand secretary, who succeeded to that office in 1867 on the death of his father, WILLIAM T. BAIN, who had himself held it since 1836. DONALD died Nov. 16, 1892, at the early age of fifty-one. His eulogist says of his public services:

He was not only esteemed by Masons, but by every class of citizens, as was evidenced by the many positions of trust and distinction he was called upon to fill. When a lad sixteen years of age he became a clerk in the office of the comptroller of North Carolina, and retained that position until his appointment as chief clerk of the treasury department, under State Treasurer Jonathan M. Worth, in 1865. He remained in this position under all successive treasurers up to 1884, when he was nominated and elected state treasurer. At the expiration of his first term of office he was again nominated and elected for a second term; and in 1892 he was re-elected for a third term, he being so universally popular as to break down all opposition to his holding the same office for three successive terms.

In 1879 he was selected as one of the commissioners to adjust and renew the bonds issued by the State on account of the North Carolina railroad. In every position of trust imposed in him he rendered to his State efficient and faithful service and merited and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of every one.

And of his personal character, a close friend said:

"He was a dear friend and an intimate companion. We have traveled together and occupied the same room and the same bed for weeks and for months at a time, and the closest scrutiny afforded by this intimate personal contact with him revealed in him one of the purest hearts, one of the sweetest spirits, and one of the loftiest characters we ever knew."

The grand lodge was convened in special communication for his funeral.

The representative of Illinois was present at the annual communication in the person of Grand Master HEZEKIAH A. GUDGER, who in speaking of the distribution of charity said it sometimes happened that while circulars ap-

pealing for aid presented a *prima facie* case, they did not always give the real facts. He gives an instance:

In one case during the past year an application was made and approved. Subsequently information was obtained that the matter was not one that should go to the lodges. After careful inquiry I found that the fact was that though the brother had lost property, he was by his own showing worth three thousand dollars and was in good health. In this case I required the lodge to refund, under the penalty of the forfeiture of their charter, all the money collected. It is just to the lodge to say that they did so willingly, and that in my opinion they acted in good faith, believing that the case came under the requirements.

The Oxford Orphan Asylum, the just pride of the North Carolina Craftsmen, makes no distinction between the children of Masons and non-Masons, admitting all the homeless and fatherless without question. The statement of the grand master that not more than fifty out of the two hundred and fifteen inmates are the children of Masons is significant beyond his claim that it demonstrates the breadth of the sympathies of the fraternity; it reflects the fact that Masons are less helpless than the average of the community. The Asylum printing office made a profit of $1,906.63; the farm, $658.98; shoe shop, $458.27; broom factory, $154.85; a handsome total of $3,178.73.

The grand lodge held a session *in memoriam* of the deceased grand secretary on the evening of the second day; granted ten charters and continued three lodges under dispensation; recognized the grand lodges of Victoria and South Australia; decided that a dimit given to an Entered Apprentice had been improperly granted; admitted the representatives of the newly chartered and unconstituted lodges with the right to vote; presented the retiring grand master with a past grand master's jewel, and filled the vacancy in the delegation to the Chicago congress caused by the death of Grand Secretary Bain, by the appointment of Samuel H. Smith, past grand master.

John W. Cotten, of Tarboro, was elected grand master; William H. Bain, Raleigh, elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 67) is again by Bro. Julius C. Martin, and into it he has compressed much profitable matter.

Illinois proceedings for 1892 are reviewed in a very fraternal manner. Referring to our report, he says:

The good brother wonders what the committee on "Cerneauism" meant when they reported a resolution prohibiting the recognition of or communication with any "Cerneau body." If he will only look to the preamble we think he may be able to get straight on this "body" question.

We have again looked to the preamble, but with the result of getting only sufficient light to make darkness visible. We still cannot get track of

a "body" having a form that would permit of a *lodge* holding communication with it.

In his introductory remarks Bro. MARTIN refers briefly to several topics, among them "The Treaty of Monterey," but expresses no opinion as to its being wise or otherwise.

NEW ZEALAND, 1893.

4TH ANNUAL. AUCKLAND APRIL 28.

We have received the proceedings of two quarterly communications held in 1892 and two in 1893.

Quarterly communication held at Wellington, July 29, 1892. Thirty-six lodges were represented by one hundred and fifty-three members. MALCOLM NICCOL, grand master.

The board of general purposes announced the death of D. H. MACARTHUR, past deputy grand master, and Sir HARRY ATKINSON, deputy grand master, English constitution.

Two lodges of the English constitution and one of the Scottish had transferred their allegiance to the grand lodge since the last communication and one new lodge constituted, making eighty-one on the roll.

The "Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Fund" was inaugurated, and the word "demit" chosen in place of "clearance."

Quarterly communication held at Christchurch, Oct. 26, 1892, the grand master in the chair. Three deaths were announced: JAMES WALKER, past master of Lodge Wairoa; JAMES BROWN GATLAND and JOHN WALKLEY, past grand stewards.

Number of lodges, eighty-two. Recognition by three more grand lodges reported.

At the annual communication the representatives of five American grand lodges were present.

The grand master (MALCOLM NICCOL) announced the death of the premier of the colony, JOHN BALLANCE, past master of Lodge St. Andrew Kilwinning, No. 79, and a vote of condolence with the widow was passed.

The roll of eighty-nine lodges was called, the eighty-ninth having just been constituted, and twenty-six were found to be represented. Recognition by five American grand lodges reported.

Acknowledgment was made of a present of a complete set of the Iowa proceedings from Grand Secretary PARVIN.

When the time for election of officers arrived the grand master declared his office vacant, and asked Past Deputy Grand Master RUSSELL to occupy the chair for the election and installation of grand master. Bro. RUSSELL then proposed and the grand lodge by acclamation re-elected Bro. MALCOLM NICCOL grand master. On being installed the grand master delivered his address from which we select some matters of interest. He had visited forty-one of their lodges, traveling nearly 6,000 miles by steamer, rail and coach, consuming about two months' time. He says:

I was struck with the fact that a very large majority of the lodges I visited are comfortably housed in their own lodge rooms or more pretentious halls, and that in every case there was ample proof of the benefit accruing from the creation of the grand lodge. I often wished that some of those who affect to believe that the Grand Lodge of New Zealand has reached its zenith, and will shortly fall into decay, could have seen and heard as I did the evidence of vigorous life and growth in our lodges, the self-reliant spirit prevailing, and the pride with which our grand lodge is regarded throughout the length and breadth of the land, it would open their eyes to the folly of preaching a speedy downfall.

As some attempts have recently been made to cast doubt upon the progress of grand lodge, it may be well to quote a few figures to prove the substantial nature of the progress we have made. In April, 1890, grand lodge was inaugurated with 41 lodges on its roll; in April, 1891, this number had increased to 73; in April, 1892, it had reached 78; to-day we have 89. The number of members in the different years above stated was 1236, 2193, 2897, 3090.

Experience suggested some necessary changes:

Strong efforts should also be made to secure more representative attendances at grand lodge communications. I would like to see it enacted that no business shall be transacted by grand lodge unless a majority of the lodges are represented either personally or by regularly accredited proxies. If lodges rightly estimated the importance of being represented in grand lodge, many of them would pay the traveling expenses of their master, or other delegate, to at least one meeting in each year.

I am convinced that the system of submitting all new laws or amendments of the existing laws to the lodges for six months before finally adopting them, and thus giving the minority the right of veto, will prove as unworkable in practice as it is vicious in principle.

My idea is that the system in use in many American grand lodges requiring any proposed new measure to be read and passed three times before becoming law, is far preferable, and would give equal security against hasty legislation.

Say the proposed new law is introduced at this meeting in Auckland and read a first time, it is placed on the agenda for the July meeting in Wellington, is there read a second time, and, if approved, it passes its second reading; in October it again comes before grand lodge at Christchurch, and is then finally adopted or rejected. In this way the great majority of members of grand lodge have the opportunity of considering the matter and expressing their views upon it.

Of the ritual, he says:

RITUAL.—The more I consider the question of ritual, the more convinced I become that grand lodge will act wisely if it leaves the matter severely alone, and allows natural laws to settle what particular form shall be adopted, far too much importance is in my opinion attached to the attainment of uniformity. I think, however, the superintendents of districts should be instructed to confer together upon the subject, and arrive at a common understanding with regard to salient points.

I observe that some of the grand lodges in America refuse to recognize the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, because of the latter having issued an authorized ritual.

It seems to us uncertain whether Grand Master NICCOL has any knowledge of the alleged printing of the esoteric ritual by the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, other than that furnished by the Grand Lodge of Idaho, noted by us under that head in this report. Of recognition, the grand master says:

RECOGNITION.—I congratulate you upon the fact that every mail now brings us the cheering intelligence that more and more grand lodges of the world are extending recognition to us.

In America every application from a grand lodge for recognition is referred to a committee of skilled experts in Masonic jurisprudence, who exhaustively inquire into the regularity of the creation of the applying grand lodge, and the validity and justice of its claims; the fact, therefore, of our application being favorably reported on after this thorough examination, is in each case a fresh certificate from unbiased and impartial judges of our unquestionable right to existence, and lays at the door of our parent grand lodges another indictment for their unnaturally and wholly unwarrantably witholding from us our undoubted right, which we have done nothing to forfeit.

He reports what appears to have been largely an unwilling defection, most of the members of one lodge having resigned for the purpose of reopening their lodge under the English constitution and with their old number, they supposing that course necessary to preserve their property vested in trustees for that number.

At the quarterly of July 14, 1893, held at Wanganui, the following notice of motion was offered and stood over until the next communication:

"That a return showing the number of craft lodges working under the Grand Lodge of New Zealand with number of members, also statement of

accounts to date, shall be sent to the grand lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, accompanied by a respectfully worded protest against the issuing of any new charters in this colony, as the Grand Lodge of New Zealand possesses supreme jurisdiction of this territory."

We are in receipt of a circular from the grand secretary, dated at Auckland, Aug. 12, 1893, referring to letters from a correspondent in the colony, lately appearing in the columns of several American newspapers, whose statements are pronounced untruthful and misleading. He says:

We have seen, in more than one American paper, statements as to the strength of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand. An examination into this will prove the malice of the writer, especially as we can quote printed documents showing the absurdity and untruthfulness of his statements. The active lodges under the grand bodies of England, Ireland and Scotland, are stated to be 127; 65 English, 53 Scotch, and 9 Irish, and he says the total number of lodges in New Zealand is 147. This would leave only 20 as having taken part in the Grand Lodge of New Zealand. If, on the other hand, we take the *Masonic Guide of New Zealand*, established in Auckland in January last, and compiled by the *then editor* of the *New Zealand Craftsman*—a work often quoted, but never yet disputed—we find the composition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand given as follows:

English lodges joined,	42	
Scotch " "	26	
Irish " "	9	
New lodges opened,	9	
Making a total of	86	Lodges

on the roll of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand on January 1st, 1893. Since then two more lodges of the Scotch constitution have thrown their lot in with the movement, and three new lodges have been opened, making in all 91 lodges, but as an English and a Scotch lodge amalgamated, the actual numerical record is 90 lodges. The total number of lodges of other constitutions does not exceed 50.

William Ronaldson, Auckland, is grand secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1892.

27th Annual. Amherst. June 8.

After the opening the grand lodge marched in procession to Christ's church, where Bro. the Rev. F. B. N. Norman-Lee read the service and Bro. the Rev. V. E. Harris preached from 1 Chron. 2-2: "And he set ma-

sons to hew wrought stones to build the house of God." Thence the grand lodge moved to the site of the new Amherst Academy building, the corner-stone of which was then laid by the grand master, Lt. Col. C. J. MACDONALD.

On re-assembling the grand lodge received an address of welcome to Amherst, read by W. Bro. E. J. LAY, who, among other things, said:

Our historic claims are not light, for from where we stand could once be heard the roar of contending guns, as French and English fought for the mastery of this continent, and the ruins of their fortresses still attract the attention of the historian.

In Masonry, also, we are bold to claim some interest and antiquity. Probably the first official document ever issued by your Provincial Grand Lodge, and bearing date 1784, was a dispensation to form a lodge here. Cumberland Harmony Lodge, under English jurisdiction, was opened in Amherst in 1825, in 1845, McGowan under Irish, and in 1867 our own Acacia.

The grand master, in speaking of their earlier lodges, said:

It was in the city of Halifax, in St. John Lodge, now No. 2, where Sir John Moore first entered on his Masonic career, receiving the three degrees of Masonry in that lodge and signing the by-laws in 1781, and from the fact that he afterwards became master of one of the military lodges in connection with a regiment in the garrison at Halifax, it must be inferred that he took an interest in the Craft; and in looking at the signature of the young captain of the 82d, when it was written, who would then have supposed that his deeds of valor would be sung in poetic verse by generations then unborn in every country in which the English language was spoken, and the hero of Corunna lives in poetic verse quite as well as his deeds are inscribed on the marble monument erected by the House of Commons to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral, or that erected in his native town of Glasgow by his friends and countrymen.

Virgin Lodge boasts of having as a member our own Sir Provo Wallace, the lodge of which both his father and grandfather were members, and to the by-laws of that lodge is appended the signature of the young lieutenant of the navy who was destined to take so active a part in one of the most celebrated of England's naval engagements. Sir Provo Wallace was a Mason of the old school; he delighted to talk of his old Masonic associates. In connection with the naval engagement between the Shannon and the Chesapeake it is known that a strong personal friendship was formed between the young first lieutenant of the Shannon and an officer of the Chesapeake which ended only at the death of the American officer, which occurred a few years later, a friendship which, as Sir Provo afterwards explained, was commenced under the most extraordinary circumstances. After the bloody affray was over both knelt beside a dying brother, a sailor of the Chesapeake, to minister to his wants and smooth as far as possible his passage to that bourne from whence no traveler returns.

He announced the death of GEORGE THOMAS SMITHERS, past senior grand warden, at fifty-six; SAMUEL PORTER, past deputy grand master, at fifty-three; GEORGE B. DODWELL, past grand chaplain, at seventy; and SAMUEL CHIPMAN, of whom he says:

On the 9th Nov. last there departed this life Brother Samuel Chipman, who died at the advanced age of 101 years. Bro. Chipman died full of honors as well as full of years. In his many years of active life he had been engaged in all kinds of improvements in matters beneficial to his native county of Kings. As a man, as a Mason, as justice of the peace and as a legislative councillor, he was looked upon with respect and esteem. At the time of his death he was probably the oldest living Mason in the world. He was initiated in Virgin Lodge in the city of Halifax on the 23d day of December, 1813. Consequently at the time of his death he had been a Mason in good standing for seventy-nine years.

The fact that Bro. CHIPMAN was unaffiliated did not prevent his receiving honorable mention, and perhaps it is because of the respectful and Masonic treatment this class of Masons receive in this jurisdiction that enabled one of the district deputies to report the accession to membership in a single lodge of three non-affiliates since his last yearly visit.

R. W. Bro. THEODORE A. COSSMAN (past deputy grand master and the representative of Illinois) called attention to the following resolution, passed at the preceding annual communication:

"That it is neither expedient nor desirable that any member should be elected or appointed to more than one office in this grand lodge."

And went on to explain that this resolution was not adhered to in at least one of the appointments made.

The M. W. G. Master expressed his sincere regret that overlooking or forgetting the fact that such resolution had been adopted by this grand lodge, he had appointed as a D. D. G. Master a worthy brother who had already been elected to an important office in grand lodge.

R. W. Bro. Cossman stated that he was quite satisfied with the explanation of the M. W. G. Master, and the matter then dropped.

Bro. COSSMAN is chairman of a special committee appointed to consider and at the next annual to report on the following:

W. Bro. Alexander Ross moved, seconded by W. Bro. T. McConkey (notice having been given), that past masters from any other jurisdiction affiliating with lodges in this jurisdiction shall not be entitled to vote in grand lodge unless filling the warden's or master's chairs, or having passed the chair of a lodge in this jurisdiction.

The following explains itself and at the same time demonstrates the prudent good sense of the grand lodge:

Notice of the following motion having been given, it was moved by Bro. David Mills, S. W. of North Star Lodge, seconded by W. Bro. Jno. A. Macdonald—

"That grand lodge appoint a day which shall be annually observed by North Star Lodge, No. 74, as Decoration Day, and upon which day it shall be lawful for the members of said lodge to march in regalia and decorate the graves of their departed brethren."

Moved in amendment by R. W. Bro. W. B. Alley, seconded by R. W. Bro. W. F. MacCoy—

"That this grand lodge consider it inexpedient to adopt such resolution, considering it more appropriate for North Star Lodge to apply to the grand master for dispensation as occasion may require; which passed.

The early archives of the grand lodge have been carefully looked up but are not very safely housed:

R. W. Bro. Cossman, sole surviving member of the committee appointed to collect and arrange old records belonging to grand lodge, reported that prior to the death of his co-workers (R. W. Brethren Porter and Smithers) the committee had completed the duties assigned to them, and that all documents which they were enabled to collect were now deposited in the grand secretary's office, but he regretted to say unprotected from loss or damage by fire.

The grievance committee found itself happily without business; the grand lodge chartered one new lodge; granted to St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 1, (125 years old and the oldest lodge on Canadian soil,) the privilege of wearing gold on all lodge regalia, including aprons; enjoyed itself at a reception tendered by the brethren of Acacia Lodge and their ladies, and closed with the singing of the national anthem, a proper expression of the sturdy loyalty which Masonry fosters.

Duncan Frazer, M. P., of New Glasgow, was elected grand master; Hon. William Ross, Halifax, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 132) reviews the proceedings of fifty-seven grand lodges, fifty-four of which, including Illinois, represent the work of Past District Deputy Grand Master Thos. B. Flint (M. P. for Yarmouth.) Bro. Flint makes an exceedingly interesting report along the lines indicated by the following, quoted from his Conclusion Remarks:

We have not deemed it our duty to enter into any controversies, but on the contrary have endeavored to present a vivid picture of the movement and life of the Craft wherever it labors for the benefit of humanity. Space at our disposal did not permit of extensive quotations from the numerous learned and brilliant papers we have had the advantage of perusing. If, as a result of our necessarily inadequate sketches, our brethren, who have the opportunity, may be led to an attentive study of these admirable reports, they cannot fail to be delighted as well as intellectually benefited.

Freemasonry has now accumulated a literature of surpassing richness and of inestimable value. To the Masonic student it cannot but be of unvarying interest. This literature is growing year by year in bulk and importance, and seems assured of an ever broadening influence in the future.

Five pages are given to Illinois proceedings for 1891. Noticing the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Fraternity temple, Chicago, he says:

A short and brilliant oration by M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier was de-

livered. The exercises of the day were followed by a splendid banquet at the Sherman House, where every luxury that could delight the physical or intellectual tastes of man were arranged for the two hundred or more guests of the grand lodge. Music and oratory of a high order abounded. Distinguished brethren addressed the assemblage, among them Gen. S. D. Atkins, Gen. John C. Black, ex-Mayor Harrison and Bro. E. R. Bliss.

An engraving of the proposed temple forms a frontispiece to the proceedings. We cannot say that we are enamored of the beauty of the structure, though its immense height and apparent solidity attract our attention and create considerable wonder. Like almost every thing else in the progressive and ambitious city of the west, this structure is vast, costly and doubtless perfectly arranged for the purposes to which it has been dedicated.

Visitors to the Columbian Fair in Chicago will look with awe and surprise at the twenty-two or twenty-three storied temple, devoted to Masonic and other uses and occupied by enough people to form a respectably sized town.

Judicious quotations are made from the address of Grand Master Pearson, and the oration of Bro. Warvelle receives the compliment of furnishing a lengthy and well-chosen extract. The Illinois report on correspondence receives fraternal and flattering notice, concluding which he says:

Bro. Robbins rejoices at our good fortune in possessing the valuable MSS. collected with so much care by Bro. John R. Green, and reminds us, with a sigh which draws out all our sympathy, that the brethren of Illinois have thrice had their archives destroyed by fire during the brief half century of the existence of that grand lodge. We have in the past had occasion to sympathize with our brothers in the State of Illinois, but now we rejoice with them in their abounding prosperity and look up to them with admiration for their energy and success.

We regret that Nova Scotia was not represented at the Fraternal congress, and by Bro. Flint. We suspect from his appreciative reference to the menu of the banquet of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, that an opportunity for personal examination would have disclosed a strawberry-mark on his left arm.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1893.

4th Annual. Devils Lake. June 13.

This volume is embellished with two full page photogravures, one representing a partial view of the ruins of Fargo after the $3,000,000 fire of June

7, 1893, in which the Masonic temple was destroyed; the other a meeting of Shiloh Lodge, No. 1, on the highest point of Island Park, at Fargo, June 16, 1893, no building being left available for Masonic meetings. The lodge was under escort and guard of Auvergne Commandery, No. 2, of Fargo. The picture gives the impression of a high dale. The presence of Knights Templars in full uniform—a multitudinous tiler in regimentals—suggests the idea that the meeting under such auspices was born rather of a love of the spectacular than of dire necessity.

The representative of Illinois, Bro. James C. Gill, was not present.

The grand master (Albert B. Herrick) submitted six decisions, two of which we copy:

No. 1. "We have received an Entered Apprentice dimit from a brother from North Carolina who asks for the Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees, and deposits $2 with the dimit (the fee for joining the lodge by dimit.) Please advise as to course of procedure."

Answer—I at once replied that there must be some mistake, as it was something unheard of and contrary to all Masonic law. I do not believe that there is a single grand jurisdiction that permits its subordinate lodges to issue dimits to Entered Apprentices.

This refers to the case noted under North Carolina of the irregular dimission of an Entered Apprentice. The grand master understood the case to have been finally settled by the North Dakota lodge conferring the remaining degrees by request.

"Query. Can a lodge wave jurisdiction over the material in favor of another lodge? Illustration to the fact.

"A man living in our jurisdiction moves to another jurisdiction in this state, puts in his application for membership in that jurisdiction; the master of the lodge which he desires to join, requests the master of the other lodge to waive jurisdiction. Can it be done?"

Answer—I would respectfully refer you to the latter part of Sec. 28 of our digest, page 39, which reads as follows: "Nor shall a petition for the mysteries of Masonry be received from any person who has not resided *one year* within the state under the jurisdiction of the lodge to which his petition is presented."

This I think is a good law in Masonry, as one year is little enough time in which to learn the character of any man, before receiving his application.

No lodge has the right to wave or set aside an edict of the grand lodge, and only the grand master has the power to allow his application to be received before he has acquired a Masonic jurisdiction.

This was approved by the jurisprudence committee and the grand lodge, but it strikes us that there was a misapprehension of the law, unless the applicant had lived less than a year in the jurisdiction of the lodge from which

waiver was asked. We infer of course that although the grand master says he "moved into" the jurisdiction of the second lodge that he was only sojourning there, because if he, being a profane who had never petitioned any lodge, definitely left his former residence, from the moment he did so the lodge there had no more jurisdiction to waive than if he had never lived there. If then he was still a bona fide resident of the former place, staying temporarily in the new, the lodge of which the waiver was asked had the same interest in him as if he stayed at home, and if he had lived there the year required to make him eligible to petition for the degrees it had the right under the common law of Masonry to waive that jurisdiction unless some local regulation existed to cut it off. Such a regulation may exist, but it seems clear to us that the edict or regulation quoted does not apply to such cases as this at all.

The grand master announced the death of JOHN DAVIDSON, aged sixty-two, past senior grand warden.

The report of the grand secretary (FRANK J. THOMPSON) thus speaks of the damage to the library of which North Dakota was so justly proud:

I had a very flattering report written upon the grand lodge library, but since the same was indited the library and all the contents of the grand secretary's room fell a victim to the holocaust which visited Fargo on the 7th inst. I do not know at present how much of the grand lodge library was saved; it is estimated all the way from one-fourth to one-third. While the loss seems at the present time irreparable, yet by perseverance and energy we may be able to replace a large number of the destroyed volumes. Under the circumstances it was impossible to have saved any more than were preserved, the fire having burned several blocks to the south, and by the time it reached the library everybody was exhausted from continuous efforts with the raging element. The library was not thought to be in danger until a few moments before the fire came. The wind was blowing a gale and seemed to whirl in every direction. Houses and stores that were apparently safe, fell victims to the flames in so short a time that everything within them was consumed, while others that were apparently in the path of the fire were not harmed. The utmost confusion prevailed. The enormity of the loss is as yet scarcely realized, there being left but eight brick buildings in the whole city. The path of the fire is a mile square, it taking the business portion and part of the residences of the city.

No one deplores the loss of the grand lodge library more than the Masons of Fargo, who have always delighted in having it among them, and it has been a constant care and first in their thoughts if there were any danger of fire, but the calamity that came was so sudden and so furious that it was beyond the power of man to do more than was done. There is not a hall in the city that is available for holding meetings. What shall be done in the future, remains now undecided. There was in force two fire insurance policies on the library of $900 each, and $200 upon the effects in the grand secretary's room. No adjustment of the loss has as yet been made, but the grand lodge will undoubtedly receive the full amount as the library exceeded that sum. A considerable extra labor will devolve upon the grand secretary for a number of years, and especially the next following, in corresponding and arranging for new books.

The grand lodge set to work with good heart and determination to replace the library as rapidly as possible, and in this they will have the help of all the grand lodges in the country.

Shiloh Lodge, No. 1, of Fargo, having been burned out in the great Fargo fire, and it being necessary for the lodge to meet oftener than once a month, as provided by its by-laws, to transact financial business, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Shiloh Lodge, No. 1, may meet whenever and wherever in the city of Fargo it may be deemed proper, for the transaction of financial business, until such time as said lodge may become definitely located.

So far as this is designed to serve as a dispensation to relieve the lodge from the operation of the requirements of its by-laws respecting times of meeting, it was manifestly required, but as regards the place—so that it be within the municipality where a lodge is located by its charter—such permission would be held superfluous in Illinois.

Here is a new departure, and as such worthy of being chronicled:

Resolved, That all visiting, resident Masons shall furnish to the master of the particular lodge under whose jurisdiction such sojourning Mason is holden, once each year, documentary evidence to the master of such lodge that he has paid his dues to, or is in good standing in the lodge from which he hails. And it is hereby made the duty of the worshipful master of each particular lodge within this grand jurisdiction to see that such evidence is furnished to him as above required.

We presume the inquiry whether he has paid his dues is only prescribed as being in the nature of evidence whether or not he is in good standing. We do not think the end justifies anybody but his own lodge in asking him *that* question; the larger question—whether he is in good standing—is one the lodge he visits has a right to ask.

The favorable action of the grand lodge in the matter of the Chicago congress had these conditions attached:

Provided, however, this delegation has no authority or power to bind this grand lodge in any legislation which might be attempted at said congress; and

Provided, further, That this grand lodge shall bear no part of any expense incurred by said delegates attending said congress.

We rejoice with other members of the congress that the last condition did not prevent North Dakota from being well represented, and giving us the opportunity we had long sought to grasp the hands of those whom we had long known but never met.

The grand lodge concurred in the following from the committee on jurisprudence:

That in so much of the matter referred to your committee, referring to waiving of jurisdiction over material residing in this jurisdiction to lodges situated in the jurisdiction of other grand lodges, and the reception of petitions by lodges in this jurisdiction of material residing within the jurisdiction of other grand lodges, we would recommend that instructions be given to all lodges within this grand jurisdiction, more particularly to those situated near state lines, that the so doing is contrary to the well established American Masonic rule concerning grand lodge jurisdiction, and that until such comity laws are passed by the states interested, they are forbidden this practice, except by dispensation through the grand masters of the states interested.

Waiver of jurisdiction is not a denial of the doctrine of exclusive grand lodge jurisdiction any more than it is of lodge jurisdiction; it emphasizes them to have waiver asked. But as the only party having a material interest in the question is the lodge, we hold with our grand lodge that the lodge is fully competent to grant—as it is to refuse—it without interposition of grand lodge or grand master.

The grand lodge chartered six new lodges; exchanged greetings with the Grand Lodge of South Dakota, then also in session; and agreed to meet next year at Valley City.

James McDonald, of Grafton, was elected grand master; Frank J. Thompson, Fargo, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 93) is as usual by Bro. Thomas J. Wilder, and this bespeaks its interest. Illinois for 1892 is included in his review, and he finds some comfort—reflected from the complaints of our committee on lodges under dispensation—in discovering that the careless secretaries are not all in that neck of woods. Of the Illinois report on appeals, he says:

The report of the committee on appeals and grievances is a model one, and like the former only gives the title of the case and the findings of the committee. This is as it should be. We do not believe that it elevates the moral tone of the proceedings to publish the specifications and some of the testimony, especially if that evidence is of a tone that would be prohibited if printed in almost any other book, paper or pamphlet.

He looks so generously on the Illinois report on correspondence that we forgive him for calling us a "veteran." We are gratified to find ourselves in accord with him on most questions now engaging the attention of the Craft.

In his introductory remarks he has this to say of the "Treaty of Monterey":

One interesting event on the subject of which many Masonic writers are looking deeply into is that of the "Treaty of Monterey" entered into by and between the Grand Lodge of Texas and the Gran Dieta of Mexico, which appears to be of doubtful origin, and certainly not any—with perhaps one or two exceptions—of the Ancient York Rite lodges mixed up with it, and it

would seem that where any regularly constituted Symbolic or York Rite body chartered by grand lodges of Free and Accepted Masons of the United States exists, it has been left out in the cold.

His Conclusion was written while the ruins of Fargo were still smoking and when it seemed that the grand lodge library was wholly lost. Although they cannot expect to replace it in many years, he hopes in one year they will have many volumes as a starter.

OHIO, 1892.

83D ANNUAL. SPRINGFIELD. OCTOBER 19.

The representative of Illinois, JAMES W. IREDELL, Jr., was present and helped generously at the laboring oar. He was among the few who presented in writing greetings in behalf of the grand lodge he represents.

The grand master (LEVI C. GOODALE) announced the death of Grand Chaplain LAFAYETTE VAN CLEVE at sixty-seven, and Senior Grand Warden WM. F. BALDWIN at the early age of forty-six. A lodge of sorrow was held at the City Hall on the first night of the session, at which Bro. D. N. KINSMAN delivered a eulogy on the deceased senior grand warden; the Rev. Bro. D. H. MOORE performed the same loving service for the dead grand chaplain, and Deputy Grand Master ALLEN ANDREWS paid memorial tribute to the five hundred and forty-nine Master Masons who had passed away during the year. From the opportunities we enjoyed at the Fraternal congress of the facility which Bro. ANDREWS' eloquent thoughts clothe themselves in appropriate speech, we envy those who had the good fortune to hear him upon a theme like this.

The grand master found thirteen of his answers to some four hundred questions of sufficient importance to report as decisions, some of which we select:

1. A lodge may appropriate its funds for any lawful purpose not prohibited by the rules of the lodge or the grand lodge.

2. The refusal of a candidate to conform to any part of our ceremonies, disqualifies him from receiving Masonic rites, and he should not be permitted to proceed further.

3. The ante-rooms of a lodge are subject to the same rules and restric-

tions as the lodge-room itself. They can not be occupied for other than Masonic purposes.

4. The Order of the Eastern Star having been declared by the grand lodge to be not a Masonic body, lodge-rooms can not be used by that order either permanently or temporarily.

7. A worshipful master has the right to satisfy himself that a ballot is a lawful one, even if, in his opinion, it is necessary to count the ballots. In doing this he should observe proper care in handling the ballots so as not to display them to the lodge. Having satisfied himself that more ballots have been cast than there are members present, it is illegal, and he is authorized to so declare it to his lodge, and order another ballot at once.

8. A lodge can not work in two rooms, the Master being in one room and the warden in the other, while such work is in progress. But one degree at a time, upon one candidate, and in but one room, can be worked.

9. A Masonic lodge-room is not intended for dancing purposes; but upon social occasions, and where there are no objections raised, I see no reason why dancing among members and their consorts may not properly be indulged in. But this should be governed by the wishes of the members.

10. When is a man a candidate for Masonry? Immediately upon the signing of the petition, or not until after his petition has been accepted by the lodge and referred to an investigation committee? *Answer.* When his petition has been received by the lodge to which he applies.

The grand master was desirous of letting the Eastern Star organizations in, but as the grand lodge left it out when it made up its schedule of "Masonic bodies," he couldn't do it. The grand lodge was disposed to relax the rule by adding the following to one of the sections of the code:

"Or organizations known and designated as Chapters of the Eastern Star, when composed entirely of Masons known to be loyal to the grand lodge, and its officers, and of the wives and daughters of such Masons, may, with the consent of the grand master and by unanimous consent of members of all Masonic bodies occupying Masonic halls, be permitted to use such Masonic halls for festival and ceremonial purposes."

The definition in No. 10 was approved with the rest, but it is contrary to our understanding of usage, e. g., that until his election a petitioner is an "applicant;" when he has been elected to receive the degrees he is a "candidate." The others were approved, properly we think.

The grand master reported that during the year Grand Secretary Frizzell, of Tennessee, proffered his services toward restoring the former cordial relations between Ohio and that jurisdiction. We quote from the letter of Grand Master Goodale to Grand Secretary Bromwell, of Ohio:

"I herewith return these letters to you, and would say that the effort of yourself and Bro. Frizzell is a laudable one, and, adhering to the construction placed by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and my predecessor as grand master, upon the right of each grand lodge, through its grand master, to nominate to any other grand lodge, with which it is in fraternal relations, the

representative of the latter near the former, you may say to Bro. Frizzell that if the grand master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee is willing to withdraw the offensive language used by a former grand master of that jurisdiction, and applied to the great controlling majority in the grand lodge of this state, and to express a desire for a renewal of fraternal intercourse between these two grand bodies, I should be happy to meet him in the same spirit, and will agree to present for appointment as grand representative of Tennessee to this grand lodge *any* brother who is in sympathy with the great majority of the fraternity in *this state on all matters appertaining to the Cerneau controversy.* Should the grand master of Tennessee be ready to do as above, and will suggest to me for appointment a brother who has not been identified with our misunderstanding in such a way as to become personally objectionable to the membership of this jurisdiction, I will make such appointment with pleasure.

"While ready to meet the grand master, as stated above, in any effort to reconcile our differences, I am most firmly of the opinion that as the trouble originated, not with the grand master of Ohio, but on account of language used by a former grand master of Tennessee, advances to a restoration of the former state of affairs should come from the latter jurisdiction instead from our own."

The italics are ours. He had appointed an acceptable representative near the Grand Lodge of Florida in place of Past Grand Master Russell, resigned. Reporting the receipt of a request from the Grand Lodge of Alpina (Switzerland), he assigns the following grounds for its favorable consideration:

I commend this request to you for earnest, and, if possible, favorable consideration, as the number of Ohio Masons visiting Switzerland is growing greater yearly, and the well-known sympathy of that snug little Republic for the Americans, and the high social standing of the fraternity in Switzerland, testify strongly in favor of the request.

He also commends the requests of the Mexican gran dieta and the "Grand Lodge of Italy," the latter on the following grounds:

The Masons of Italy are responsible, in some degree, for the disestablishment of the church relations to the state in Italy, and for the dissemination of more liberal ideas in religion and literature, and therefore appeal strongly to us for encouragement and recognition.

On the report of the committee on foreign correspondence the Grand Lodge 'Alpina' was recognized, the evidence of its regularity being given as follows:

From the report of W. Bro. Charles Sackreuter, of the committee on foreign correspondence of New York, we learn that the deputy grand master, R. W. Bro. Louis Frey, was a colonel "of a Missouri regiment of volunteers of Union soldiers," and later was "Minister Plenipotentiary of the Swiss Confederation at Washington."

The constitution of the Grand Lodge "Alpina" has been placed in the hands of your committee, but no opportunity has offered for any careful translation of same.

As Grand Master Ducommun gives his assurance of the "co-operation of their board of administration" in the desire for mutual representation, and as it is stated that "grand lodge representation exists with nearly all European grand bodies," your committee can see no just cause why such should be withheld.

The Grand Orient of Italy was recognized on the following statement of the committee:

The grand orient is claimed to be "the supreme authority and representative of the Italian lodges," with its seat at Rome. It "interprets the constitutions, establishes and makes regular the lodges," etc.

The papers under consideration in this connection show the grand orient to be a sovereign and independent grand body, and as such entitled to formal recognition and exchange of representation upon the part of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, as desired.

Although this grand orient is but little known within the United States, yet it comprises one hundred and thirty-two St. John's subordinate lodges within its jurisdiction.

The committee might have added that the grand lodge is not a sovereign and independent grand body, but is a section of the conglomerate called the grand orient, which also includes a supreme council of the so-called Scottish Rite and one of the Rite of Memphis, and the grand lodge has no voice in the issuing of charters or the selection of the supreme head of the concern. The committee paused at the Grand Lodge League of Germany, a sort of general grand lodge composed of eight German grand bodies, there being a suspicion that there is still a colored man in that wood-pile; they say:

Whilst it would be eminently proper and desirable for an exchange of representatives with the Grand Lodge League of Germany, as a sovereign and independent grand body as constituted, yet your committee could not recommend formal recognition and exchange of representatives with it upon the part of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, until assured that said grand lodge league does not now recognize the so-called Colored Grand Lodge of Ohio, and exchange representation therewith as represented in 1875.

They are manifestly unwilling to miss an opportunity to recognize anything that is "off color"—unless it be that particular color, and say:

Your committee therefore recommend that the matter of formal recognition and exchange of representatives with the Grand Lodge League of Germany be, and is hereby, referred to the M. W. grand master, with power to act, if the assurance necessary, as above mentioned, is received officially by him.

They also volunteer to legitimate—as far as the action of Ohio can do so—several other bodies that have not asked recognition, viz.:

Having also had under consideration the same subject relating to the Grand Lodge of Denmark, at Copenhagen; the Grand Orient of the Nether-

lands; the Grand Lodge of Hungary, for the Symbolic Degrees at Buda-Pesth; and the Grand Lodge of Sweden, at Stockholm,—they find that each and all of them are independent and sovereign grand bodies, and are as such entitled, on their application therefor, to formal recognition and exchange of representatives upon the part of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ohio.

Your committee therefore recommend that the subject matter of the formal recognition and exchange of representatives, if desired upon their part, between the above named grand bodies and this grand lodge be, and is hereby, referred to the M. W. grand master, with power to act.

In Sweden and Denmark where the Rite of Zinnendorff prevails, Masonry is a religio-political institution, excluding all but Christians, in the government of which the symbolic lodges have no voice, the ruling body being the 10th degree, with the king over all as the "Vicar of Solomon"—Solomon being throughout but a type of Christ—who appoints the grand master, and even creates grand lodges by decree, as has just been done by King Oscar, of Sweden, in speaking into existence the "Grand Lodge of Norway." Ohio Masons could not gain admission into the body which governs the Symbolic lodges in Sweden, or in Denmark, unless they possessed also a mixture of chapter, commandery and Scottish Rite degrees and something else besides.

When, however, the committee come to the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, known to be composed of lawful Free and Accepted Masons who have never dissented from the original plan of Masonry, and the legality of whose formation the committee confesses to be beyond question, they at once see something like a lion in the way:

As the legality of the formation of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand would seem to be beyond question, its fraternal recognition by the Grand Lodge of Ohio is, in the opinion of your committee, now a question of propriety only. As this M. W. grand lodge, being in fraternal correspondence with, and holding the warmest official relations with, the three mother grand lodges having jurisdiction over the colonial lodges, would its recognition be in accordance with the comity due to those grand lodges?

Whilst heartily sympathizing with our brethren of New Zealand in their laudable efforts, and also with the earnest work of our esteemed R. W. brother, Rev. William Ronaldson, grand secretary, yet as there would seem to be no occasion for haste in the matter of official recognition, which will doubtless be sooner or later accorded, this report is respectfully submitted, without recommendation, for immediate action.

With the "Grand Symbolic Diet" of Mexico the committee are favorably impressed by the information obtained by Grand Master TYLER, of Texas, but there are also so many requests for recognition pending from other grand bodies in the Mexican States that they suspend judgment for a year.

For this wild haste to recognize every hybrid body claiming to exercise authority in Symbolic Masonry, so pressing that it cannot wait to find out

whether some of them desire to recognize Ohio before referring their cases to the grand master with power to act, there can be, it seems to us, but one explanation. Having in its own jurisdiction declared associations of Masons organized upon the most glaring dissent from the original plan of Masonry to be lawful Masonic bodies, it feels the necessity of justifying that action by demonstrating that there is no dissent so glaring, no departure so wide elsewhere upon the planet as to escape its ostentatious patronage.

The grand master took a favorable view of the Fraternal congress and the grand lodge authorized the appointment of five delegates to that body. Accordingly the incoming grand master led a strong delegation to Chicago who bore an active part in its deliberations.

The grand master reported relative to the litigation of the grand lodge that in the Cleveland cases there had been no decision on the demurrers submitted in September, 1890; that the Bucyrus cases were dismissed by the plaintiffs a few days before they were reached; and that in the Columbus cases which had been appealed by the plaintiffs to the circuit court, and in which Judge EVANS had sustained the demurrers of the grand lodge, deciding that the courts of the State had no jurisdiction to determine mere questions of membership in Masonic bodies, and would only take jurisdiction where property rights were directly involved, the plaintiffs had filed a petition in error in the supreme court seeking to reverse this judgment, which petition was then pending.

The grand master reported on the case of Bro. WHITEHURST, of Dayton, brought to book on charge of disseminating an esoteric ritual claimed to be Ohio work, who was compelled to burn his books and promise not to circulate any more. It is not stated that the ritual in question was *not* the Ohio work, so we infer that his offense was in putting it into print. Except for the greater mischief from the facility of multiplying printed copies, we know of no reason why the ban under which the book was properly placed should not include the written ritual ordered by the grand lodge and promulgated by proclamation of the grand master, the concluding portion of which is as follows:

"The committee, consisting of Bro. J. W. Iredell, Jr., M. W. P. G. Masters C. C. Kiefer, Wm. M. Cunningham, S. Stacker Williams, and P. M. David N. Kinsman, have completed their work and placed in my hands the result of their labors. This copy of the ritual I have examined and approved; and I do now, by these presents, officially promulgate it throughout this jurisdiction as the correct work, and I do further order and direct that from this date the esoteric work of the order shall, as near as possible, be made to conform with this ritual, which will be communicated to the district lecturers, and by them to the masters of lodges. The copy will remain in the custody of the grand master and his successors, as per the resolution above."

We have never been able to persuade ourselves that a dozen, a score or

a thousand Masons collectively could absolve themselves from their primary engagements any more than an individual brother.

The grand master found it necessary for the following reasons to issue an edict warning the Craft against a body calling itself Franklin Lodge, located at Columbus, as a constituent of the clandestine grand lodge organized at Worthington:

One of the outgrowths of the Worthington disaffection was Franklin Lodge in Columbus; the officers of this organization claiming to be Masonic, have, in their efforts to proselyte and increase their membership, held out, I am told, the inducement that members of their organization would be admitted into regular lodges of Masons throughout the state, and I am further informed that, in one or more cases, parties hailing from Franklin Lodge were admitted into lodges in this state.

He reports having exercised his prerogative to make a Mason at sight in the person of Gen. Asa Bushnell, of Springfield, who, though not a Mason, had been liberal with his own means and personally active besides in raising money for the Masonic Home.

The grand master suggested, in view of the present infirmities and past services of the secretary emeritus, Bro. John D. Caldwell, that a small salary be voted him for life, and the Craft everywhere will be glad to know that the grand lodge settled upon him an annual salary of five hundred dollars.

The grand master having heard that a senior warden elect was an "avowed active Cerneau," telegraphed the installing officer not to install any officer who would not make a declaration in open lodge that he was not then a member of any organization which had been declared clandestine and un-Masonic. This the senior warden elect declined to do and wrote the grand master to that effect, believing the same to be subversive of the principles and groundwork of Masonry, an innovation that he was in duty bound to resist. The grand master thereupon declared his office vacant, as he did also that of the secretary, who was reported to him also as actively engaged in "these clandestine organizations," and ordered a new election, and order reigns in Brooklyn. So far as appears from the record this declaration was one of the grand master's own prescribing—unauthorized by the grand lodge. Probably it was such a case as this which suggested to the grand master the desirability of adopting the Iowa plan of taking the trial of alleged offenses against the ruling dynasty of the Holy Empire out of the hands of a "jury of the vicinage" and lodging it in a commission selected by the crown. He says:

Occasionally Masonic offenses are committed, intentionally or otherwise, which would justify, in my opinion, the examination into the offense and the trial of the offender by some one other than the members of the lodge of which the offender is a member. To enable this class of offenders to be

reached and justice dealt out fairly, I would suggest to you the propriety of considering whether our constitution cannot be so amended as to authorize the grand master to appoint a commission, whenever in his opinion it is necessary to do so, to try certain classes of offenses, such as disloyalty and selling liquors, particularly the latter.

There are lodges in this state where, I am satisfied from what I can learn, that a man who kept a saloon might be tried, plead guilty, and escape with nothing but a reprimand.

In Illinois where a lodge fails of its duty in cases of discipline, the grand lodge, on appeal, adjusts the penalty to fit the crime. No star-chamber inquisition is found necessary. It is a marvel to us that the jurisprudence committee, to whom this recommendation of the grand master went, seem to have ignored it. It is a cold day when the Grand Lodge of Ohio—since it begun to cut loose from the sanctions of the Charges of a Freemason—loses an opportunity to discredit the time-honored jurisprudence of the Fraternity.

On the second day of the session the grand master, assisted by the grand officers and under the escort of a platoon of police, fifteen hundred Knights Templars and over two thousand Master Masons, laid the corner-stone of the Masonic Home at Springfield, the place of meeting.

Five lodges under dispensation were chartered, and one dispensation was granted.

Past Grand Master S. Stacker Williams, historian, reported progress, and telegraphic greetings were exchanged with the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

Allen Andrews, of Hamilton, was elected grand master; J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 298) is as usual the work of Past Grand Master William M. Cunningham, whose name is a guarantee of its ability, scholarship, literary skill and courtesy.

He gives fifteen pages to Illinois for 1891, thirteen of them to the work of this committee. We regret exceedingly that an unusual series of breaks into the time we are usually able to devote to this work—the night hours—made by professional demands that were imperative, leaves us at the eleventh hour with so much of our task yet undone that we may not be able to discuss matters with equal exhaustiveness. We have said that the name of Bro. Cunningham is a guarantee for the courtesy of his report, and we say it after having examined it enough to see that courtesy is sometimes put to considerable tension. Still his intention to be courteous is so generally evident, that we are quite able to condone anything that looks like a lapse from it.

Bro. CUNNINGHAM devotes several pages to brief excerpts from our report and to detached expressions found therein, showing that we refer to the Holy Empire, Grand Orients, High Riters, Oligarchies, etc., in a sarcastic manner, as evidence that we are unfraternal and unfair in our criticisms; but as we find no instance cited where we have used either of these terms except to discredit the impertinent claim of these or any of them to exercise the remotest authority in Masonry, we are constrained to no comment beyond saying that such use is perfectly legitimate. So high is our personal regard for some of their defenders that if we wound their feelings we shall be sorry, but we cannot help it. The statement with which he closes this branch of his criticism requires a word:

Our M. W. brother has not thus far succeeded in disapproving any one of the statements of the writer in relation to Cerneauism, its abettors or sympathizers, or in submitting any new evidence in support of his own statements in relation thereto.

We are not called upon to disprove any one of his statements in relation to Cerneauism; we leave that business to those who are interested in it—the Cerneau branch of the High Riters.

Bro. CUNNINGHAM has been called upon to defend so much that has been done by his grand lodge that he is in that furtive, apprehensive state of mind that sees in every bush an officer. An illustration of this is found in the following quotation which he makes from our remarks as a specimen of our unfairness, and his comments thereon:

"The statement that Masons in Ohio who have been suspended for nonpayment of dues remain in good standing in the 'Higher Bodies,' indicates that they are simply excluded from the privileges of their own lodge, and the term *suspension* ought not to be used in connection with them. The question whether it is legal, and, if so, whether it is imperative that 'Higher Bodies' should be furnished with certificates of lodge action in cases of suspension or expulsion, is a natural one, considering the action and attitude of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and with the answer illustrates the process by which grand orientism is being evolved there."

Suspension in Ohio means just what the word implies. And a brother suspended in his lodge, in Ohio, *is suspended* from all the rights and privileges of a Mason; and as that suspension carries with it suspension in *all other* legitimate Masonic bodies of which he is a member, it is but a matter of common justice to those Masonic bodies, if recognized by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, should be notified of such suspensions. The impression that he seeks to convey is, therefore, not only unwarranted by the action of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, but the subject involved is not even open to any discussion, except upon a forced construction not authorized by the text of the enactment.

We have not the Ohio proceedings before us which prompted this criticism, but we feel so sure that we must have summarized in the statement with which the quotation from our remarks opens, something found in the

proceedings—and that, too, without forced construction—that we shall be greatly obliged to Bro. CUNNINGHAM if he will reproduce the text. One thing we *know*, that we did not consciously misstate a supposed fact. Of course we do not expect him to be pleased with our deduction from the fact or with the significance we gave it, but for making such a significance possible the grand lodge is responsible, not we. He can judge whether after Ohio lodges and "Higher Bodies" had existed side by side for four score years, the discovery just at that juncture, for the first time, that justice to those bodies required the lodges to keep tab for them would appear significant to an outside spectator.

He cites the presence of Knights Templars as an escort to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, at the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Fraternity Temple at Chicago, and the fact that bodies of Masons other than the grand lodge and its lodges were spoken of as "Masonic bodies," as evidence of the *recognition* of such bodies. If the participation of such bodies, as well as of the police and militia—as was the case with the police in Illinois and of both police and militia in New York—was "recognition" in the sense which he and other defenders of the Masonic character of such bodies use the term, why all this recent legislation in that direction?

Bro. CUNNINGHAM having in a former report cited as evidence of our unfraternal disposition towards the Grand Lodge of Ohio the fact that we "hastened to adopt without question the statements of the grand master of Tennessee relative to the dispute between Ohio and Tennessee," we asked why we should not adopt it, saying:

He [Ingersoll] had made a statement so definite as the following as to an occurrence about which he was in a position to know the facts:

"The grand master of Ohio assured me in plain terms that no representative would be received from us unless he was not only an Orthodox Scottish Rite Mason, but also a prominent and active supporter of the locally dominant faction in the policy of using the great power of the grand lodge to support an order of the Scottish Rite.

"Surely this statement was not of a kind to make it probable that its author could be mistaken about it, and the high position of its author ought to be a sufficient voucher for its credibility."

Whereupon he says:

And yet our M. W. brother now at least knows that in the official part of the correspondence published by the committee of Ohio, or even in that part of the correspondence given to the Cerneau press by Past Grand Master Ingersoll himself (although he stated in a letter to Grand Master Burdick that he had retained *no copy*), there is *no warrant whatever* for the statement quoted by M. W. Bro. Robbins, and although more than nine-tenths of the Masonic reviewers who have given the subject a careful, unbiased examination, are unanimous in their condemnation of the action of Past Grand Master Ingersoll, yet their opinion, the evidence of Grand Master Burdick,

and the correspondence itself, seems to be of no weight in the mind of our M. W. brother, when considered in connection with the statement of that brother, who, although a Cerneau 33d of the Peckham-Gorgas variety, equally as distasteful in Ohio as the Folger-Thompson-Gorman brand, stated concerning himself "that, having *no connection* or relation *with either* of the *Scottish Rite* factions, whose contention has disturbed the peace and harmony of our order in Ohio," etc., etc.

What we now know has nothing whatever to do with what we did not know--as Bro. C. is fully aware—at the time referred to, there having then been no denial of the statement of Grand Master INGERSOLL. Since, however, he chooses to discuss the *now* instead of the *then*, in view of the implication in the statement that there is "no warrant whatever" for the statement quoted by us that Ohio had ever assumed such a position, we may venture to inquire whether he would not have spared his italics could he have foreseen that in the address of the grand master, published in the same covers with his report, the same position would be taken, and is taken, as will be seen by a quotation we have made from that paper.

He says that under South Carolina and Ohio we undertake to defend and excuse our attack upon Grand Master MCCALLA. Our strictures upon Bro. MCCALLA's action need neither defence nor excuse. We made no attack upon him, unless it may be called an attack to say that he was sponsor for the charge that "the Cerneaus claim, and have exercised, power and authority to confer through their bodies the degrees of Ancient Freemasonry," language which we copied from the authorized proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Neither was it an attack upon Bro. MCCALLA to show that if the statements of Bro. PARVIN and Bro. CUNNINGHAM were correct, they had effectually pulled the scaffolding from under *his* statement. Lest we might be accused of unfairness if we should attempt to summarize the attempt of Bro. CUNNINGHAM to show how one can have his cake and eat it too, we will give place to his own language:

In reply: First. M. W. Bro. McCalla had the undoubted right to use the pretended history promulgated by the Folger-Thompson-Gorman Cerneaus, or of the Peckham-Gorgas variety either, together with their reiterated *ad nauseam* genealogical chart, in which they claim to be the *legitimate part and parcel* of the organization founded by Joseph Cerneau and his followers; hence, if, *as claimed by themselves*, they were the legitimate possessors of that organization, *then* they were guilty of the charge made by the grand master of Pennsylvania, as Albert Pike fully shows in his reprint of the Declaration of Principles and Regulations of the Cerneau Supreme Council, published in 1859.

Second. No one claimed that they had conferred the Craft degrees within the "last decade." Now, however, a clandestine body, calling itself Franklin Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Columbus, Ohio, whose active working members are said to be prominent Cerneaus, and whose initiates, with those from the Worthington clandestine body, are said to be made Cerneaus in due season, is at this writing said to be in active operation.

The foregoing is doubtless sufficient to show that M. W. Bro. McCalla *was* authorized by their own claims to make the statement referred to, whilst the statement that it had not been done within the last decade, or longer, would be but a mere evasion of the question and of no weight whatever.

Premising that to those who belong to neither faction the question is not what statement the groundless claims of one of them would warrant the other in making if they were true, but what statement do the *facts* warrant, and pausing to remark that as the origin of the clandestine body calling itself Franklin Lodge post-dates the statement of the grand master of Pennsylvania, the superfluous mention ought not to lead any one away from the point at issue, we will let our brother show whether our statement that neither faction had within the last decade exercised the power or authority as alleged, is an evasion of the question, by demonstrating in his own unmutilated language that the body or bodies alleged to have so used it, did not come into existence until within the preceding ten years:

Third. The writer believes that M. W. Bro. Robbins is mistaken in his report of the statement of M. W. Bro. Parvin; as it is highly improbable that he ever made use of the language as quoted above—at least in the sense noted—as that Cerneauism *did exist* prior to 1867, was doubtless never disputed by M. W. Bro. Parvin, as it certainly was not disputed by the writer; but that the *present so-called Cerneau bodies* ever had any existence prior to 1881, M. W. Bro. Parvin does deny; as he is doubtless correct, as in 1867 the union of all Northern Scottish Rite bodies having any pretensions to legitimacy—including the Joseph Cerneau bodies—with the Van Ranssaler succession of the Northern jurisdiction, under the title of the Supreme Council of the A. and A. Scottish Rite of S. G. I. G. of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, was completed; and its *absolute absorption* of the Cerneau bodies *was not disputed* until *fourteen* years later, when, in 1881, the present so-called Cerneau bodies came into existence. Bro. Robbins is doubtless too well versed in current Masonic history to *not know* that the foregoing statements are true beyond any question whatever; hence his facetious attempts to antagonize the statements of M. W. Bros. Parvin and McCalla, or the defence of both statements by the writer, is but the flimsiest sophistry.

As to his fear that we have misquoted Bro. Parvin in crediting him with the remark that "there were no Cerneaus until 1881," we beg to refer him to Bro. Parvin himself. If we were mistaken that distinguished brother will take great pleasure in setting us right. We do not wish to be hypercritical about Bro. Cunningham's mistakes, but if he will re-read what he terms our facetious attempts to antagonize the statements of Bros. Parvin and McCalla, and himself, he will see that we scrupulously permitted the trumvirate to do their own antagonizing.

He quotes from our review of South Dakota the remarks which we reproduced in this report from the report of Bro. Drummond, and says we undertake to decide for the whole Fraternity what is Masonry and what is not, but he does not point out anything that differentiates our attempts to make

others see a point at issue in the same light that we do, from his own or any brother's attempt to establish a different view. Unless he can show that we assume to speak *ex cathedra* when he and others do not, his criticism is a pointless one. Notwithstanding his effort to discredit what he quotes by saying that it is simply our assertions, and his assertion that the forced constructions and evasions necessary to support those assertions are so apparent as to require but little comment, it will be seen that he makes it a virtue in the Grand Lodge of Ohio that it has not departed from the lines we indicated as circumscribing the duties of grand lodges, lodges and individual Masons:

First. The Grand Lodge of Ohio maintains the doctrine "that no man or body of men can make innovations in the body of Masonry."

Second. The legislation of the Grand Lodge of Ohio has never violated "the constraints imposed by the *landmarks*."

Third. The Grand Lodge of Ohio is not only "the sole judge of how much power it will exercise," but it is also the sole judge of what constitutes landmarks within its own jurisdiction.

Fourth. The Grand Lodge of Ohio has never *assumed* "to cut loose from the *limitations imposed by the fundamental law*."

Fifth. The Grand Lodge of Ohio has never imposed "conditions as a basis of fellowship," either forbidden or by fair inference unwarranted by the *Ancient* Charges of a Free Mason, as promulgated by either Anderson or Dermot.

Sixth. The Grand Lodge of Ohio has never either ignored or repudiated "the conditions upon which it accepted existence," etc.

Seventh. Whilst the Grand Lodge of Ohio has always maintained its supremacy and the right to decide upon the regularity and legitimacy of Masonic bodies or the irregularity and clandestine character of others, it has not only refused in all instances to recognize "as Masonry that which is not Masonry," but *will not even* permit its lodge-rooms to be occupied by other than legitimate Masonic bodies.

We desire for a moment first to refer to his third proposition, to say that while it is indisputable that the grand lodge is the sole judge of how much power it will exercise and is also the sole judge of what constitutes landmarks within its own jurisdiction, it is likewise true that a grand lodge may so excerise its unrestricted rights of judgment as to outrage the universal consensus of the Fraternity as to what constitutes landmarks outside of that jurisdiction. Nay, the Grand Lodge of Ohio has demonstrated that in its exercise it may even violate its own definitions of the fundamental law, as shown by the fact that it always has exacted and still continues to exact from the masters of its lodges, as a condition precedent to their installation as rulers of the Craft, a recognition of the representative character of the government of Freemasonry and the promise to submit to the amends and resolutions of their brethren in every case consistent with its constitutions.

This is from the same body of law as the doctrine that no man or body of men can make innovations in the body of Masonry, annually reiterated and enjoined upon every generation of masters from the organization of Masonry on the grand lodge plan down to the present day; and with the explicit recognition of the right of the lodge to instruct its masters and wardens "because" they "are their representatives" would be absolutely conclusive as to the source of power in Masonry, even if the democratic and representative character were not so thoroughly ingrained as it is in the structure of the grand lodge. A hundred and seventy years of unvarying usage has recognized the indefeasible right of the lodge to instruct its master on any question to come before the grand lodge, and its explicit denial by the Grand Lodge of Ohio (1887) not only justifies Bro. CUNNINGHAM's claim that that body is the sole judge of the landmarks within its own jurisdiction, but from the point of view so far maintained by the rest of the Masonic world it is a sufficient answer to his first, second, fourth and sixth propositions.

The action of the grand lodge in recognizing as legitimate Masonry organizations on its own soil not of its own creating, and differing in structure, polity and basis of fellowship from the bodies which it alone claims the authority to create, and which alone the landmarks authorize it to create, is a sufficient answer to implied statement of his fifth proposition that the grand lodge has never so defined Masonry that it may impose conditions as a basis of fellowship unwarranted by the ancient Charges of a Freemason.

One other matter and we must close this notice, already much longer than our time would warrant. He says:

He fails, however, to state wherein the construction of the Royal Arch from sections of the master's degrees, or the addition of the Templar grade created distinctions, either debarred by the Ancient Charges or dissimilar, as such, to distinctions recognized in the creation of the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason. In this connection, therefore, it is pertinent to ask—

First. Wherein do the Ancient Charges forbid or prohibit the creation of additional degrees?

Second. In what manner and wherein do the Royal Arch and Templar degrees violate the plan "defined" by the Ancient Charges?

They prohibit the creation of additional grades because they forbid departure and dissent from the original plan of Masonry which at the time they were agreed to as the unalterable law knew no distinctions but Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master; and the Royal Arch and Templar degrees violate the plan defined by those charges, the first because it creates additional distinctions as a basis of fellowship, and the second manifestly for the same reason and the further reason it supplants the purely theistic of the Masonry so defined, by the purely christian basis of Templarism.

Bro. CUNNINGHAM has still more to say on this subject, but we find noth-

ing therein to call for comment which has not already been anticipated by us in this paper, or in the matter quoted by us from GOULD'S memoir of THOMAS MANNINGHAM in our report of last year.

In his fraternal review of the proceedings of our grand lodge Bro. CUNNINGHAM makes the following note and comment:

The committee on jurisprudence reported that subscribing the names to the by-laws was in all cases necessary to membership, and that an omission to do so left the brother a "non-affiliated Mason." The report of the committee was adopted by the grand lodge—a regulation that may prove to be more productive in increasing non-affiliates than in any good result.

Our experience of nearly twenty years under this provision has not had the result of which he is apprehensive. The rare exceptions to the general rule of completing memberships by signing are those where the brethren prefer to join some other lodge.

OKLAHOMA, 1893.

1ST ANNUAL. EL RENO. FEB. 14.

Antecedent, we have the proceedings of the convention to organize the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, held at Oklahoma City, Nov. 10, 1892, at which, as we have seen in our notice of Indian Territory, Grand Master BENNETT of that jurisdiction presided. The representatives of ten lodges, all the lodges in the Territory of Oklahoma, were present, and entire unanimity prevailed. The proceedings were regular enough for all practical purposes, for although Grand Master BENNETT seems to have assumed to preside and direct affairs as a matter of right, no objection being made by the brethren, he may fairly be presumed to have been the choice of the convention, and considering the circumstances the arrangement ought not to be held to impugn the independence of the new body. The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was duly organized with AUGUST J. SPENGEL, of Guthrie, grand master, and JAMES S. HUNT, Stillwater, grand secretary. The grand officers were installed by Grand Master BENNETT. The new grand lodge is clearly entitled to recognition. Its jurisdiction extends over the country bounded on the north by the States of Colorado and Kansas; on the east by the Indian Territory; on the south by the State of Texas and the Indian Territory; and on the west by the State of Texas and the Territory of New Mexico.

The address of Grand Master SPENGEL bespeaks both ability and industry. He had been suprised at the number of questions that could be propounded, but only reported two decisions, both of which were properly approved:

Norman Lodge, No. 5, writes: "We have a candidate who lives in the Chickasaw Nation, but nearest our lodge, to whom we gave the E. A. degree before the separation of Oklahoma from the Indian Territory grand lodge. Is the material still in our jurisdiction?"

I held that the material belonged to Norman Lodge, by virtue of the jurisdiction already gained in making him an E. A.

Wor. Brother E. H. Townsend, of Coronado Lodge, No. 9, writes, that having moved from Hennessey a distance of eighteen miles he finds himself unable to attend to the duties of W. M. of said lodge, and requests a special dispensation, that the brethren might elect a new master.

I refused the request, holding that in the absence or inability of the W. M. to perform the duties incumbent on him, the discharge of them devolved upon the S. W. And further, that the request for a special election could only be entertained upon it being shown that the S. W. and J. W. were wholly incompetent to perform the duties of W. M.

He also rendered the following decision from the chair which was deservedly approved by formal vote. It is in answer to a question respecting the eligibility of a man otherwise qualified who had lost the sight of one eye only:

I most emphatically express my belief that the mental and moral condition is the paramount requisite of offered material, and so long as the physical defect is not so serious as to prevent the candidate from complying with the Masonic requirements he is eligible. In the above case I hold that the material offered is physically eligible.

The grand lodge charterd one lodge; exemplified, discussed and adopted the work; listened to a very excellent practical address from Grand Orator OLIVER H. TRAVERS; selected Guthrie for its next place of meeting; declined to permit lodges to confer the degrees upon clergymen free of charge, and entered upon what we fear will prove an unfortunate departure in the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That Section 19 of Article VIII, be amended by adding to said section the following: Provided, That when a non-affiliated Mason applies to join a subordinate lodge and is rejected, he shall have the right to demand an investigation, and if upon investigation it shall appear that no cause for objection exists that could affect the Masonic standing of the applicant, then another ballot shall be had, and if again rejected, the party or parties making such objection shall, within one month thereafter, prefer charges against the applicant, or if charges are not preferred, or when preferred, are not sustained by trial, then said applicant shall be enrolled a member of said lodge, but in no case shall the proceedings herein required be unnecessarily delayed.

Resolutions in grateful recognition of the grand lodge and grand officers of Indian Territory were unanimously adopted.

The following shows how quickly a young lodge can learn to whip the devil around the stump:

WHEREAS, Our R. W. grand treasurer, Henry H. Watkins, is unable to be present at this session of our grand lodge by reason of sickness, and

WHEREAS, Our constitution prohibits the election of any one to office in the grand lodge who is not present, therefore be it

Resolved, That the election of a grand treasurer be dispensed with and that the grand master be requested to appoint the present incumbent, Henry H. Watkins, to that office.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the grand master appointed R. W. Henry H. Watkins, of Kingfisher, No. 8, grand treasurer.

AUGUST J. SPENGEL, of Guthrie, grand master; JAMES S. HUNT, grand secretary, Stillwater, were re-elected.

There is no report on correspondence, but the returns of lodges, constitution and by-laws of the grand lodge, and a uniform code of by-laws for lodges published with the proceedings make the Oklahoma volume quite a bulky one.

OREGON, 1892.

42ND ANNUAL. PORTLAND. JUNE 15.

This Oregon volume contains no less than three excellent photogravures of past grand masters: DAVID G. CLARK, who served in the Grand East in 1869–70; THOS. MCF. PATTON, 1872–73, and JAY H. KUNZIE, 1876.

The representative of Illinois, W. T. WRIGHT, was among the nine past grand masters present.

The grand master (BRENHAM VAN DUSEN) announced the death of Past Grand Master ROCKEY P. EARHART at the age of fifty-five, and Past Grand Secretary FREELON J. BABCOCK at forty-eight. We find also a memorial page to Past Grand Master CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR whose death was momentarily expected during the session of the grand lodge and who died a few days

later at seventy. He reported also the decease of Past Master JOHN W. GRIM at seventy-two, a pioneer in Oregon in 1847.

The grand master reports eleven decisions, four of which, for local color or otherwise, deserve mention:

1. Whatever tends to prevent a full compliance with the necessity of receiving and communicating Masonic instruction is a blemish. Physical defects should not be considered unless they operate as a restraint upon the work.

4. If the cause for the objection occurred before a brother's election to the degrees, should this not act as a bar or waiver for any subsequent objections being lodged by an aggrieved brother?

Answer. Yes; provided the reasons given for the objection were known to the lodge when the ballot was had and did not disqualify the candidate by provision of law.

9. Question. When the W. M. causes charges to be preferred against a brother for reasons of a personal nature, can he preside at such investigation?

Answer. The master undoubtedly has the right to preside in his lodge at all meetings when present; but in case of a trial, when the W. M. is a party personally interested, it is manifestly unjust and improper for him to preside and to act as judge and prosecutor. The proper course would be for the master to call upon some past master, or, in the absence of any such, the S. W. of the lodge, to preside at the trial.

11. Question. Should the seal of the lodge be attached to all receipts issued by the secretary for degrees or lodge dues?

Answer. Yes.

No. 4 was reversed on the ground that the right of objection to the advancement of a brother inheres to every member. Touching No. 9, the manifest injustice and impropriety of permitting the master to preside under such circumstances, should, we think, have led the grand master to cut off the alleged right by a decision which the approval of the grand lodge would have given the force of law. No. 11 suggests a matter too often neglected, important because under some circumstances a receipt for dues with the seal attached may be evidence of good standing for a brother in distress.

The grand master took a whack at Cerneauism, not because it had obtained any foothold in Oregon, but because an eminent brother had told him that it was being planted in Washington, and embodied in his report an edict issued by him calling attention to the action of the grand lodge against this faction of the Scotch Riters in 1887.

He suggested some fixed disposition of the educational fund, now amounting to some sixty-eight thousand dollars, and the grand lodge adopted this among other resolutions presented by a special committee:

Resolved, That the principal of the educational fund, as may be determined at this communication, shall be an irreducible fund; the interest or income, or as much as may be needed, be annually appropriated for the education of such Masonic wards as the grand lodge may determine.

A memorial from members of Baker Lodge, No. 47, relating to a claim against Springfield Lodge, No. 4, of Illinois, growing out of the death, at Baker City, of VIRGIL H. ADAMS, a non-affiliated Mason from this State, was referred to a special committee. This case was considered by our jurisprudence committee in 1891, and their report is copied by the Oregon committee on foreign correspondence with the prefatory remark that they do not think the case is stated as it is understood by the Baker City brethren. The special committee reported as follows and the report was adopted:

Your special committee to whom was referred the memorial of O. M. Dodson and Harry C. Bowers, members of Baker City Lodge, No. 47, beg leave to report that we have duly considered the same, and find: That Virgil H. Adams died at Baker City, Oregon, Dec. 20th, 1890. That it appeared that three brothers of Baker Lodge, No. 47, namely, Brother James P. Faull, now deceased, and Brothers O. M. Dodson and H. C. Bowers, did advance the necessary money to forward the remains to Springfield, Illinois, as per telegram received from the worshipful master of Springfield Lodge, No. 4, of Springfield, Illinois, which telegram requested that the remains of Brother Virgil H. Adams be forwarded to Springfield, Illinois, and that the worshipful master of Springfield Lodge, No. 4, would pay the difference in the price of first-class and second-class tickets; that it is impossible to ship a body by railroad unless the body be properly embalmed and wrapped in a sere cloth, and then placed in an air-tight casket, which casket must be enclosed in a wooden box provided with handles; that the railroad company require some person to accompany the body from the point of shipment to its destination.

That we find that had it not been for the telegram of the worshipful master of Springfield Lodge, No. 4, requesting that the body be shipped to that place, the remains would have been taken in charge by Baker Lodge, No. 47, and given a Masonic burial at a nominal cost (say $75). We, your committee, therefore recommend that this grand lodge request the Grand Lodge of Illinois to require Springfield Lodge, No. 4, to pay to Brothers H. C. Bowers and O. M. Dodson the amount expended by them, namely, $242.

The committee on foreign correspondence reporting on the subject of a Fraternal congress, took on the whole a favorable view of such a gathering, but made no recommendation. The matter then went to a special committee who recorded the sentiment of the grand lodge as being irrevocably against any movement looking to a general grand lodge, and then reported in favor of participation, and the grand master was empowered to appoint delegates. It was a great disappointment to us not to meet Bro. CHADWICK and other Oregonians.

During the session Grand Secretary CHADWICK was surprised with the gift of an elegant gold watch to signalize the twenty-fifth year of his service on the committee on correspondence, an honor worthily won.

The grand lodge chartered three lodges heretofore working under dispensation, and, as we read the record, granted one new charter outright; enjoyed an elegant reception given in its honor by the Scottish Rite bodies; and permitted the request of the Grand Lodge of Hayti for recognition to wait another year for an answer.

F. A. MOORE, of St. Helens, was elected grand master; STEPHEN F. CHADWICK, Salem, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 219) by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master CHADWICK, is as usual full of interest. Illinois for 1891 is included in his review, and noting the figures of Grand Secretary MUNN he says that when a grand jurisdiction increases over one thousand per year the sign is right for abundant prosperity. He compliments the Illinois reports as models in typography, and to be read with ease. Referring to the Illinois report on correspondence he says:

A very high compliment is paid to the memory of our distinguished brother, Albert Pike. Though of great age, the remark that his death is untimely is true. We fail to understand Brother Robbins when he intimates that Brother Albert Pike was not in sympathy with those grand lodges that have taken a decided stand against the founding of "Cerneauism" within their borders. And had his "counsels been heeded we should now see, so far as human judgment can discern, a reign of universal peace and harmony throughout all cis-Atlantic jurisdictions." We are much mistaken if Brother Pike was not in sympathy with every grand jurisdiction that characterized "Cerneauism" as clandestine. And it strikes us, and we think Brother Pike was so impressed, that the course pursued by Ohio and other jurisdictions, including Oregon, towards the "Cerneau" invasion was the only way to obtain ultimate peace and harmony. No doubt Brother Robbins desires the same result to be obtained that we do in this controversy, but we differ as to the mode to reach it.

We presume Bro. PIKE had a certain sort of sympathy with everybody who hit the enemy against whom he was himself dealing vigorous blows, but he himself was authority for the statement that he had steadily advised against the policy of invoking the interposition of grand lodges in the fray.

An Oregon decision of 1890 was to the effect "that a non-contributing non-affiliate is not entitled to Masonic burial." Our reference to it calls out the following:

In reference to decision No. 3, it has reference to lodges, and it would have been clear if so stated. Every non-affiliate in good standing is entitled to be buried by Masons if he requests it before his death, or if Masons see fit to bury the brother.

On the subject of maiming after initiation his private opinion favors the Illinois law, but he confesses that the Oregon law is different.

Under Texas, Bro. CHADWICK reproduces the text of the "Treaty of Monterey," with which he seems to be favorably impressed.

In his conclusion he naturally falls into retrospection:

Twenty-five years have rolled around since we were assigned to the chairmanship of the committee on foreign correspondence of this M. W. grand lodge. This is the twenty-fifth report of that committee. We have served this grand lodge without interruption as foreign correspondent during this short period. And, as before stated elsewhere, we have had the pleasure of attending upon the annual sessions of this grand lodge since and including the year 1858, with the exception of two sessions. During these years it has not been with us a question of behavior, but simply one of record, that speaks truthfully for all time without deviation. If a person's Masonic usefulness is to be measured by the amount of work he has done for so many years for his grand lodge, which the pages of our grand lodge proceedings for over thirty years show, then we must be content with our record. In those early years we were always ready to work, and committees having reports to make did not hesitate to give us the full benefit of our ambition in this line. We were a worker and "gloried" in the work because it was for others. Away from professional duties we found no work so enjoyable as that found in our own lodge, and in this grand lodge. Here is our reward. It lies in the consciousness that we have done lovingly our part and to the best of our strength.

* * * * * * *

In the past quarter of a century a large number of our bright Masonic lights have gone out, and there are many left that are growing dim. This is a sad contemplation. But as we cannot ordain otherwise, we must submit. Not, however, without expressing our love and admiration for those who have reflected so much credit upon themselves in the work they have done in the quarries of Masonry for the instruction and benefit of their Masonic brethren. They have an imperishable name, which is an endearing inheritance to the living Craft. Their example enables the living brother to build as he should.

Upon this interesting occasion we send our hearty greetings to our co-correspondents and brethren, assuring them of our profound respect. May the fruitful years that are continually approaching bring to them all the happiness they could ask for themselves. And to those of our household who now sleep the "sweet sleep," may we cherish their memories as those should who are hastening on to greet them.

To which he will let us echo a fervent "So mote it be."

OREGON, 1893.

43D ANNUAL. PORTLAND. JUNE 14.

Like the preceding, this volume contains three portraits—phototypes of WILLIAM D. HARE, grand master in 1871; ROBERT CLOW, in 1877–78, and a steel engraving of ROCKEY P. EARHART, 1879–80, the latter one of the most attractive faces we have ever seen in print.

The representative of Illinois, W. T. WRIGHT, was present, with nine other past grand masters.

The grand master (F. A. MOORE) announced the death of past grand masters CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR (already noted by us), and THOMAS MCFADDEN PATTON, aged sixty-three; also of THOMAS OLSEN, past master, who had held several appointive offices in the grand lodge; and FRANCIS BERIEN DUNN, at fifty-nine, past senior grand warden, a native of Illinois, who settled in Oregon in 1854.

We select some of the twelve decisions reported by the grand master:

1. Q. If a master of a lodge fails to visit a lodge, has the senior warden, who, at a stated communication acts for him, the right to call special meetings when the master fails to do so?

A. No. The master is the sole judge of the necessity of calling special meetings. This is one of his prerogatives, and the senior warden cannot call special meetings without the consent of the master.

2. Q. An objection to the advancement of a brother having been lodged with the master, the senior warden, who at the next stated meeting acts as master, is informed by a brother that he made the objection to the brother's advancement and now desires to withdraw it. Can the senior warden upon this statement confer the degrees upon the brother?

A. No. An objection to the advancement of a brother must be made to the master. It then becomes his duty to sacredly guard the confidence of the brother objecting, and no person but the objecting brother and master have any right to know who made the objection.

3. Q. Should the master fail to visit the lodge, and having expressed his intention of not visiting or taking part in the proceedings of the lodge, can the senior warden act for the lodge and do such work as the master could, if present?

A. Yes. The senior warden may convene the lodge at the time and place prescribed, and then do any work which the master might do if present, except such things as are within the prerogatives of the master alone.

4. Q. Is it necessary to secure a waiver from a sister lodge within whose jurisdiction any rejected material of the lodge seeking the waiver may be situated?

A. No. Rejected material cannot get beyond the jurisdiction of the lodge which rejected it.

No. 1 was modified by the jurisprudence committee to read as follows:

Answer. The master is the sole judge of the necessity of calling special meetings. This is one of his prerogatives, and the senior warden cannot call special meetings except in case of the absence of the master from the jurisdiction of his lodge, his death, or suspension from office.

Illinois precedent goes still further and holds that the senior warden, presiding in the absence of the master, is clothed with all the powers of his superior, must meet every emergency as it arises, and should the necessity for a special meeting become apparent while he is thus presiding, he can fix the time for it as the master might do if present, regardless of whether the latter were then in the territorial jurisdiction of the lodge and able to authorize a call. No. 4 was approved. This, too, is contrary to Illinois precedent, wherein it was held that where a man had been rejected and afterwards moved into the jurisdiction of another lodge, neither lodge could make him without the consent of the other.

The grand master thus refers to the Pennsylvania–Iowa abandonment of the grand representative system:

January 30, 1893, the most worshipful grand master of Pennsylvania wrote that the fraternal courtesy of sending and receiving representatives to and from the various grand masters had become superfluous and unnecessary, and that it practically subserves no recognized Masonic advantage, and for that reason he had withdrawn all representatives near other grand lodges; but in doing so he expressed the hope that the fraternal relations existing between this grand lodge and that of his State might continue.

In view of such action upon his part, I have cancelled the commission of Brother George F. Wagner, our grand representative near that grand lodge.

A like letter from the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, dated December 17, 1892, has been received, and for the same reason I have cancelled the commission of Brother W. L. Eaton, our grand representative near that grand lodge.

The following from the committee on correspondence was adopted:

Your committee on foreign correspondence desire to report on so much of the grand master's address as refers to the system of grand representation between our sister grand lodges. The Grand Lodge of Oregon has approved, and still approves of this system of fraternal representation, believing in its utility and usefulness. It is a chord of courteous and brotherly union that binds more strongly the fraternal relations of Masonic grand bodies.

The grand master reported the following appointments to the Chicago congress: Bros. J. C. Moreland, E. W. Allen, Jacob Mayer, S. F. Chadwick, E. B. McElroy, R. Alexander and T. G. Reames.

The following is from the minutes:

Brother Jacob Mayer, P. G. M., who had but recently returned from the east, was called upon by the M. W. grand master to address the grand lodge. The call for Brother Mayer met with a very handsome response from the brethren of the grand lodge.

Brother Mayer gave a very interesting account of his cordial reception in Chicago and New York. In the latter city, where he spent several months, it was a Masonic ovation from the day he arrived there until he left. Description of lodges, their workings, his receptions and his association with brother Masons and grand officers were very edifying and entertaining. He spoke especially of the enthusiasm among Masons; full attendance at their meetings, and the warm social relations existing among them. "It was all for Oregon, my brethren," exclaimed Brother Mayer.

He happened to be in Chicago a propitious moment. Brother L. L. Munn, the beloved grand secretary of Illinois, learning of Brother Mayer's presence, soon placed him where hospitality had no limit. Past Grand Master, Brother J. C. Smith, President of the Veteran Association, entertained several distinguished Masons from Europe, who were commissioners of their several countries to the World's Fair, beside many at home. Ladies of the guests were in attendance. Brother Mayer was a guest also. The scene, hospitality and kindness of Brother Smith and family surpassed anything of the kind Brother Mayer had ever experienced. Brother Mayer spoke eloquently of his affectionate treatment that evening, naming the family of Brother Smith and many in attendance, with whom he became acquainted. All of this, Brother Mayer says, was in honor of the Grand Lodge of Oregon.

Bro. Munn was evidently paying off old scores of hospitality incurred while he was on the Pacific slope, and Bro. Smith has debts of that kind outstanding in the four quarters of the globe.

The grand lodge listened to a remarkable oration from Grand Orator F. V. Drake—sententious, epigrammatic, philosophical and highly interesting; ordered a general revision of its code of laws; recognized the grand lodges of Tasmania and Oklahoma; chartered four new lodges, and adopted the following:

Resolved, That from and after the present communication of the grand lodge, any lodge failing to make their annual returns and paying dues, as required by standing resolution No. 29, shall be debarred from representation unless excused by this grand lodge.

The grand lodge formerly had the same rule incorporated in its by-laws, but it found neither defender nor mourner after the grand master had ruled from the chair that while the grand lodge might inflict the penalty of loss of mileage and per diem upon delinquent lodges, through their representatives, so long as a lodge was in possession of an unrevoked charter it could not under the laws of Masonry be debarred from representation in the grand lodge of which it was an integral part.

The Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star sent a communication to the grand lodge asking to be allowed to assist in carrying forward

the good work of the fraternity, which was read and thereupon the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Masons of Oregon accept the communication from the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, and thank the members thereof for their kind greeting, and said grand lodge will be glad of their co-operation in the fraternal and charitable work of the Masonic order, and that when the members of this grand lodge go back to their several homes, they will endeavor to do all in their power toward furthering the interest of the Order of the Eastern Star among Masons and their families, and that this resolution be entered on the minutes of this grand lodge, and a copy sent to the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, now in session.

Oregon, like Illinois, holds to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction; Washington does not. A Washington lodge having conferred the degrees on a rejected candidate of an Oregon lodge (but at the time of making a resident of Washington) Oregon, unlike Illinois, declares him an irregularly made Mason and forbids its lodges and the brethren of its obedience to hold Masonic intercourse with him.

It is not in evidence that the Washington lodge was not regularly at labor, and if it was, and made him in conformity to the laws of the jurisdiction, we think any grand lodge that recognizes the Grand Lodge of Washington as the rightful source of authority in that State, is estopped from denying that he is a lawful Mason, whatever penalty it may hold over him in case he ventures upon its soil.

J. C. Moreland, of Portland, was elected grand master; Stephen F. Chadwick, Salem, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 217) by Grand Secretary Chadwick marks his entrance upon the second quarter-century of that work which we hope he may live to finish. He gives Illinois for 1892 a generous notice, laying under contribution the oration of Rev. Bro. H. W. Thomas at the placing of the cap-stone of the Chicago temple, the report of Grand Secretary Munn, and that on correspondence. Of our reference to his championship of the Eastern Star, he says:

Brother Robbins gives us credit for standing loyally and gallantly by the ladies, and that we have "earned the gratitude of the fair, and are entitled to be ranked as an 'eminent patron' of androgynous Masonry, and in the sweet by and by, when prophecy shall have become history, our posterity will doubtless be familiar with the formula: 'In our modern times, lodges of the Eastern Star are dedicated to St. Stephen.'" Indeed, we have "been metaphorically stoned in their behalf," but whether that gratitude will be bestowed by the "fair," is a matter that is beyond our comprehension. That, however, is the only source from which it may be looked for. These blessed men will still resort to cobble-stones as the only luxury they can enjoy, and hurl them at our devoted head as if our head were cabbage. Nothing like being a martyr, or a Stephen, in such a cause.

This was written, of course, before the capture of his grand lodge with all its accoutrements and baggage by the Oriental Twinklers, as above recorded. This event must have been like the balm of Gilead to our long-suffering brother who wot not how near was the hour of deliverance when he entered upon what promised to be another quarter-century's pelting with "the contumelious stone."

PENNSYLVANIA, 1892.

— Annual. Philadelphia. December 27.

This elegant volume is embellished with two steel portraits of past grand masters—John L. Goddard, grand master in 1867, and Alfred R. Potter, 1874–1875. The volume contains an abstract of the proceedings of four quarterly and the annual communications. At two of these, the quarterlies of Sept. 7 and Dec. 7, the representative of Illinois, Bro. William F. Slingluff, was present.

At the quarterly of June 1, the grand master (J. Simpson Africa) announced the death of Past Grand Master Clifford P. MacCalla, at Port Said, Egypt, on the 24th of April, and introduced Past Grand Master Richard Vaux, who most tenderly and appreciatively remembered his dead friend in a eulogy of remarkable power and beauty. We regret that we have not space to give the oration entire; we must content ourselves with the opening paragraph that our brethren may get some idea of its lofty key:

> "Leaves have their time to fall,
> And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
> And stars to set, but all,—
> Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!"

In Egypt—the land of our mysteries; the source of philosophy esoterically taught; under the shadows of whose pyramids and obelisks Moses was a pupil and Plato a student; where the Sphinx solved riddles and papyri embodied history, and sepulchres entombed Pharaohs, whose dynasties, for thousands of years, are attested; where the mystic rites of Isis and Osiris have been solemnized, and where Divinity in human form dwelt among men—in that land the spirit of Clifford P. MacCalla, past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Pennsylvania, entered through the veil into eternity.

Past Grand Master Robert M. Moore, of New Jersey, the representa-

tive of Illinois near his grand lodge, was a visitor, and being called upon showed that he had caught the infection of Bro. VAUX's eloquence, as he spoke of the shock when the sad tidings met his eye that one between whom and himself the bond of friendship had been so close and strong:

My heart for the moment seemed to stand still, and the ache of its lonesomeness is upon me to-night. In thought I have stood by his grave, mourning the absence of the hand-clasp I would never feel again; the sweet, gentle voice I would never hear again; the benignant smile I would never see again; the magic of the presence I would never realize again. But these thoughts were dispelled by the view of the "Sprig of Acacia," never more dear to us, to me, than now. It wasn't Clifford P. MacCalla who died over there in Egypt; the house he lived in for some fifty years crumbled, but *he* lives, and will continue to live forever. That house, that body so dear to us because he lived in it, will soon be laid by loving hands in its last resting place, but we shall see *him* again. Yonder, where death is not; yonder, where the light is eternal; yonder, in the Grand Lodge of the Universe; yonder, in the presence of his Grand Master, of yours, of mine, we shall see him again. See him whom, while here, we learned to love; see him, the Master Workman, who, while here, did so much towards the continuance of the erection of the Masonic Symbolic Temple. Oh, the blessedness of the immortal hope which is ours, but which is now fruition with him!

Reporting on the application of a lodge to remove the expulsion of C. W. K., a late member, convicted of adultery under the most aggravating circumstances, the committee on appeals—the grand lodge concurring—says:

The only semblance of a reason for asking for the restoration is that the offense was committed a long time ago, that the woman is dead, and K. has been sufficiently punished.

The application is unworthy of consideration. C. W. K. was expelled for a crime against Masonry, which it never has and never can pardon. His offense was a violation of Masonic law. The penalty of his sin is Masonic death, without hope of resurrection.

He wilfully committed the crime; the lodge imposed the sentence he inflicted on himself. Death alone can relieve him.

We note with pleasure the following evidence that the tension upon the relations between the grand masters of Pennsylvania and South Carolina has been relieved:

A missive was received and read from most worshipful grand master of the Grand Lodge of the State of South Carolina, appointing Brother J. Brewster McCollum the representative of that grand lodge near the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; when, on motion, the missive was received, and Brother J. Brewster McCollum acknowledged as the representative of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina near this grand lodge.

At the quarterly of Dec. 7, MICHAEL ARNOLD was elected grand master; MICHAEL NISBET re-elected grand secretary. The address of both is Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.

At the annual communication the committee on appeals reported through its chairman Past Grand Master VAUX upon a case wherein an Entered Apprentice had been stopped by objection, and in which the objector had disclosed the ground of his objection by telling the stranded brother that "he would never permit him to become a member of the order until he acknowledged he told lies about him," and by these disclosures taking the reason of his objection out of the protection of secrecy, thus making the matter a proper one for investigation. The committee held that there was no Masonic ground for the objection, and offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That lodge 294 be directed at its next regular or subsequent stated meeting to confer upon G——— the Fellow Craft degree, and advance him regularly thereafter, provided no Masonic charge is made against him for advancement, and if any such charge is made, he shall be tried thereon according to Masonic law, and the lodge be further directed to give regular notice to the objecting brother of these resolutions.

Thus, through the action of the objector himself it became possible for Pennsylvania to reach the same end for which provision is made in the Illinois law in all cases of objection to the advancement of a *brother*.

Grand Master AFRICA announced the death during the year—besides that of Bro. MACCALLA—of Rev. Bro. RICHARD H. ALLEN, D.D., for many years a grand chaplain; Bros. ALEXANDER M. LLOYD, of the committee on correspondence, and H. STANLEY GOODWIN, of the committee on library.

He reported the constitution of seven lodges during the year. In Pennsylvania lodges under dispensation are not known. When a new lodge is to be established a warrant is petitioned for, and in practice this petition goes "to the grand officers with power to act." At the end of the year the grand master reports the lodges that have been constituted.

The following from the grand master's address is an exposition of the Pennsylvania doctrine of jurisdiction over material:

A subordinate lodge has no defined territorial jurisdiction. An applicant for initiation and membership can present his petition to any lodge in the commonwealth; but if to one not *nearest* the place of his residence, that lodge cannot act on the petition until after it has addressed an official inquiry to the lodge nearest the place of residence of the applicant, as prescribed in Sections 60 and 61 of Article VII of the Ahiman Rezon, and received a favorable reply thereto. The lodge so inquired of, after giving the required notice to its members, takes a ballot on the inquiry, "Is there a Masonic objection to lodge ——— acting on the petition of ———?" Residence here means the dwelling or habitation of the applicant, and not his office, business-place, or place of temporary sojourn. The people in the locality where an applicant dwells are generally best informed as to his habits and character, and as to his possession of the qualifications essential to his admission to the fraternity. If, in the ballot taken on the inquiry, a black ball is cast, it must in this instance, like in every other ballot on a petition, be for a "Masonic" objection and not to "gratify personal malice, spite, revenge, or any

private animosity or unkindness, or for personal objection of one member, which is individual only to the applicant, and does not affect his character as a member of society." Any member who casts a black ball contrary to this injunction violates at once the spirit of our institution and his voluntarily assumed obligation of obedience.

He has some excellent remarks on various subjects, profitable for all latitudes:

All idle or attempted humorous practices in a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons are at once out of place, un-Masonic and unallowable. Unless by the dignity and decorum observed by the lodge the ceremonies incident to the initiation or advancement of a candidate are deeply impressed upon him, the lodge is at fault. It is no trifling matter to go through the ceremonies of initiation or advancement in a Masonic lodge. Haste and lack of dignity or decorum are not only reprehensible, but cannot be condoned.

Of the impression which he found prevailing in certain localities in the jurisdiction, that in the absence of the master the oldest past master has the right to preside, he says:

A past master is invested with no such authority. In the absence of a worshipful master the senior warden takes his station, and in the absence of both of those officers the junior warden takes the station of the worshipful master. After any of these officers has "congregated" the lodge, he may call a past master, or any competent brother, to preside, and such temporary officer derives his authority from the *presence* of the officer lawfully entitled to the chair. This was the law of the grand lodge when the Ahiman Rezon of 1781 was adopted, and it remains unaltered.

Among other things enjoined upon committees of inquiry is the following:

It is also enjoined that the committee or some one of its number shall wait on the applicant, read to him his petition, and inquire whether he subscribes to *all* the conditions thereof. The committee must be assured of the applicant's physical, mental, and moral qualifications before making a favorable report, for their recommendation is intended as a guide for the action of the members.

It cannot be too often or too strongly insisted upon that Masonry does not proselyte:

If Freemasons desire to attach themselves to modern "orders," they are free to do so, but they must not attempt to introduce any modern or so-called "improved methods" into our fraternity. Freemasonry does not proselyte. Whoever seeks and obtains its rights and privileges must conform with its ancient usages and customs. It solicits no man. Those who desire its privileges must seek them of their own free will and accord. Such as obtain them voluntarily pledge themselves to keep, support, maintain, and abide by the rules, regulations, and edicts of the Grand Lodge. There can be no mental reservation. The pledge must be free, voluntary, absolute, and unconditional.

Referring to the grand representative system, he says:

Some grand masters assume the right to appoint whoever they choose to represent them near other grand lodges without consulting the grand masters of the jurisdictions to whom their representatives are accredited. Such action is discourteous and unfraternal. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania would not give a moment's consideration to a commission issued in this manner.

* * * * * * * * *

I noticed that in several instances the etiquette of the appointment of grand representatives provoked unpleasant correspondence, and in some cases threatened a dissolution of fraternal relations between grand lodges When so insignificant a question promises to mar the perfect harmony that ought to exist among all American grand lodges, is it not time to apply the pruning-knife ?

In view of all the circumstances, I recommend that the practice of appointing grand lodge representatives be abolished as useless, cumbersome, and promotive of unharmony. Our Ahiman Rezon cannot, in this particular, be at once amended, but I suggest to my successor the propriety of permitting this prerogative of his to be unexercised until the grand lodge chooses to expurgate it.

In most matters Pennsylvania is very slow to change—to her credit be it said—but with reference to the selection of grand representatives she has gone as fast and as far as the most "progressive." It is but a few years since it was the general rule that grand masters selected these representatives without consulting the grand masters of the jurisdictions to whom they were accredited.

The decisions reported by the grand master, with the exception of such as are of local coloring, are in accord with Illinois jurisprudence. In Pennsylvania "a candidate cannot be twice advanced between two successive stated meetings of the lodge," while in Illinois he may be advanced as soon as he is proficient, provided he does not receive more than one degree on the same day.

Upon his installation Grand Master Arnold delivered an excellent address in which he dwelt strongly upon the un-Masonic character of proselyting.

The retiring grand master was presented with a past grand master's jewel, and an appreciative minute was adopted in recognition of Past Grand Master Richard Vaux having just passed the fiftieth anniversary of his initiation and the twenty-fifth of his installation as grand master, and of his great services to the Craft, an honor worthily won and gracefully bestowed.

Bro. Vaux presented the report on correspondence (pp. 312) as he had been doing for sixteen previous years, and as usual it is everywhere instinct with the conservative views of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, everywhere suffused with the still more conservative personality of the writer. As Cæsar said he was more dangerous than danger itself, so Bro. Vaux is

more Pennsylvanian than Pennsylvania. In his introductory remarks he discusses several questions with his customary ability, among them one which we have heretofore treated, and along the same lines:

We notice that in some grand lodges legislation is enacted on subjects which are connected with purely social morality as distinct from the Masonic relations of Masons to the established law of the Craft. It may be that higher criticism or severe standards in social ethics induce these grand lodges to make business vocations inconsistent with Masonic qualifications. Vice and virtue are ever antagonistic. The morality of a citizen should be fully ascertained before he is accepted as a Mason. But it would be difficult to find a test of such morality outside of that which is insisted upon when a lodge votes to approve of the application of a profane, who is by the report of his examiners worthy to be tested by a lodge vote. The influence of popular opinion ought not to add tests to the ethical measure which Freemasonry has established for determining if the profane has the demanded qualifications for initiation, else it might come to pass that changes in popular opinions would destroy or increase these fluctuating contentions of society, and thus unsettle Masonic usage.

That every grand lodge may make such qualifications deemed needful for membership in its subordinate lodges is admitted. It is the sole judge of what shall constitute the moral character of applicants. But the Masonic tests have been so long and so generally regarded as sufficient, that special and, indeed, local additions may not be so firmly established as to prevent frequent changes. Stability in the usages and customs of Masonry ought to be maintained.

This is in perfect harmony with the character of the institution. This characteristic has given confidence in its solidity and strength. It marks the contrast with profane societies.

He thus refers to "The Treaty of Monterey":

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas reveal a most novel condition in the principle of Masonic recognition. As we understand the report of this action of the Grand Lodge of Texas, it demands serious attention from the general Craft. The most worshipful grand master of Texas made some arrangements with so-called Masons in Mexico, which terminated in what is styled "The Treaty of Monterey." The Grand Master of Texas, after interchanging personal communication with certain distinguished gentlemen of Mexico, agreed with them to recognize what they were pleased to denominate Masonry, and they were to recognize the Grand Lodge of Texas. These were the conditions of this *Treaty!* This Masonic recognition was made by a treaty with the contracting parties thereto, and the grand master of Texas reported the treaty to the grand lodge, which approved it.

We have in this report, under the caption "Texas," psesented more critical consideration of this proceeding. Our purpose now is to inquire if the action of the Grand Lodge of Texas, as reported, is within the scope of the Masonic law by which the recognition of grand bodies entitled to Masonic endorsement is sustained by the general Craft. While grand lodges are sovereign and independent, it does not follow that the exercise of their Masonic functions may put in peril the foundations of Freemasonry, impair the integrity of the institution, give Masonic recognition to what on full examination may not be Free and Accepted Masonry, invite contention, dis-

trust and unharmony, and introduce into the general Craft schismatic or clandestine influences. This is not either a direct or admitted incident of, or a rational deduction from, grand lodge sovereignty.

So important an act as extending Masonic intercourse to a body claiming to be Masonic, in so far indorsing its Masonic character, giving to its acts the authenticity to which only true Masonry is entitled, introducing such a body into the association with genuine grand bodies of Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry, should be based on a rigid, careful, intelligent investigation of the facts on which such recognition is justified. And more than this, it should be granted only if by due examination it should be proved that the body is in every sense, both of work and ritual, in full accord with the fundamental principles of that Masonic law and landmark which are undeniably proclaimed to be the true characteristics of accepted Masonry.

The attention of the grand lodges of the States of the United States might be directed to the consideration of this subject, lest a precedent is thus set up, which, if not now, at the beginning, carefully investigated, might be productive of serious results. To recognize a body claiming to be Masonic *by treaty* is so manifest a "new departure" from the established method, never yet challenged, that such a proceeding of itself invites very courageous criticism.

This courageous criticism it gets under the head of Texas, where, after having given Grand Master TYLER'S account in full, he says:

It is beyond question, from the statements our esteemed and most able Brother Most Worshipful Grand Master Tyler has made in his recital of the facts obtained by him, and in his personal investigation of the condition of so-called Freemasonry in Mexico, that neither Masonic unity nor uninterrupted Masonic Fraternity exists in that country. But it does appear that what is known in the States of the United States, and in the jurisdictions of Ireland, Scotland, England, and all English-speaking countries, as Free and Accepted Masonry, cannot be claimed as in accord with the Mexican Masonry. The practices, the rules of Masonic jurisprudence, the esoteric teachings, and the supremacy of the Rite of Free and Accepted Masonry are not proved to be understood in Mexico. If there is any other rite existing, and exercising its prerogatives assumed or claimed as Masonic, as we understand the import of that word, either in conjunction, or on equality with the Free and Accepted Masonic Rite, then in that territory there is no supreme, sovereign, independent grand lodge of such Free and Accepted Masonic Rite.

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What most deeply impresses itself on our mind is the entire absence of any information that the persons consulted, or associated, or assembled, to make this "Treaty of Monterey" were lawfully made in any lawfully warranted and duly constituted lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. The "Treaty" is a proceeding unknown in Freemasonry. It provides nothing that Freemasonry can accept as lawful Masonic law or within the compass of Masonic jurisprudence.

It will no doubt be claimed that the distinguished gentlemen who met Most Worshipful Grand Master Tyler were of that high social and public character as to forbid for a moment the semblance of a doubt that they were not all they assumed themselves to be. As to this claim, we frankly, cheerfully, and fully admit it, and bow to their worth, and eminent character as Mexicans. But we are not considering this view of the subject.

In our teachings—the "esoteric" teaching of the "work" and ritual of the Free and Accepted Masonic Rite—it is the unconditional law that Freemasons meet upon the level and part upon the square. It is also an unconditional rule that neither wealth, position, power, nor authority, can enable a profane to obtain initiation into Masonry. Therefore, what calls on us for earnest consideration is the fact that nowhere in the statements of Most Worshipful Grand Master Tyler is it even hinted that those gentlemen with whom he made this treaty, directly or indirectly, were "*tried*" or "*vouched for*" or "*examined*" as to the fact if they understood, practiced, and maintained the esoteric "work" of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; no, nor any other lawful, recognized Masonic "work."

What *Mexican Masonry* may be we do not know. We have only a sort of glimpse of it in the report of Most Worshipful Grand Master Tyler. He says that "Right Worshipful Ermilio G. Canton, grand secretary-general of the Gran Dieta, visited the Mexican lodges along the border, and, learning the status of affairs, issued a decree, which commanded that the columns of these two lodges in Texas be taken down."

This is Mexican Masonry, but we do not know if any grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons can comprehend the proceeding we have just quoted. It could not be possible under the jurisprudence of Free and Accepted Masons.

That there are different rites working in Mexico, Grand Master Tyler admits in his report. He says that "*all lodges in Mexico practice the Scottish Rite*, except Toltec Lodge, No. 250, in the City of Mexico, chartered in 1882 by the Grand Lodge of Missouri." Two lodges were chartered by the Grand Lodge of New York. He reports further, "The old Grand Orient of the Mexican National Rite consists of only a few lodges, and is recognized as regular Masonry by the Gran Dieta. . . . The Grand Lodge of Vera Cruz and also that of the Federal district still maintain a precarious existence." Now, surely, if so able and well-informed a Mason as the most worshipful grand master of Texas under this state of facts was content to make the "Treaty of Monterey," we may at least be permitted to ask if the result will not be that Masonry in Texas will be impregnated by all kinds of rites, and its ultimate fate to be the Mexicanizing of Masonry in that jurisdiction?

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Further quoting from the grand master's address, it is stated, "In 1860 the supreme council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite was organized at the city of Mexico under the supreme council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, whose See is at Charleston, and its jurisdiction extended over all *the degrees* of that rite, from one to thirty-three."

Soon after there was a disruption or schism in the Supreme Council of Mexico, and the seceders organized the Supreme Grand Orient of the Scottish Rite, confining itself to the first three degrees, claimed to be the supreme authority in Symbolic Masonry in the Republic. This claim, however, was never conceded by the supreme council, and the latter body continued to assert its jurisdiction over the first three as well as over the higher degrees of that rite.

We call attention to these statements. They emphaize our contention that no critical examination was made as to the real character of Masonic authority of the Mexican parties to the "Treaty of Monterey."

* * * * * * * *

Texas may have permitted Scottish Rite Masons to visit and affiliate in its lodges. Grand Master Tyler says that is true in Texas, and has been for many years. Has not the Grand Lodge of Texas violated the cardinal landmark of Freemasonry, since it allows affiliation with its lodges of persons who are not Free and Accepted Masons? They affiliate with persons made Masons by a body that claims and confers the three Symbolic Degrees in open hostility to the Free and Accepted Rite. Which is then the supreme, sovereign Masonic authority in the constituency of even the Grand Lodge of Texas? Why not as well permit all aliens and strangers to the commonwealth of the ancient and honorable Free and Accepted Rite to defy the laws of our Fraternity?

That "nearly all of the particular lodges of the Republic, regardless of their former dependence, have transferred their allegiance to the Gran Dieta," as Grand Master Tyler states, does not constitute this Gran Dieta an Ancient Free and Accepted Grand Lodge of Freemasons. What it is, we do not yet comprehend. It is worthy of consideration if those who held allegiance to the several rites mentioned, as well as to "the Supreme Council of Mexico," and to the schismatic body that separated from it, could, by even renouncing their allegiance to all these bodies, form a legitimate Masonic supreme grand lodge.

We have been deeply pained to read the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas, as it appears the action of Grand Master Tyler has been approved and made the law in Texas. We cannot agree that what has been done is within the lawful Masonic authority of the Grand Lodge of Texas, if it pretends to be a grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons and asks recognition by grand lodges of that rite. We cannot believe that the grand lodges of the States of the United States, or, indeed, the grand lodges of Ireland, Scotland, England, or of the provinces and commonwealths where the English language is spoken, will agree to substitute Mexican Masonry for the hoary and ancient Freemasonry which comes to them from the ages and generations which have made indestructible Free and Accepted Masonry.

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Concluding our remarks on the address of Grand Master Tyler, under the caption "Masonry in Mexico and the Treaty of Monterey," we believe that the paper called a "Treaty" is without Masonic law. As a diplomatic paper between sovereign nations it is worthy of commendation. But Masonry is a law unto itself. Profane laws, policies, precedents, are without consideration in Masonry.

We do not find that the high contracting parties were capable, competent, or authorized, or possessed of Masonic capacities even, to confer on any Masonic question.

We do not observe that any recognition anywhere exists of the Free and Accepted Masonic rite. With the Scottish Rite those who owe allegiance to the Free and Accepted Rite cannot confer, agree, or treat as Masons.

If there is no Masonic body existing in Mexico which has the right to call itself a grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the Grand Lodge of Texas, if it still considers itself subject to Masonic jurisprudence and allegiance to the Free and Accepted Rite, has, without full consideration, asserted a very doubtful authority, as we think.

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Surely the diplomatic meeting of persons of any so-called Masonic Rite, all rites, and no rights, produced a child born out of Masonic wedlock, and called it "The Treaty of Monterey."

In his review of Illinois Bro. VAUX copies our remarks on this subject, and says:

We beg to call attention to our review of Texas, written some weeks since, when we received the proceedings of that grand lodge. The opinion then expressed, in August last, our esteemed Brother Robbins, has, we think, endorsed. This is a great satisfaction, for when we wrote we feared if we had taken one sure and certain Masonic basis for our criticism.

We beg to say that Bro. VAUX is too modest. What he had said—a portion of which we have copied with regret that we could not find space for all—bears no sign of trepidation as to the soundness of his basis. Endorsing it most heartily as we do, and commending it to our readers as resting on the eternal foundations of Freemasonry, we must express our gratification that at least we have the outspoken support of his powerful pen for the views for which we have so long contended touching the responsibilities of Free and Accepted Masons when confronted by those who in the name of any pretended authority, claim a shadow of authority in the domain of the symbolic degrees; views which it has been our pride to share with a body so staunch and steadfast as the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Of our proceedings for 1892, Bro. VAUX says:

Rarely have so many and important questions been presented as were considered and acted upon in a communication of a grand lodge as in the record of the fifty-first annual session of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

The Craft in Illinois just now is surrounded by an excitement most natural, and incidents so exceptionally promised by the great assemblage expected to visit Chicago at the Columbian Exposition. The civilized world is engaged in projecting contributions for exhibition at this proximate collection of the results of great achievements of the human mind and the human hand. How to celebrate the Discovery of America was a problem. A most difficult proposition to consider and a more difficult task to perform. Its magnitude, its proportions, its intricacies, made the consummation of the most enlightened plan a continuous and increasing cause of deep and weighty anxiety, lest, as the developments of the plan mark its progress, they should not give assurance of successful accomplishment.

The people of all populations in the United States were in sympathy with the citizens of Illinois. Foreign nations are attracted by this celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery by Columbus.

The members of the Grand Lodge of Illinois were not exempt from those influences. Yet calm, conservative, unimpassioned, but earnest and zealous, the Craft were free from the contagion of communital agitation that might have invaded its portals. We glory in the maintenance of the true Masonic reserve and caution that the Freemasons of Illinois have presented to their brethren as among the foremost of Masonic characteristics.

The grand master and the members of the grand lodge were invited to the several public demonstrations that have already taken place in relation to the dedication of the buildings erected on the site of the Exposition, and, with a dignity that was most appropriate, accepted them with their respectful and sincere acknowledgments. The Freemasons, as citizens, were not to be second to any in their demonstration of earnest accord with the sentiment of the people of their State and their country. They hold obedience to the landmarks of their Craft as sacred as their allegiance to the cause of their country.

Of another matter, he says:

The grand master quotes the regulation of Illinois, which provides, as we understand it, that when Illinois grants a charter to petitioners, if any have not their dimits from their home lodge, the constitution of the lodge makes all such petitioners members. They thus had the right to vote at the lodge election. With profound respect for Most Worshipful Grand Master Crawford and the Right Worshipful James A. Hawley, chairman of the committee, it is not permissible for a grand lodge by any by-law to dimit a member of a lodge of a foreign jurisdiction from his lodge membership. We do not see how the fact that these brethren were members of their home lodges in another jurisdiction, without a certificate of their absolved membership and good Masonic standing, could be made members of a subordinate lodge in Illinois because they were petitioners for a lodge charter, and that by the charter and institution of the lodge *ipso facto* they became its members. It may be that we do not understand the reasoning which decides they were members. It is important as a precedent that other grand lodges may invoke with unfortunate results, it might be.

An amendment is now pending, whose adoption will make it impossible for a sojourner affiliated in another grand jurisdiction to become a member of a chartered lodge without dimitting from his former affiliation, which may or may not be adopted. Bro. VAUX speaks of the present condition as if it established a new precedent, when in fact it has been the general practice among the jurisdictions of this country down to a recent date.

The reports of the committees on lodges under dispensation and petitions are noted, the latter with especial commendation. He thinks it doubtful if the best interests of the fraternity are conserved where "half-constituted" lodges—as he calls those under dispensation—are concerned, but the conditions noted by the committee and condemned, which prompted his criticism, might as readily exist with a new lodge wholly constituted at the outset.

Of the fraternal congress, he says:

Most Worshipful Brother Robbins, in his report, proposes to "welcome most cordially the representatives of all grand lodges of Free and Accepted Masons with which Illinois may be in fraternal correspondence," and "*will gladly unite with them through its own representatives in all deliberations tending to strengthen the ties of fellowship and reach a more general consensus upon all subjects tending to cause friction between sovereign and independent grand bodies.*" These italics are ours.

If ever the wisdom of our esteemed brother was manifested, it is in the wording of the proposed and asserted purpose of this congress, which he has thus defined and limited.

We have never yet been prepared to approve of this meeting, called a "Fraternal Congress." Our views have been frankly and most earnestly expressed. The peril that might be couchant in a body so met was to us too serious a subject to be left to the hazard of the action of a gathering of Masons possibly inclined to accept novelties and innovations. These are plausible to some who are not grounded and settled in the unalterable principles of Freemasonry. In the effusion of sentiment it was not improbable that "keeping pace with the spirit of the age" might induce the eloquent to make words obscure judgment. We regard the views of Grand Master Crawford on this congress, as he expresses them in his annual address, as so conservative and true that we felt great relief as to the fears we have of the outcome of this congress. It is in itself a Masonic novelty. But as the grand lodge, under the recommendations of Most Worshipful Brother Robbins' report, has invited these delegates into its jurisdiction and agreed to receive them as delegates, the most objectionable feature of the meeting of these Masons is removed. If they had met in Illinois as Masons for deliberation and action on Masonic subjects, without invitation from the Grand Lodge of Illinois, the meeting would have been a clandestine Masonic assemblage, without lawful Masonic recognition or authority, without Masonic endorsement, undertaking to do what only a regular grand lodge could lawfully do, and would be, in fact, the setting up in a grand lodge jurisdiction of a so-called Masonic assembly.

But Most Worshipful Brother Robbins, in the same conservative spirit which Grand Master Crawford has shown in his annual address to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, has, we hope and believe, made danger next to improbable as the result of this congress.

The report of the committee on correspondence on the application of the so-called Grand Lodge of Italy for recognition he commends as of sufficient importance to re-publish in full; and the general review of that committee is laid under extended contribution.

We beg in closing to reciprocate the fraternal expressions of good will on the part of our distinguished brother.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1893.

18TH ANNUAL. CHARLOTTETOWN. JUNE 26.

WILLIAM HENRY AITKEN, the representative of Illinois, was present.

The grand master (SIMON W. CRABBE) announced the death of DAVID KAYE, past master, at the ripe age of ninety-three.

Of their presence in Charlottetown the grand master says:

An amendment to our constitution was passed June 24th, 1891, providing that the grand lodge should meet at such place as the grand lodge should determine at our annual communication. I hold that the above amendment was not passed in accordance with our constitution. I therefore instructed the grand secretary to summon grand lodge to meet in Charlottetown, as provided for in our own constitution before amended.

This question will probably come before grand lodge, upon a resolution proposed by R. W. Brother George W. Wakeford.

The committee on address regret that Pennsylvania has abandoned the grand representative system.

The committee on correspondence made a report, but for financial reasons it was not printed.

The grand lodge voted to meet at the same place next year.

Thomas A. McLean was elected grand master; B. Wilson Higgs re-elected grand secretary, both of Charlottetown.

RHODE ISLAND, 1892.

102D Annual. Providence. May 16.

The credential report places Illinois among the jurisdictions represented, but we do not find the name of her representative, Newton D. Arnold, in the list of past grand masters present.

At the semi-annual communication, Nov. 16, 1891, the Grand Lodge of Tasmania was recognized, and the request of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand for recognition declined for the present.

The committee on grand officers' reports, construing a decision of the grand master to assert the power of the grand lodge to restore an expelled Mason to membership in his lodge, properly stated that such power belonged exclusively to the lodge.

The Kentucky resolutions respecting the proposed Fraternal congress were referred to the committee on correspondence.

At a special communication held Dec. 16, 1891, to constitute Doric

Lodge, No. 38, at Auburn, Past Grand Master NICHOLAS VAN SLYCK delivered a eulogy on Masonry; the next time the grand lodge came together was in an emergent communication, March 7, 1892, to attend his funeral.

At the annual communication an eloquent eulogy on his life and character was delivered by W. Bro. JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN.

At a special communication, April 13, 1892, the special committee on work reported:

R. W. Stillman White, chairman of the committee, reports verbally, that the committee have endeavored, as far as possible, to present the work as in vogue in 1862, and exemplified and approved in 1877, that the grand lodge might understand just what the present authorized work is, rather than to attempt to revise it in any way; preferring to leave the responsibility of any changes which might be made with the grand lodge.

The entire work was rehearsed, criticized by sections, and, with a banquet which was sandwiched between the second and third degrees, was approved, the following being adopted:

Ordered, That the ritual of the three degrees as presented by the special committee this day and amended by this M. W. grand lodge, be and the same is hereby declared to be the authorized work of this jurisdiction and no other shall be permitted in the subordinate lodges.

It will be noted that the chairman says nothing about the work being in manuscript, but we presume this to be the genuine *Phoenix Work*, the material body of which was cremated by a committee of the grand lodge at 11 o'clock, ante-meridian, June 15, 1872. We are the more confirmed in this opinion by the fact of the banquet, which we make no doubt is a euphemism for BAKED CLAM, which Rhode Island Masonic tradition informs us was first discovered by Craftsmen digging on the site of one of their periodical burnings, in the sands of the beach where the tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours—the ebb being always about meal time—and since then a landmark in their standard work. The date of the next bonfire has not been officially announced.

At the annual communication the grand master (GEO. H. KENYON) referred at some length to the Masonic and public services of Past Grand Master VAN SLYCK, and announced the death of seven past masters at ages ranging from fifty-three to ninety-four years.

The Providence Plantations are as of yore the abode of contentment, but not of contentions, and the grand master had been obliged to render no decisions worth reporting.

The grand lodge fixed the annual per capita tax at fifty cents; appropriated $200 to enable the special committee having the work in charge to complete volume 1 of the reprint of the early proceedings this year; received

the gift of a portrait of Past Grand Master EDWARD L. FREEMAN, from his lodge, Union, No. 7; ordered a jewel and apron for the retiring grand master, and ordered:

That the Centennial Medal be and is hereby adopted as the badge of our grand representatives, and that the grand secretary cause the same to be hung with a suitable keeper and forwarded to our grand representatives abroad.

STILLMAN WHITE was elected grand master; EDWIN BAKER (care of Henry Baker & Son), re-elected grand secretary; both of Providence.

There is no report on correspondence.

SCOTLAND, 1893.

We have the minutes of a quarterly communication held at Edinburgh, May 4, 1893, Bro. JAMES MIDDLETON, M.D., provincial grand master of Roxburgh, Peebles and Selkirk, acting grand master.

Apologies for absence were received from the EARL OF HADDINGTON, grand master Mason; Col. PATRICK STIRLING, of Kippendavie, provincial grand master of West Perthshire and representative of Illinois, and others.

One charter was granted.

The following, while it records a matter of interest as reflecting the disapproval (without the sanction of supervising authority) of what here would create no comment, also illustrates the method of recording as apparently independent motions what with us would appear as the original motion, the amendment and the amendment to the amendment:

Brother James Caldwell, proxy master, No. 135, seconded by Brother A. Apthorpe, proxy master, No. 420, moved disapproval of the action of grand committee in endorsing the steps that had been taken by grand secretary to prevent delivery of a popular lecture on Freemasonry before the inhabitants of Peebles, under the auspices of Lodge No. 24.

Brother Dr. James Middleton, provincial grand master of Roxburgh, Peebles and Selkirk, seconded by Brother J. Dalrymple Duncan, senior grand warden, moved approval of the action of grand committee.

Brother the Rev. John Glasse, M.A., master, No. 36, seconded by Bro. A. M'Naughton, master, No. 129, moved that grand lodge approves of the

prohibition of the lecture referred to, for the reason it had not received the sanction of the provincial grand master.

Grand Lodge divided upon these motions, when 133 votes were recorded for Brother Glasse's, 38 for Brother Middleton's, and one for the motion by Brother Caldwell.

Approval of the prohibition of the lecture for the reason given in Bro. Glasse's motion became the finding of grand lodge.

At a meeting of the grand committee held May 25, 1893, the consideration of a subject remitted from the grand lodge resulted in the adoption of a motion foreshadowing the reconsideration by the grand lodge at the November communication of a resolution to establish the Provincial Grand Lodge of Edinburgh, passed one year before, in deference to the strong feeling manifested in the Edinburgh district against such establishment.

Past Grand Master Sir Michael R. Shaw Stewart having resigned the position of grand representative from the Grand Lodge of England, it was resolved to recommend the grand master, the Earl of Haddington, for the position.

The recognition of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania at the next communication of the grand lodge is thus foreshadowed:

Grand Secretary reported that in September, 1890, consideration of an application for recognition by the Grand Lodge of Tasmania, had been deferred until the provincial grand master and provincial grand secretary were communicated with regarding certain irregularities in the receipt and transmission of moneys due to grand lodge. He further reported that the matter in question had now been settled by the payment of arrears.

It was therefore resolved to recommend to grand lodge to establish fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Tasmania.

We find this among the minutes:

The attention of grand committee was directed to a printed circular that had been addressed by the Grand Lodge of Ireland to the lodges in Scotland, with the request that it be read to their members.

After consideration, grand committee expressed surprise that the Grand Lodge of Ireland should have acted as reported without having had the sanction of this grand lodge. Further, that this be communicated to the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

The representative of Illinois sent in a report as provincial grand master of Perthshire West, noting among other things that he had recently consecrated the new Lodge of Blairhoyle.

At a meeting of the grand committee held July 27, 1893, among the apologies for absence was one from Col. P. Stirling, our representative.

The following minute indicates that the Grand Lodge of Scotland disre-

gards as between its own lodges the claim of personal jurisdiction by reason of rejection, the ignoring of which by its lodges when dealing with rejected applicants from this country has been a ground of complaint from American grand lodges:

The following case under remit from grand committee was reported upon, as follows: A. B. applied to Clydesdale, Glasgow, No. 556, for admission, but was rejected in respect of certain physical disqualification. On application, he was subsequently initiated in Plantation, Glasgow, No. 581. On this becoming known to the master of 556, he complained to the provincial grand secretary of the action of 581 in admitting a person who had been rejected by his lodge, and who was physically disqualified for initiation. The master of 581 acknowledged having admitted A. B. in ignorance of his having been rejected by any other lodge, but that he could not recognize in the said A. B. any moral or physical disqualification. No. 556 did not regard this as a satisfactory reply to its complaint, and the matter was brought before the Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow, and was by that body remitted simpliciter to grand committee.

The members of the complaints committee are of opinion that on the ground of A. B. having been previously rejected in another lodge the complaint of 556 against 581 should not be sustained,—but on the second ground —that of physical disqualification—the complaint calls for inquiry, and should be remitted to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow for report. Approved.

An elaborate report from a sub-committee on the subject of representation in grand lodge by proxies, indicates that while the present system of issuing commissions is not wholly satisfactory it is on the whole better than anything suggested in its place, but susceptible of reform in some of its details.

It was resolved to recommend to grand lodge two charters for new lodges, one of them to be located at Middleburgh, in the South African Republic.

A petition from Lodge Felix, No. 355, Aden, in Arabia Felix, for disjunction from the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry, was referred to the committee on foreign and colonial affairs to report.

The grand secretary reported on the visitations of the grand master to the north of Scotland, where he laid the foundation-stone of the Royal Academy, Inverness, and visited the Provincial Grand Lodge of Inverness-shire, and the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ross and Cromarty. On the occasion of his visit to the first named provincial grand lodge, the grand master, the Earl of Haddington, said:

While talking of grand visitations, it may be mentioned that more than once in the last century a popular grand master—General Oughton—is recorded in the minutes of Old Inverness Kilwinning as having paid an official visit to that lodge, and enjoyed himself at its social board. He was at Culloden. Immediately after the battle the royal soldiers plundered the house

of Glengarry, and appropriated the chief's silver plate, which was afterwards melted and converted into a large punch-bowl, and became the property of the General. It was in connection with his duties as commander of the forces in North Britain that he so often visited Inverness. There are one or two points of interest in connection with Masonry in this province to which I desire to draw attention. It has within its jurisdiction one of the oldest of our lodges—Old Inverness, Kilwinning, with its memories of over two centuries of existence, and it has Fort William, No. 43, on the roll, and dating from 1746. Of the lodges formerly existing in Inverness-shire two may be mentioned—Cumberland Kilwinning, Inverness, named no doubt in honor of the victory on Culloden Muir, and erected in 1847. The first military lodge under the Scottish Constitution was formed while its promoters were on service in the north during the Highland rising in favor of "Bonny Prince Charlie." This lodge was called the Duke of Norfolk's Mason Lodge, held and "keepit" by one of His Majesty's marching regiments of foot, then commanded by the Honourable Major-General Henry Skelton. It was chartered and placed under the superintendence of the provincial grand master of Inverness-shire in 1747.

Among the notes of the post-prandial proceedings, we find this reference to the representative of Illinois:

Provost Ross proposed the Daughter Provincial Grand Lodges, coupled with the name of ex-Provost Christie, provincial grand master of Stirlingshire. He being absent, Colonel Stirling, of Kippendavie, provincial grand master of Perthshire West, replied.

The Earl of Haddington is grand master; J. Murray Lyon, Edinburgh, grand secretary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1892.

— Annual. Adelaide. April 20.

The representative of Illinois, J. T. McLean, past grand superintendent of works, was present at all the stated communications.

At the quarterly communication of July 15, 1891, the board of general purposes thus refer to the difference with New South Wales:

The board regret to report that the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales have not as yet shown any desire to arrive at an understanding in reference to the question of the seniority of the respective grand lodges. The board having urged the necessity of the settlement of the dispute, trust shortly to be able to report a satisfactory arrangement.

At the January quarterly (1892) the grand lodge (and its constituents) went into mourning for six weeks on account of the death of the Prince of Wales' eldest son, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, past senior grand warden of England, Provincial Grand Master for Berkshire, and resolutions of condolence were sent to his father, the grand master of England.

At a special communication, March 9, 1892, the board of general purposes again refer to the New South Wales matter:

The question of precedency between the grand lodges of South Australia and New South Wales remains *in statu quo*. A notice of motion given by R. W. Bro. McLachlan to refer the matter to the Grand Lodge of England was discussed at the quarterly communication of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales held December 9, and withdrawn, the grand lodge refusing to agree to the proposition. This information is gleaned from the printed report of the proceedings of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, but no other official information on the subject is to hand.

And later:

With regard to the disputed question of precedency between this grand lodge and the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, it was resolved that it be suggested to the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales that the question of precedency now in dispute be referred to M. W. Bro. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the grand patron of both grand lodges for settlement.

The ritual committee made a very interesting report. Many meetings had been held and a voluminous correspondence carried on with other grand lodges in the colonies with the hope of securing a uniform ritual, but with no hope of present success. The committee therefore devoted themselves to a revision of their own ritual within very conservative lines. They say:

6. Your committee have carefully considered the course which ought to be pursued by grand lodge in dealing with these revised ceremonies, and are not aware of any instance in which a grand lodge has considered or adopted a proposed ritual in writing. The very nature of a Masonic ritual demands that nothing written shall be recognized or sanctioned by grand lodge, and an examination of the practice hitherto observed under similar circumstances discloses precedents consonant with that principle.

After giving a history of the revision of the English rituals after the union of 1813, they further say:

10. The foregoing brief description of the mode of procedure adopted in 1815 by the mother grand lodge manifests that she—no doubt with consummate prudence—rigorously excluded from her confines everything written. Your committee respectfully state their opinion that any departure by the Grand Lodge of South Australia from that principle would be not only out of harmony with the traditions of the Craft, but would also constitute an untoward precedent.

At the quarterly of April 20 (annual), the Earl of Kintore (Algernon Hawkins Thomond) was re-elected grand master. J. H. Cunningham, J. P., Adelaide, remains grand secretary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1893.

— Annual. Adelaide. April 19.

Illinois does not appear to have been represented at either of the four quarterly communications.

At the quarterly communication of Oct. 19, 1892, the board of general purposes reported that the corresponding board of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, to whom (as the board had previously reported) the proposition to submit their difference to the Prince of Wales, had been referred, had reported as follows, with the concurrence of their grand lodge.

That the board deem it unnecessary to consider the precedence of the Grand Lodge of South Australia over that of New South Wales, as no such question can arise between sovereign grand lodges except as a matter of etiquette.

This seems a fair estimate of the proportions of the question to one far away and living where it is impossible that such a question could ever be raised, but the Grand Lodge of South Australia unanimously adopted the following:

"That whereas the question of seniority was first raised by officers of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, this grand lodge regrets the determination of that grand lodge to refuse to submit to arbitration as proposed, and, whereas the Grand Lodge of South Australia was established in the year 1884, and the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales in the year 1888, it is now resolved that on all occasions wheresoever and whensoever the question may arise this grand lodge insists upon its right to be recognized as the Senior Grand Lodge of Australia."

The ritual as revised by the committee and which had proved acceptable to the large number who had witnessed its exemplication, was confirmed at this communication.

A new Book of Constitutions being under consideration, a lengthy debate ensued on a proposition to omit the "Antient Landmarks" (according to Mackey, as we infer from the discussion), that had been inserted in a

former volume. During the debate the criticisms of Bros. PIKE and PARVIN were laid under contribution and the Americans alternately praised and condemned as the brethren took sides. The motion to omit carried by a vote of 28 to 12. This conclusion we think a wise one.

At the April communication (1893), the EARL OF KINTORE was re-elected grand master. J. H. CUNNINGHAM, J. P., Adelaide, grand secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1892.

116TH ANNUAL. CHARLESTON. DECEMBER 13.

The representative of Illinois, R. W. JOHN F. FICKEN, was not present.

The grand master (WILLIAM T. BRANCH) was happily able to say: "The Angel of Death, though sometimes hovering over the outer doors of our temple, has mercifully passed by without entering and this grand lodge meets to-day unbroken." He thinks the institution is at a standstill, if not going backward, chargeable chiefly to indifference and lack of attention to duty of the district deputies, and to the following:

Another cause which, in my judgment, affects Masonry in South Carolina, is the number of inferior orders which, like mushrooms, have sprung up and are sapping our grand and noble institution, because of their cheap insurance feature, which, in itself is or will be a fallacy in the long run. I am sorry that these organizations are allowed to hold their meetings in our lodge rooms. I have always thought this wrong, and do now, and recommend that the grand lodge so decide at this present communication.

Under the head of foreign relations he switches off onto something decidedly domestic, and we are sorry—in a selfish way—that between him and Bro. INGLESBY the grand lodge was persuaded to adopt the suggestion of the latter.

I am happy to say that as far as I know and can judge from a perusal of the report of our R. W. Bro. grand secretary on "Foreign Correspondence," our relations with the various grand lodges throughout the world are satisfactory. In a recent communication received from Bro. Inglesby, he makes a suggestion, which to my mind is worthy of your consideration. "That instead of his writing a report on foreign correspondence, to be published in the proceedings of the next annual communication, he be authorized to publish the returns of the subordinate lodges, showing the name of every Mason in the jurisdiction, which seems to me would be a valuable record in

the achives of the grand lodge. It has been over thirty years since this has been done."

Bro. Inglesby has before expressed himself as tiring of discussing the same questions year after year, but it is to be remembered that each year they are being discussed for in part a new generation; and if eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, so eternal resistance to the influence of the environment is necessary to preserve Masonry from being revolutionized. Bro. Inglesby has done yoeman's service in maintaining the old ways, and we trust he is yet to do much more.

The grand master has a warm side for Androgynous Masonry:

We are obligated to protect, aid and assist Masons' wives, daughters, mothers and sisters, and yet we have no means of knowing them. There is a way provided: certain degrees they have a right to, which althought not Masonry, are its offspring. I therefore recommend that the members of this grand lodge see that they are more generally conferred.

The Pennsylvania misunderstanding got settled in this way:

On May 17th, 1892, the grand secretary received from Bro. John O'Donnel, heretofore the grand representative of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina near the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, his commission as such. This commission had been returned by Bro. Michael Nesbit, grand secretary of Pennsylvania, with a statement that Bro. O'Donnell had resigned his office as grand representative of our grand lodge. This having removed all obstacles to an exchange of representatives, such an exchange was had, Bro. J. Brewster McCollum, P. M. of Warren Lodge, No. 240, of Montrose, Pa., being appointed the grand representative of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina near the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and M. W. Bro. Laurie T. Izlar commissioned the grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania near this grand lodge. In connection with this I received a kind and fraternal letter from R. W. Bro. J. Simpson Africa, grand master Grand Lodge Pennsylvania, expressing his gratification at the restored fraternal relations between the two grand bodies. I answered with equal brotherly feeling and assurance of the same from this grand lodge. May our future fraternal relations be as close, binding and lasting as Masonic ties should be.

One decision he considered worthy of being reported, but it is sufficient to betoken a clear head:

That A B, being a soldier, member of the U. S. Army, is the material of the nearest lodge to his home, that home being his former residence ere he enlisted.

The report of the Charleston Masonic board of relief shows that five out of twelve applicants were detected as impostors.

The committee on jurisprudence, reviewing the reports of the district deputies, say of the Fifth:

The report of the D. D. G. M. of the Fifth District contains nothing re-

quiring a report, except its statement of the obligations "being too long and including points the deputy considers unnecessary." As to this, as the particulars could not be and were not reported, your committee can only call attention to the fact that the obligations are immutable landmarks, neither to be added to nor subtracted from, and should be most carefully adhered to.

Yes, but how of the points that creep in on certain localities? We have heard some that we recognized as having been borrowed from other organizations than lodges.

Another deputy asks and is answered thus:

Q. Whether upon the granting of a charter the three brothers therein named as its warrant officers, become *ipso facto* members of the new lodge, or must they first dimit from the old, and apply for membership with the new lodge?

A. Your committee hold that the warrant officers, named in the charter, become *ipso facto* members of the new lodge, and a dimit from their former lodge is unnecessary.

Is not the same true of all the members named in the charter? It is in Illinois.

In answer to a question the grand master ruled from the chair that an epileptic cannot be made a Mason—a ruling that would have excluded some of the world's greatest men, if current tradition can be relied upon as to their infirmities.

The junior past grand master (Laurie T. Izlar) was presented with a past grand master's jewel; three charters were granted, and one dispensation continued, and favorable action was taken respecting the Fraternal congress.

Stiles P. Dendy, of Walhalla, was elected grand master; Charles Inglesby, Charleston, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 88) is as usual by Grand Secretary Inglesby, and is marked by his accustomed ability and courtesy. Illinois was not received in time for review.

Under Texas he refers to the "Treaty of Monterey," but expresses no opinion beyond what is involved in saying that the grand diet organization has practically replaced blue lodge Masonry in Mexico.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1893.

19TH ANNUAL. YANKTON. JUNE 13.

In typography, style and make-up this volume which bears the imprint of a Yankton printing house, ranks among the best that come to our hands.

OSCAR S. GIFFORD, the representative of Illinois, was among the five past grand masters present. The grand master (HARVEY J. RICE) said that the grim reaper while kindly passing by the portals of their own, had entered those of sister grand lodges:

Many of those foremost in the councils of the Craft, many who have devoted a life-time of service to its interests, many who have been acknowledged leaders, have ceased, except by their recorded teaching and practice, to labor here below. Our own lodges have been bereft, and many a hearthstone has a place vacant, a vacancy felt deeply by those who are left around it and one which can never be filled. Our deepest sympathies are extended to each and all, and may He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, look down with infinite mercy upon the widowed and the fatherless.

Following are some of the nine decisions reported:

1. A lodge may give Masonic burial to a non-affiliated Mason, if the lodge so desire, and the brother was worthy.

2. An applicant living equi-distant between two lodges is rejected in one, a year later applies to the other lodge when the first lodge is asked to waive jurisdiction. Question Can this be granted by a majority vote? Answer. No. We cannot be too particular in such cases.

5. In case of death of a W. M. the S. W. should take the East and fill the West pro tem. The J. W. should remain in the South.

7. A lodge cannot give a *general* waiver of jurisdiction; a particular lodge must be designated.

8. Membership in a lodge commences when an affiliate is elected or a candidate receives the M. M. degree, and is not dependent on signing the by-laws.

9. A man who is physically able to conform fully to the requirements of our ritual, receive and impart instruction therein, and who possesses all other necessary qualifications to be made a Mason, may petition for the degrees.

We copy No. 1 because South Dakota, being one of the frontier jurisdictions, is entitled to a credit mark for not having made the enjoyment of the general rights of Masonry wholly dependent upon affiliation or upon the equivalent contribution of the almighty dollar. The committee on jurisprudence thus explains No. 2:

Decision No. 2, though in apparent conflict with the present regulations upon the subject, contains a correct principle, and one which in the total abo-

lition in the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction a year ago, was no doubt overlooked. The principle should prevail, and prevail only however where two lodges, or more as in this case, hold concurrent jurisdiction. Your committee propose the adoption of the following regulation:

When two or more lodges hold concurrent jurisdiction over an application for the degrees in Masonry, and the petition is rejected, the lodge so rejecting shall hold exclusive jurisdiction over the applicant so long as he remains a resident within its jurisdiction.

A waiver of said jurisdiction shall be granted only upon a unanimous ballot at a stated communication.

The adoption of this fully assimilates their law to that of Illinois. We note No. 5 because we have seen it cropping out in so many jurisdictions this year. We think there must still be a good deal of ignorance as to the correct rule. No. 8 differs from our rule which makes signing of the by-laws—if they are accessible to sign—a prerequsite to membership. No. 9 is in accord with our laws.

The grand master refers approvingly to the proposed Chicago congress and the grand lodge took favorable action with the customary condition that the grand lodge should not be bound by their action. Subsequently Past Grand Masters Harvey J. Rice, William Blatt and John F. Schrader, Past Grand Treasurer Edward G. Benke, and Louis G. Levoy and John H. Scriven, with the new grand master, were appointed delegates.

Touching the subject of reimbursement for aid extended to the sick and dying, which had been the subject of correspondence with Nebraska, the committee on grievances and appeals reported and the grand lodge adopted the following:

Your committee deem it expedient that this most worshipful grand lodge should at this time for future guidance, define the extent of Masonic charity to be given to the sick, needy and worthy brother being ill away from the jurisdiction of his home lodge.

Humanity and fraternal feeling would dictate that he should be provided with suitable room, nurse and medical attendance during his sickness, and in the event of death, should receive a respectable burial in some cemetery within the jurisdiction of the lodge furnishing aid.

It is further recommended that when such aid is furnished, the lodge from which the sick or deceased brother is a member should promptly and carefully reimburse the lodge furnishing aid for the expenses thus incurred.

It is further recommended that no additional expense be incurred without the mutual consent of the lodges directly interested.

We recognize the right of a lodge to expect to be reimbursed for any expenditure which another lodge has authorized, but we regret that any countenance is given to the doctrine that lodges are under obligation to reimburse a lodge for aid extended without such authorization. It takes the whole

matter out of the domain of charity and puts it on the basis of the *quid pro quo* which underlies insurance and mutual benefit associations of all kinds.

The grand lodge continued the dispensation of one lodge; recognized the Grand Lodge of Victoria, and in the evening of the first day met with a local lodge and exemplified the work on an actual candidate.

Richard C. McCallister, of Madison, was elected grand master; Charles T. McCoy, Aberdeen, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 108) is from the strong, accustomed hand of Past Grand Master William Blatt, who gives Illinois for 1892 a full and appreciative notice. Referring to the strictures of the committee on lodges under dispensation upon the startling amount of work done in one of the lodges asking for a charter, and to the opinion of the committee that the cheapness of the degrees was largely responsible for it, he says:

The "price" could not have been the sole cause of what we deem in this case a criminal increase, and to have wiped out the lodge would have far better subserved the interests of Masonry than to grant it a charter.

Referring to the Illinois report on correspondence, he says:

He criticises the recognition of Grand Lodge Diet of Mexico by the Grand Lodge of Texas upon the ground that the lodges in our sister Republic are the creatures of supreme councils. There is no denying this fact, and in recognizing the Central Grand Lodge of Mexico, and the action of the Grand Lodge of Ohio in recognizing the Grand Orient of Italy are precedents fraught with the danger of entering into alliances that will seriously tarnish the purity and endanger the independence of Ancient Craft Masonry.

For what he says that is more largely personal we make our acknowledgments in order to say that such things are the best part of the wages of a reviewer.

We feel sure that we speak not alone for ourselves when we say we regret to find this announcement in his "Conclusion":

The labors in the reportorial field in this jurisdiction will in future fall upon other shoulders. We hope there will be at the command of our successor more time to devote to the work than we have been able to subtract from the hours necessarily spent by us in the pursuit of our daily avocation and sleep.

TASMANIA, 1893.

2D ANNUAL. LAUNCESTON. JANUARY 18.

Thirteen lodges were represented. The Rev. R. D. POULETT-HARRIS, M.A., in the chair.

The board of general purposes report:

The board regrets exceedingly that all steps taken since the inauguration of this grand lodge in June, 1890, to gain recognition from the Grand Lodge of Scotland have proved fruitless, as no answer has been received from that venerable grand lodge to the various letters sent from here. Private communications have, however, lately been sent by R. W. Bro. D. G. M. Giblin and the president of the board to the headquarters in Edinburgh, which it is earnestly hoped will have the desired effect.

As we have already seen under the head of Scotland, this source of anxiety is likely soon to be removed. Fraternal relations had already been established with England and Ireland, all the Australasian and several American grand lodges. We regret to see, also, that the Grand Lodge of Tasmania has recognized the grand orients of Italy and Hungary. It does not strengthen a new grand lodge to manifest such anxiety for recognition as to accept it from hybrid bodies that can trace their genealogy to no legitimate source.

Of the ritual, the board says·

The board has been urged again to sanction the adoption of some ritual for the working of lodges, but they can only repeat the opinion they have given before, viz.: "That they are opposed to the publication of any authorized edition for such purpose," at any rate for the present. The oldest established grand lodge in Australia, that of South Australia, has not yet finally sanctioned the publication of a ritual for their jurisdiction. This ritual, we are informed, will be ready for issue in about two months. We shall then be in the position to compare the rituals of the three sister constitutions on the continent, and may be able to make a choice of one of these or others with advantage to ourselves.

From the conservative utterances of the South Australian committee on ritual, approved by the grand lodge, which we have reported under that head, we take it for granted that the publication here spoken of is in the nature of a monitor, and that it does not include any portion of the esotery of the ritual. Masons outside the Colony will share with those in it the regret experienced by the board in the following announcement:

It must have been a matter of extreme regret to all Masons throughout the Colony to learn that, on account of failing health, our M. W. G. master has found it incumbent to signify to the board his wish not to be put in nomination again for the high office he has occupied since the inauguration of this grand lodge, and to which position he was elected by the unanimous

voice of the brethren. The board feels that something more is due to the M. W. G. M. than a mere expression of our thanks for the eminent services he has rendered to the Craft during a long number of years.

Bro. E. O. Giblin, M. D., M. H. A., was elected grand master; W. Stroud, is grand secretary. The P. O. address, singularly, of either is not given; we can only guess that that of both is Hobart.

The retiring grand master spoke in the highest terms of the ability and Masonic knowledge of his successor, on installing into office, and the address of the latter indicates that the confidence of his sponsor was fully justified.

TENNESSEE, 1893.

79th Annual. Nashville. Jan. 25.

This volume is embellished with a phototype of the retiring grand master, M. D. Smallman, and with a full page group of the five custodians of the work, past grand masters John Frizzell, George C. Connor and Wilbur C. Foster, and past masters John W. Eastman and John M. Sears.

The representative of Illinois, Americus V. Warr, was one of the double breasted wall of past grand masters present—fourteen in number.

Grand Master Smallman referred in the outset of his address to the venerable age of the grand lodge—four score years.

He referred to a real hardship worked by their requirement of a residence of twelve months within the jurisdiction of a lodge as a qualification for petitioners, particularly affecting itinerating ministers whose stations are changed every year, perhaps not out of the neighborhood where they are well known, but far enough to bring them into the territory of a new lodge. This was mended by providing for piecing out the time with a certificate from lodge or lodges where he last resided, unanimously granted, vouching for his fitness. Our law requiring a residence of a year in the State and six months in the jurisdiction of the lodge avoids the difficulty and gives time to judge of fitness.

Making many visitations, the grand master improved the occasion to "harangue the brethren and give them good advice," and he gives the

substance of it in his address. It is so good that we might copy it all with profit, but our waning space and time both admonish us. We copy two of his nine decisions:

4. A member of a lodge commits suicide while drunk; does his family lose its claims upon the lodge? Answer, No.

7. A one-eyed man, qualified in other respects, can be made a Mason. Also a man who has lost the middle finger of the right hand.

He appointed delegates to the Chicago congress: G. C. Connor, H. M. Aiken, John Frizzell, James D. Richardson, H. R. Howard, and to this list of names his own and that of A. V. Warr were subsequently added.

Reporting on the address the jurisprudence committee express the opinion that the grand representative system is of no practical value and recommend that the incoming grand master investigate the subject and report on the wisdom of abolishing it. The committee also reported upon modifications of edicts, and we find the jurisprudence of Tennessee and Illinois assimilate very closely. Following is an exception:

Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts may receive certificates when they remove permanently out of the jurisdiction of lodges to which they belong, upon which they can be advanced by the lodges into whose jurisdiction they remove.

Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts, in good standing, are entitled to certificates from the grand secretary should their lodges become extinct.

The following is not an exception, but it is worth publishing frequently:

Deprivation of Rights.—A member can not be deprived of his right to vote, hold office, or to discharge his Masonic duties by the mere operation of a by-law. He can be deprived of his Masonic rights by due process of law only, as defined in edict 35. Any law, decision or ruling in conflict with this edict is hereby repealed.

This was also adopted:

Widows' and Orphans' Day.—The Festival of St. John will be observed by lodges of this jurisdiction on June 24th, and in addition to such celebration the same day shall be known, and observed, as Widows' and Orphans' Day, on which lodges and their individual members, and others, will be requested to make donations to the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home of Tennessee, as a thank-offering to Almighty God for the health, prosperity, mercy and peace that had been vouchsafed to them during the year.

The grand lodge granted ten charters; continued two lodges under dispensation, and recommended dispensations for seven more; started the entering wedge towards erecting a building of its own—which it may some day repent; and decided that under the constitution it could not appropriate its surplus to the Widows' and Orphans' Home, but took the initial step towards

amending the constitution so as to permit per capita taxation for the support of that institution.

Bun. F. Price, of Memphis, was elected grand master; John Frizzell, Nashville, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 154) is from the facile, genial, critical, caustic, loving, abounding, but this year restrained pen of Past Grand Master George C. Connor, who gives Illinois a genial but withal somewhat critical notice. Quoting the concluding portion of the report of the committee on Fraternal congress, he says:

Good! Illinois is nothing if not magnificent. As chairman of the Tennessee delegation, we tender our thanks in advance; we'll be there, D. V., and hope the whitefish will be ripe.

The whitefish *were* ripe and were anxiously awaiting his order to be broiled, and moreover the fatted—no, that won't do—watermelon was waiting to be cut, and there was no "nail-studded club" in waiting, but only a stuffed one to keep the flies away from where the almond tree flourisheth—and the congress lost half its anticipated zest, because he didn't come. Bro. Warr bore his heavy burden of representing Tennessee all alone very gracefully, until Bro. Ingersoll, returning from the west, looked in as a visitor and gave him his moral support. But the Prince of Denmark was not there.

Bro. Connor falls afoul of what he terms our "pet antipathy." We don't mind his calling it that and we don't care if he does think our is liver out of fix if he don't get our heart mixed up with the liver. He says:

There are no factions among legitimate "High Riters," as he scornfully describes his brethren who are of the Scottish Rite, any more than there are factions among the York Rite Craftsmen. Just what went wrong that eternally keeps his liver out of fix on this subject, one cannot even attempt to guess. We do *know* that he is not influenced to such virulence by a sense of propriety or expediency; and, we say it good naturedly, certainly not by his usual good taste! Better leave such matters to those who understand them, and jog along with our so-called Rite of York.

We answer the following question, even though knowing it is not asked expecting an answer, but rather to sneer at our admission:

"George, your frankness is to be admired, whatever may be thought of your doctrine. One good turn deserves another, and since you have so kindly answered an implied question, will you say whether you think the Capitular Rite might likewise, under the same conditions, create lodges to confer the three degrees?"

As well ask us if "Red Men" could. But the question allows a Masonic answer, no matter the intention of Brother Robbins.

In American Freemasony there are two rites; what is known as the York or English Rite, and the Scotch. The first includes all the degrees from E. A. to K. T.; the second includes all the degrees from E. A. to Sovereign Inspector General.

It is admitted by adherents of both rites that the grand lodge of the York Rite exclusively governs the first three degrees in territories where grand lodges exist, and that they may charter lodges in territories where no grand lodge exists. The Scotch Rite claims the privilege of conferring the first three degrees of their rite in territories where no York grand lodge exists, but it promptly concedes the fact that when a York grand lodge is organized in any such territory, the Scotch Rite must no longer confer their first three degrees in that territory, and that their Lodges of Perfection must at once begin with their fourth degree.

Where is the wrong in this, or cause for complaint by the York Rite? Why will our able Brother Robbins mislead his brethren who know not the Scotch Rite, merely to gratify a disturbed feeling? Why will he not allow both rites to walk hand in hand, and in peace? Every Scotch Riter is a York Riter. Are all such bad?

To begin with we beg to assure our brother in all sincerity that there was no covert sneer in our question, if we did catch his infectious lightness of speech. Our question not only allows a Masonic answer but is entitled to one because there was no intention but to ask a Masonic question. If the "Red Men" made the possession of the degrees of Masonry a prerequisite to membership in their organization, we might as well have asked the same question about them, because the Aboriginal Rite—as we may call it—would then bear precisely the same relation to symbolic Masonry that the Ancient and Accepted and the Capitular rites do. The Chapter is superimposed upon the three degrees just exactly as the Consistory or the Supreme Council is. Both the Ancient and Accepted rite and the Capitular rite came into existence where the domain of Masonry was fully occupied by the grand lodge. If the supreme council, which is confessedly without authority over the three degrees upon which it has built itself in this country, can go over the line into Mexico and create lodges that can lawfully confer those degrees, why may not the General Grand Chapter do the same if it only claims the right to do so? Where would be the wrong in this? "Every Scotch Riter *is* a York Riter"—as he uses the term York—and every Capitular Riter is a York Riter, and every one was a York Riter before he became a Scotch Riter or a Capitular Riter, and as a York Riter he agreed that no man or body of men can make innovations in the body of Masonry, and that no new lodge can be formed without the permission of the grand lodge, and there is no power on earth that can absolve him from these agreements.

No, all Scotch Riters and Capitular Riters—also "York" Riters, are not bad. Probably none of them mean to be bad in the sense he implies, but some of them are woefully bemuddled by the misuse of the word rite and forget that without dissent from the original plan of Masonry there can be but one authority in real Masonry, and that authority is lodged to-day where it was lodged by the immutable law as found in the Charges of a Freemason at a time when there was nothing else on earth calling itself Masonry besides that which those charges defined and circumscribed with unchangeable bounds.

Bro. Connor has kind and generous words for us as well as critical and impatient ones, and they are the only ones that will lodge in our memory.

TEXAS, 1892.

57th Annual. Houston. December 6.

The representative of Illinois, B. R. Abernethy, was present.

The customary invitation or permission to Master Masons in good standing to be present as spectators during the session of the grand lodge, was so shaped as to exclude non-affiliates.

The grand master (John Watson) announced the death of Past Grand Master John B. McMahon, who had passed his three score years and ten.

Eight decisions attest the clear head and Masonic knowledge of the grand master. We copy three:

2. To the question, "Is it right for a Mason to take the place of another who has gone out on a strike?" I answered that it would be wrong for a Mason to secure the discharge of another in order that he might get his place, but when a man voluntarily quits a position he no longer has just claim upon it, and any one who takes the place does him no injury.

No. 4. That the Eastern Star Degrees are only side degrees, and that the grand lodge does not recognize them as any part of Masonry. Neither does it recognize the "Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star" as a legitimately organized Masonic body, and knows nothing of the justness of its claims to exclusive jurisdiction over the Eastern Star Degrees.

8. That when an applicant has been rejected in Lodge A, and afterwards moves into the jurisdiction of Lodge B, and again applies to Lodge A and is elected, Lodge A must obtain a waiver of the territorial jurisdiction obtained by Lodge B before it can confer the degree. The unanimous consent of both lodges must be given in a case of this kind before the degree is conferred. A lodge has a personal jurisdiction by rejection, while B lodge holds territorial jurisdiction under Section 6, Chapter 5, general rules of the constitution.

The committee on jurisprudence thus qualified No. 8.

The eighth decision of the M. W. grand master is not in accord with our understanding of the doctrine of perpetual personal jurisdiction acquired by a lodge over a candidate whom it has rejected. We hold that when an applicant has been rejected in Lodge A and afterwards moves into the terri-

torial jurisdiction of Lodge B and again applies to Lodge A, it is not necessary for Lodge A to apply to Lodge B for a waiver of jurisdiction, as Lodge A acquires, by its rejection, a perpetual exclusive jurisdiction over the candidate.

The recognition of the existence of both personal and territorial jurisdictions by the grand master is in accord with the view sustained by our grand lodge (during our executive service) after an exhaustive discussion.

The committee agree with No. 4, but think that neither time nor ink should be wasted upon these side degrees.

Referring to the Iowa abandonment of the grand representative system, the grand master says:

The custom is one that has been followed for a great many years, and I doubt the propriety of changing or abolishing it, and am of the opinion that our worshipful brother of Iowa undertakes a task most difficult to perform when he endeavors to convince the Masonic world that old and well established customs should be broken up. However, since he has officially informed the Grand Lodge of Texas that the Grand Lodge of Iowa would no longer have a grand representative in Texas, it but remains for the Grand Lodge of Texas to withdraw her representative from near the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and become a looker on what I predict will be an ineffectual effort to change a time-worn usage.

The following from the committee on jurisprudence was adopted:

The Masonic Board of Relief of San Francisco, California, having expended certain funds for the support of the minor daughter of a deceased member of El Paso Lodge, No. 130, and which expenditures have not been refunded by El Paso Lodge, refers the matter to this grand lodge, and the papers are before this committee. As this grand lodge views the matter, it is optional with El Paso Lodge to recognize the obligation and refund to the board the money expended or not, as its conscience may dictate, and this grand body does not undertake to control the action of its subordinates in such cases.

The grand lodge granted eight charters to lodges under dispensation, continued one dispensation, took favorable action upon eight more petitions for new lodges, and restored three charters; ordered a revision of its code; welcomed Past Grand Master Frederic Speed, of Mississippi, and Past Grand Master R. C. Lemmon, of Ohio, as visitors, and by resolution commissioned them to bear its fraternal greetings to their respective grand lodges; and reaffirmed, as will be seen from the following, its indefensible position in making a belief in the authenticity of the Bible as the revealed will of God, a condition of membership in the fraternity.

Your committee is not prepared to say that the first specification was not sustained by the testimony. But, even admitting that it was not, the accused plead guilty to the second specification, upon which the lodge could not have done otherwise than to expel him.

The specifications referred to are these:

1. That at a certain time and place, therein mentioned, he did positively deny the existence of a God.

2. That he did deny the authenticity of the Bible as the revealed will of God.

THOMAS B. COCHRAN, of Austin, was elected grand master; WILLIAM F. SWAIN, Houston, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 132) is as usual by Past Grand Master THOMAS M. MATTHEWS, a sufficient guarantee of its high character. Illinois for 1892 receives very fraternal notice. Copying our strictures anent "The Treaty of Monterey," he says:

Now we are not going to become the apologist for Bro. Tyler, nor do we deem it necessary to do so. It is true that in 1887, Bro. Tyler was opposed to the recognition of the Masonic lodges in Mexico, because he believed, at that time, that their origin was not legitimate. But, like all honest men should be, he was open to conviction. He went to Mexico, and for himself and in the interest of the general Craft, investigated the status of the Masonry of that country. He found that though, perhaps, most of the lodges had their origin from Grand Orients, Scottish Rite Consistories, etc., yet they had renounced allegiance to these bodies, and formed themselves into independent grand lodges, and were practicing the same kind of Masonry we have in Texas and other States; that the Craft there, composed of the best class of citizens, was doing a grand and noble work in elevating and enlightening that heretofore benighted people. Seeing this, and so feeling, he believed that it was right and far best to lend them a helping hand by recognizing them. He so reported to the grand lodge, and by it his views were adopted. This has always been the opinion of this writer, and, upon the question, he in 1887 differed with Bro. Tyler. And, so far from thinking or agreeing that Bro. Tyler ought to be censured for changing his opinion, thinks he ought to be applauded. Bro. Robbins must remember, too, and admit the truth of the old adage, "*Wise men change their opinions, but fools never do.*"

Facts published elsewhere in this report indicate that Bro. TYLER was deceived as to the character of the Masonry—if such it can be called—practiced in the Mexican lodges, but this does not go to the support of our criticism of his course, and that was based entirely on other grounds—the illegitimacy of the lodges composing the "Gran Dieta."

Of matters heretofore discussed between us, hs says:

Bro. Robbins devotes nearly two pages of his article to ourself; to our strictures last year upon his utterances *in re* the existence of God, and the edict of the Grand Lodge of Texas, that as a prerequisite to admission into Freemasonry a man must express a belief in the Divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures. We last year asked our brother some direct and pertinent questions on this subject; we had done so before, and instead of coming up fairly and squarely and answering them, he, as we thought and said, dodged them, "begged the questions." Whether or not he has dodged again let others judge. We are done. As already stated Bro. R. and we will never, in all probability, get any nearer together on this question than we now are,

which, it must be admitted, is not very near. So believing, and as it matters not to us whether or no we have the last word, we have concluded that no possible benefit can come of further discussion between us upon it, and therefore have determined to quit, though we feel and know we are right, and that a very large majority of our brethren believe upon the questions exactly as we do. Now then, I wish to say that if in anything which I have now, or heretofore written, I have ruffled my good brother, as from what he says I fear I may have done, it was not so intended by me, and I am sorry, and I trust Bro. R. will accept the apology as sincere and banish the thought from his mind. Thanking him for the pleasure I have had in reading his paper, and hoping to meet him again next year—*vamos*.

We have but one controversial word to to say, and that is that necessity for avowal of belief in deity has never been a question between us. That necessity goes without saying in all Masonic debate. We don't care what the verdict of the gallery may be on the question whether we have dodged—we will let him settle that; but we hope never to be in a mood to let anybody say we dodged where a loving hand was held out to us. THOMAS—old boy—give us your flipper!

UTAH, 1893.

22D ANNUAL. SALT LAKE CITY. JANUARY 17.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master JAMES LOWE, was in his accustomed place as grand chaplain.

The grand master (WATSON NEWTON SHILLING) said they had abundant reason to be thankful that the pale rider had passed them by untouched.

He is anxious to see the grand jurisdiction own a temple, but for their sake we hope they will not embark in such an enterprise yet awhile.

He refers with great satisfaction to a visit made in company with Deputy Grand Master EMERY to Chicago, and of his treatment while there, and of the pleasures probably in store for the Utah delegates to the Fraternal congress. Had he known how the prospective members of the congress throughout the country felt, he might have predicated much more upon the pleasure they were promising themselves in meeting the delegation from the City of the Saints, a pleasure that was happily realized.

He thus refers to the burial of a sojourner by a Utah lodge.

I regret to announce that once more Story Lodge has outdone herself in generosity in expending for burying a member of Hillsborough Lodge, No. 25, at Tampa, Florida, and attending expenses, nearly $150. It was expected, as is customary among lodges hereabouts, that the Florida lodge would return the amount, but it did not, simply because the lodge has only seventeen members and has no funds in the treasury. To my own knowledge this is the second time that Story Lodge has been generous in the extreme. While practicing charity in all its details and assisting the needy whenever called upon, do it judiciously, more especially when it comes to funeral ceremonies. In burying a deceased brother, let it be with respect, but void of unnecessary expense. The living need our support more than the dead.

Concerning the reimbursement of money expended for charity upon members of foreign lodges, I wish to state that the system is not approved of by a large majority of grand lodges in this country. They claim that it would not be charity if the money expended upon a distressed brother had to be returned; it would only be a loan, and that therefore the system was not Masonic; and while I am inclined to think that this is rather a broad view to take of the matter, yet it is one worthy of earnest consideration.

Grand Secretary DIEHL, as librarian, reports the addition of twenty-three bound volumes to the library, making a total of 1045.

One charter was granted, and in recording the order for its issue the grand secretary has added a note stating the time and by whom the lodge was constituted, and included the names of the charter members; an excellent idea.

The grand lodge sent a committee of three past grand masters to visit Past Grand Master VAN HORNE, detained at home by illness; refused to concur in the report of the committee on jurisprudence that it was unadvisable to further reduce the grand lodge dues, and sent the proposed reduction over to next year as an amendment to the by-laws; ordered a revision of the code of laws; put the grand lodge on wheels at such a rate of speed as to reach Provo City for the next annual communication; received the diplomatic corps with the grand honors, Past Grand Master LOWE, representative of Illinois, the dean of the corps responding for the diplomats; and accepted an invitation from the lodges of Salt Lake City to banquet with them at Hotel Templeton after the closing.

ALBION BERNARD EMERY, of Park City, was elected grand master; CHRISTOPHER DIEHL (P. O. Box 780), Salt Lake City, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 97) was presented by Grand Secretary DIEHL, who as reporter as well as in several other working capacities, is one of the Utah landmarks. It is full and interesting, though condensed. Illinois for 1892 is thoroughly noticed.

Following a quotation from the address of Grand Master CRAWFORD, favoring the waiving the strict observance of the general rule not to take

part in public displays not purely Masonic, is the following, touching several points in quick succession:

There are exceptions to all rules, and while this may be one of them, it is nevertheless open to criticism. It will surely come from not a few quarters. The grand master approved, grand lodge concurring, the holding of a Fraternal Masonic Congress in Chicago during the month of August, 1893. A committee of arrangements, consisting of five prominent brethren, of whom our friend and brother, Daniel J. Avery, is one, was appointed, and $5,000 appropriated to defray the necessary expenses. Providence and our banker permitting, we shall be "thare."

The grand secretary presented a complete report of the business of his office. He is a remarkable Master Workman. The book, containing the proceedings, over 500 pages, was laid on our table seven days after the close of the grand lodge. A man who does that may divide the twenty-four hours of the day in three equal parts, but he must devote all of them to work. No praying, no sleep.

In Utah, as in Illinois, blank ballots do not count.

Noting the belief that the phenomenal growth of one of the lodges under dispensation was largely owing to the cheapness of the degrees, he says:

We add, *and soliciting*. The lodge doing that fast work is named "Hermosa," and is located in Chicago. Maybe the nine petitioners wanted to imitate the work of the Mormon lodges in Nauvoo in 1841–42, and go Joe Smith and Brigham Young one better. It looks that way.

He confirms our recollection, as given under Ohio, that the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and not the Grand Lodge of The Three Globes, Berlin, had planted lodges in New York and New Jersey.

Our last year's dream of meeting Bro. DIEHL in Chicago happily came to pass, but to our regret Bro. LOWE was not in it.

VERMONT, 1893.

100TH ANNUAL. BURLINGTON. JUNE 14.

A steel portrait of the retiring grand master, DELOS M. BACON, the representative of Illinois, graces the Vermont volume.

Grand Master BACON announced the death of EDMUND C. HOUGHTON, past deputy grand master; HEMAN O. BARTLETT, DAVID TRULL and ALFRED

Robinson, past district deputy grand masters; George W. Tilden, past master, and others, not members of the grand lodge.

He reports five decisions, three of which we copy:

3. When a dispensation is granted for a new lodge, the secretary of the lodge under dispensation should certify the fact to each lodge to which any of the petitioners belonged, if in his jurisdiction, and this only will terminate their former affiliation.

4. If a candidate is rejected, he is effectually barred from petitioning any other lodge for one year, unless the action of the lodge acting upon the petition is declared null and void for want of jurisdiction, or any other sufficient cause.

5. A man, unable to write his own name, would not be eligible to the degrees of Masonry.

No. 3 was disapproved for the cogent reason thus stated by the committee on jurisprudence:

While the notice contemplated in decision 3 should be given, it is the granting of a charter to petitioners for a new lodge that has the effect to change the membership, and neither the giving or withholding of notice by the secretary, can change the status of a member; decision No. 3 is therefore disapproved.

Referring to a case in which he had decided that a man who had lost his left arm was ineligible for Masonry under the present rule, he says:

I am not a physical perfectionist. I do not believe in it. I hope the time will come when the Grand Lodge of Vermont will do away with such an unjust and unreasonable rule and boldly face criticism. I feel compelled to mention a case which has been brought to my attention; to make use of the language of the writer in calling attention to the case referred to: "We have in our town a man who wishes to join the Masonic order. He is our town clerk and treasurer, one of the most honest, upright and public spirited men in town; he is a perfect man, both mentally and physically, except that he lost the thumb of his right hand when a small boy." And yet, under the rule existing, this man cannot be made a Mason. We advertise then that none but perfect animals need apply. I do not hesitate to say that I look upon the rule as almost barbarous, nonsensical and ridiculous.

He approved, as a work of rare merit, the new Masonic Handbook for Vermont, compiled by Past Grand Masters Alfred A. Hall and Marsh O. Perkins, and Grand Junior Warden Daniel N. Nicholson, committee. It was our good fortune to meet the chairman of this committee at the Chicago congress, a remarkably clear-headed, self-poised man, of wide Masonic knowledge and quick perception.

The grand master expressed the opinion that the discussions of questions of general interest at the then proposed congress would result in great good to the whole fraternity.

Touching the matter of physical qualifications, the grand lodge agreed to the following from the committee on jurisprudence:

That while in sympathy with the views expressed by the grand master, in view of the fact that any change in the direction suggested must be a radical one, and that no hasty or ill-advised action should be taken either by the committee or the grand lodge, we recommend that final consideration be deferred for one year.

In the meantime we commend the subject to the careful consideration of every reading and thinking Mason in the State, that intelligent action may be taken at the next annual communication.

The grand lodge appointed a committee with power to subscribe for stock or bonds in the recently incorporated Masonic Temple Association of Vermont; looked with sufficient favor upon a proposition to make past district deputies permanent members of the grand lodge, to vote that it was "important to be considered," which gives it standing for future action, but if it carries voting power with it we should doubt its final adoption; appropriated $100 to pay the expenses of the grand master, and one other to be by him appointed, to the Chicago congress; recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma; granted one charter for a new lodge; and made the first four officers an executive committee to provide for celebrating its centennial, with power over arrangements and purse strings.

John H. Whipple, of Manchester Center, was elected grand master; Warren G. Reynolds, Burlington, re-elected grand secretary.

At the district deputy grand masters' meeting to prepare for the work of instruction—an efficient Vermont institution—the grand lecturer (W. S. Nay) delivered an excellent address, from which we filch one golden paragraph:

The ritual should be understood by all Masons, but while it is considered so important, I consider it secondary to the decorum that should always prevail in the lodge-room during the conferring of a degree. The novitiate is quick to observe the lack of proper seriousness, while the impressive lesson to be taught will fall short in its application, if aught is allowed that will mar the effect intended to be produced. All Masonic ceremonies are charged with the profoundest meaning, and if proper carefulness is exercised, there can be no question as to their moral significance and value. Anything which detracts from the impressiveness of the ceremony, will detract from the moral lesson to be inculcated. Our mission will not be fulfilled if we overinterpret a realistic ceremony. My desire to see a degree of perfection existing in all our labors, anticipates what I believe will be speedily accomplished, and we will almost unconsciously have produced the best results when every brother comprehends that he has an individual part to perform, and neglects no known duty. A proper conception of the truth follows every legitimate effort to maintain it; so will a true conception of the moral effect designed by our work, be realized, when we faithfully and carefully interpret it.

The report on correspondence (pp. 129) is again the work of Past Grand Master Marsh O. Perkins, a paper of great ability and interest. Illinois for 1892

finds a place in his review, and receives a notice that reflects a thorough examination of the proceedings. The exordium of Grand Master CRAWFORD'S address receives a merited compliment, and the report of Grand Secretary MUNN is found to be interesting and to give "at a glance much valuable information for the statistical fiend."

The conclusion of our jurisprudence committee on blanks cast in an election is the law of Vermont.

Quoting from the report of the committee on Fraternal Congress, he says:

In furtherance of this purpose, and upon the recommendation of the special committee to whom the subject was referred, grand lodge concurred in the date, August, 1893, suggested by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky for the meeting of the proposed congress. Six delegates were also appointed, together with an executive committee of five resident Masons of Chicago to make necessary arrangements, and $5,000 were appropriated to defray the necessary expenses of the grand pow-wow and junket. We admire the generosity of our Illinois brethren and heartily felicitate them upon being so rich in this world's goods as to be able to provide for the exercise not only of reasonable, but even lavish hospitality.

Appreciative mention is made of the report on correspondence.

Waning space and time alike put an almost absolute veto on the transfer to our pages of the spicy as well as instructive passages we had marked for that purpose, and whose freshness has given us so much enjoyment. The only exception we make is in taking something with the significance and interpretation of whose facts we cordially disagree. Perhaps we may sometime have the time to talk it over with him:

With no disrespect to the grand master, or grand lodge, there is not a grand lodge in the country but has extended a quasi, if not full, recognition to so-called higher Masonic organizations as practically co-ordinate bodies, and placed their subordinates in the legitimate line of Freemasonry. In some instances the recognition has been officially made, *vide* their grand lodge reports. In others, quasi-recognition is found in joint occupancy of halls, participation in burial services, association in great charitable undertakings, co-operation in the erection of Masonic temples, fraternal union in the celebration of Masonic festivals, laying of corner-stones, dedication of Masonic lodge homes, and a joining of heart and hand, denied to all other orders, in many things too numerous to mention. In all jurisdictions, a recognition is further extended in the unquestioned knowledge, and tacitly granted permission of the use of forms peculiar to Symbolic Freemasonry. To assume, then, that a grand lodge has no knowledge of any Masonic degree beyond that of Master Mason, is to assume that the height of intelligence of its members, "officially," must be measured by a depth of stupidity that would bar a candidate from even glancing at the portals of a Masonic retreat. We believe, as firmly as any, that a grand lodge is, or should be, the supreme governing body of the lodges of Symbolic Freemasonry within its jurisdiction. We believe, too, that it can, and does, either tacitly or officially, recognize as practically co-ordinate Masonic organizations, the govern-

ing bodies of the so-called higher degrees within their jurisdictions. If this was not true, the same questions would be found upon the floors of grand lodges relative to the "Order of Kickapoos" and kindred organizations, that is frequently raised as to the Masonic *status* of chapters, commanderies, etc. Let this plea of ignorance, then, be dropped, and let grand lodges actually know nothing of the so-called higher Masonic bodies, by *action* as well as by declaration, remain silent upon the subject, or freely acknowledge a fraternal relationship. The attitude of the "officially ignorant" is altogether too suggestive of the ostrich with its head in the sand—neither graceful nor dignified. We do not write in criticism of any individual grand master or grand lodge, but of the false and deceptive principle upon which the absurd plea is erected, and, of course, express but personal views upon the subject.

The above is taken from his review of Wisconsin.

VICTORIA, 1893.

4TH ANNUAL. MELBOURNE. MARCH 20.

We have received from this grand lodge only the proceedings of the quarterly communications of March 20 and June 20, at neither of which was the representative of Illinois, the R. W. EDWARD EDWARDS, Jr., present.

The grand master (Sir W. J. CLARKE, Bart.) expressed himself as much pleased that during his absence in England the deputy had done the work in such a way that there had not been a complaint. He was glad to find that there were thirty-seven new lodges and that the members were increasing. He thanked them for re-electing him in his absence.

The business was of purely local interest.

At the quarterly of June 20, GEORGE BAKER, past grand master, presided.

The following is from the minutes:

A letter from the grand secretary for foreign correspondence, dated 20th June, 1892, was read, intimating that communications had been received from the Grand Lodge of Hungary and the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, conveying fraternal recognition, and seeking exchange of grand representatives; also, that he had received the following patents of office for grand representatives near this grand lodge:

Grand Lodge of Ireland—M. W. Bro. George Baker, P. G. M.
Grand Lodge of United Mexico—R. W. Bro. J. H. Franklin, P. J. G. W.

It is hard to keep track of all the alleged grand lodges in Mexico, but this last—the "Grand Lodge of United Mexico." strikes us as entirely new.

The committee appointed Sept. 16, 1889, "to establish a uniformity of working in the lodges," reported the completion of their labors.

The board of general purposes reported:

Bro. R. O. Thompson, president, explained that the debates some time ago had grown so irregular that it had been considered by some of the past masters that there should be a committee appointed to draw up rules of debate which should guide the grand lodge whenever they had burning questions to discuss. The committee had adopted a code of rules for submission to the grand lodge, and the same would now be considered.

After being amended and two of them being ruled out of order by the grand master in the chair as being contrary to the book of constitutions, the rules were adopted.

Sir W. J. Clarke is grand master; T. H. Lempriere, Melbourne, grand secretary.

VIRGINIA, 1892.

115th Annual. Richmond. December 6.

Among the five past grand masters present was Beverly R. Wellford, Jr., the representative of Illinois.

The grand master (William H. Pleasants) announced the death of William Taylor Allan, grand treasurer, and Isaac Stoddard Tower, chairman of the committee on finance.

Of the Masonic Home he says:

In compliance with a request of the grand lodge, made at the last grand annual communication, I addressed a circular letter to all the lodges, calling attention to the claims of the Masonic Home upon their beneficence, and urging upon them the duty of making liberal contributions to this noble charity. I also, by request, in the same letter, commended to the Craft the efforts of the ladies of Richmond to raise funds, by a Masonic fair, for the purpose of erecting at the Masonic Home a building for the shelter of the widows of Master Masons. The effort of these devoted ladies was very successful. A large sum of money was realized from the fair, and contributions

of lodges and other Masonic bodies have been sent direct to the treasurer of the home. The exact details of the sums received will doubtless be given in the annual report of the board of governors.

We copy two of the eight decisions submitted by him:

2. That when a profane had removed his residence from the jurisdiction of one lodge, and had resided only one month in the jurisdiction of another, neither lodge had jurisdiction over him; the first lodge having lost jurisdiction, and the second not having yet acquired it.

5. That it was optional for a lodge to grant Masonic burial to a dimitted Mason.

He says of the Fraternal congress:

It is for the Grand Lodge of Virginia to decide whether it will take part in such a congress. I believe that this grand lodge is unalterably opposed to any surrender or even diminution of its sovereign power; but as the object of the congress is stated to be not to inagurate measures looking to the formation of a Supreme Grand Lodge of the United States, but only to promote knowledge of each other by the exchange of fraternal and social amenities, it might be desirable for our grand lodge to be represented in that congress.

The committee on grand master's address concluded that the proposed gathering belonged on one of the two horns of a dilemma, and like the African, puzzled at the fork of the road, "took to the brush:"

Virginia Masons have ever been tentative in their views; they will never relinquish the absolute sovereignty which resides in this grand body, within the line of the Masonic constitutions, nor abdicate their powers. Yet they recognize in its fullest extent the universality of the institution. The assembling of a congress whose delegates could have no power to control their constituents could end in no benefit to the Craft, and to clothe them with such power will never be tolerated by this grand lodge.

And under their lead the grand lodge resolved:

It is inexpedient to send delegates to represent this grand lodge in any congress of Masonic bodies which may be called to meet at Chicago at the time of the Columbian Exposition.

Yet the congress had something for those who feared that it must be either useless or dangerous. It could not well be dangerous under the conditions by which it was circumscribed, and while it might be counted useless because it had no power to settled disputed questions, yet it had in it the re-lighting of old friendships and the formation of new ones, and was instinct with the spirit of that fellowship which is the chief and the best end of Masonry.

In a case before the committee on appeals, growing out of difficulty between two brethren, resulting in both being sentenced to be reprimanded before their respective lodges by the district deputy, the committee reported in favor of affirming the penalty, whereupon this order was passed:

And on the submission of the report of the committee, the brethren being present in the grand lodge and at the altar becoming reconciled to each other, it is ordered that the penalty recommended by the committee be and hereby is remitted.

The committee on the doings of grand officers have this reference to the Home:

Your committee would respectfully recommend that the district deputy grand masters, in their visits to the subordinate lodges in their respective districts, continue to call the attention of the lodges to the necessity of lodge as well as individual contributions to the "Masonic Home"—an institution so long neglected by Virginia Masons—that it may be a living monument of benevolence worthy of our great fraternity, and to the end that the glory of our loved institution may be firmly established and the world at large convinced of its good effects.

And the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Virginia earnestly recommend to each subordinate lodge in its jurisdiction to set aside the Festival of St. John the Baptist sacred for the purpose of raising funds for the support of the "Masonic Home," on such plan as may be adopted by the respective lodges, and advise that the same be incorporated in the by-laws of every lodge.

Six lodges were chartered and five continued under dispensation,

William Henry Pleasants, of Hollins, grand master; William B. Isaacs, Richmond, grand secretary, were re-elected.

There is no report on correspondence, and no reference in the proceedings to Past Grand Master Drinkard, whose continued absence from the reporter's table the whole guild laments.

WASHINGTON, 1892.

35th Annual. Spokane. June 14.

Nine past grand masters graced the grand lodge with their presence, among them Levi Ankeny, the representative of Illinois.

Past Grand Master Louis Ziegler, formerly of Illinois, now one of the most substantial citizens of Spokane, welcomed the grand lodge to the magic city of the Falls.

The grand master (THOMAS AMOS) announced the death of ANDREW MCCALLEY, a native of the Scotch Highlands, made a Mason in Illinois, not a member of the grand lodge, but well known to the Craft throughout the State. Bro. HORATIO T. FAIRLAMB, a prominent member of the Craft at Spokane, died on the first day of the session and the grand lodge took charge of the funeral.

The grand master had decided that a member of a lodge in Honolulu holding under the Supreme Council of France A. & A. S. R., was eligible to visit in Washington, the supreme council being entirely free from any entanglement with the atheistical grand orient. He says he ascertained that the supreme council was a legitimate body after long "correspondence with admitted authorities," whoever such may be.

He submitted ten decisions, some of which are of general application or interest:

1. Can a non-affiliate petition and be received into a lodge without examination, the committee reporting favorably? No; no Mason can enter a lodge without due examination or lawful information.

2. Can a lodge receive a petition from a candidate who has not resided six months within its jurisdiction, provided the lodge having jurisdiction in his former place of residence waives its jurisdiction? No; he had not gained a Masonic residence, but had lost one by his removal. His residence in the new jurisdiction must be held in abeyance six months, the constitutional time.

4. Can a lodge receive the petition of a traveling salesman, he having no fixed place of residence? No.

5. St. John's Lodge, No. 9, received a petition from a candidate residing at Woodinville, which place is nearer Occidental Lodge, No. 72, at Ballard, than to the place where St. John's Lodge is holden in Seattle, but is nearer to the corporate limits of Seattle than to the corporate limits of Ballard. Had St. John's Lodge jurisdiction without waiver from Occidental Lodge? Yes; the jurisdiction of St. John's Lodge is commensurate with the limits of the city of Seattle, and is not measured from the particular place in the city where it is holden.

6. Is it admissible and proper for a lodge to appear in public as a lodge and attend divine service on Sunday, it being St. John's day. No; following decision of Past Grand Master W. A. Fairweather on this subject.

7. Can a lodge remit the fee for initiation to a candidate who is too poor to pay? No.

9. Can a manager of a hotel, he having in the hotel a bar where liquors are sold, receive the degrees of Masonry? No; following statutes No. 10, p. 54, Masonic Code; also pages 20 and 37, proceedings 1889.

No. 2 shows that the grand master did not, as many do, lose sight of the fact that when a profane moves out of the jurisdiction of a lodge he leaves nothing behind for the lodge to waive. No. 5 is copied as showing the rela-

tion between general and concurrent territorial jurisdiction in Washington. The committee on jurisprudence disapprove, stating the law to be as follows (the same as in Illinois):

Your committee are of the opinion that Section 3, Article 18, part 2, of grand lodge by-laws, fixes the limits of territorial jurisdiction equi-distant between lodges upon an air line, and has no reference to corporate limits of a city or town.

The subject was recommitted to the committee, including the following amendment of the by-laws, the effect of which would be to make the law as stated by the grand master:

Resolved, That Section 3, Article 17, Part Second, of the grand lodge by-laws be amended by adding the following clause: *Provided*. That lodges outside of and near the corporate limits of cities shall not receive the petition of a person whose residence is within the corporate limits of such cities.

The grand master recommended the abolition of the Past Master's degree, so-called, correctly holding with one of his predecessors, Grand Master PORTER, that it had no legitimate place in blue lodge Masonry. An attempt to retain it in a modified form took the shape of the following proposed amendment:

"SEC. 3. No brother shall be installed master of a lodge until he shall have taken the obligation of a past master in the presence of at least three actual past masters."

This being referred to the committee on jurisprudence, elicited the following which was adopted:

Your committee on jurisprudence, to whom was referred the proposed amendment to Section 3, Article 3 of Part 2 of the by-laws of this grand lodge, submitted by Bro. W. H. Upton, respectfully beg leave to report that we have considered the same and are of opinion that the obligation administered to the master by the installing officer is ample and the instructions given to him and the promise exacted from him are sufficient, and would therefore recommend that Section 3 of Article 3, Part 2, grand lodge by-laws be repealed.

He urges a start towards erecting a Masonic Home, and a beginning was made, as follows:

Resolved, That the M. W. grand master be requested to appoint a committee of three to investigate the subject of soliciting propositions for suitable locations for a Masonic Home, and report at the next annual meeting of the grand lodge.

The grand master having learned that one O. F. BRIGGS, and others, were engaged "in selling the so-called 'Cerneau Degrees'" in the jurisdiction, he issued a circular letter to the lodges, of which the following is the important part:

"Its Masonic origin and its standing as a part of Ancient Craft Masonry have been much questioned by many of the grand lodges and sages of Masonic law; therefore I would warn and advise all Masons who love, cherish and wish to preserve our ancient landmarks and the purity of our institution, to be loyal and true to their obligations as Master Masons, and give to the edicts and resolutions of the various grand lodges and the opinions of recognized Masonic jurists, that heed and deference that would suggest a candid and conscientious investigation before recognizing or associating with such lodges."

He says:

I am pleased to say that this warning was accepted in good part. I believe that no further progress has been made in extending this much questioned order. The ill feeling attending its attempted lodgment in other jurisdictions was happily averted.

Believing that this matter has nothing to do with Ancient Craft Masonry, I do not deem it expedient that any action be taken by the grand lodge.

The grand lodge approved his action.

An excellent practical oration was delivered by EDWIN H. VAN PATTEN, grand orator.

The following sensible resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Grand Lodge of Washington that in the conduct of funeral services in the open air no rule of Masonic propriety requires the uncovering of the head, except when the blessing of Deity is invoked."

Charters were granted to ten lodges under dispensation and one dispensation was continued. In granting these charters the grand lodge wisely concurred in the recommendation of the committee that hereafter in naming lodges the names of living persons be not used. A reprint of the Washington Monitor was ordered.

ALFRED AUGUSTUS PLUMMER, of Port Townsend, was elected grand master; THOS. MILBURNE REED, Olympia, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 121), presented by Past Grand Master THOMAS M. REED, is largely his work. Beginning late, illness compelled him to call upon Past Grand Master LOUIS ZIEGLER for help, and the latter reviews the proceedings of twelve grand lodges, among them Illinois for 1891. Referring to Bro. WARVELLE's oration, which like some other things in the volume we fear he read hurriedly, he says:

What will Bro. Parvin say of Bro. Warvelle's claims to Masonic antiquity? We believe in it, for surely our symbols and traditions point that way; for surely traditions and folk lore are at times of more value to the historian and archeologist than hieroglyphics, yet Bro. Parvin will demand

of Bro. Warvelle the sight of documentary evidences to prove that Masonry is even one hundred years old.

We intimated that Bro. ZIEGLER had read some things hurriedly. We had in mind a selection he makes from our report, as illustrating his charge of undue heat on our part towards the High Riters who have chosen the grand lodge as the arena for their factional broils, and which he calls our "strictures on the report and work of Bro. DAWKINS." The fact is, we were simply defending Bro. DAWKINS' right to the free and untrammeled expression of his opinions on a subject upon which we confessed that we thoroughly disagreed with him. Either we failed wofully to make ourselves clear, or Bro. ZIEGLER read us hurriedly.

In another place, making a selection which closed with the remark that the 'Cerneau Masons' were conferring just the same file of side degrees—no more, no less—"as the councils presided over by HENRY L. PALMER and ALBERT PIKE," he inquires:

Where does our good brother get his information from, that Cerneauism is as legal and legitimate as the Masonry presided over by Henry L. Palmer and Albert Pike?

Less haste would have shown him that we were not expressing any opinion from the imperial standpoint as to the relative legitimacy of the "Masonry" of either party, but only stating the fact that lies, as he is aware, at the bottom of their quarrel.

He makes several lengthy selections to show "the frenzied attitude" we have worked ourself up to, for which we make our grateful acknowledgments, and only regret that we have not time now to go over the whole ground with him. He also quotes from our discussion with Bro. DRUMMOND on the question of religious tests, and says:

In this exchange of ideas we are entirely with Bro. Robbins, and believe with him, that the only religious test to be made a Mason is a belief in God, and him undefined; simply God, and no more; any more would be a theological test, and not a religious one.

We regret that we have but just a moment in which to reciprocate his "*Nach und nach.*"

WEST VIRGINIA, 1892.

28TH ANNUAL. CHARLESTON. NOVEMBER 15.

Two portraits adorn this volume, that of the present grand master, GEORGE DAVIS, and of KEPHART D. WALKER, grand master in 1876.

Past Grand Master H. R. HOWARD, the representative of Illinois, was present.

The grand master (LEWIS N. TAVENNER) had no deaths to report among the members of the grand lodge. He rendered twenty-seven decisions, from which we learn that Apprentices are required to advance within a year from the time of taking the last preceding degree, whether it be of their own free will and accord or not, else they must run the gauntlet of another ballot.

The Past Master's degree is retained. Other decisions are:

4th. Masonic burial is one of the rights and benefits of Masonry; a suspended Mason, while under the sentence of suspension is entitled to none of the rights and benefits of Masonry; after his death his dues cannot be paid nor can he be reinstated.

11th. A man badly deformed in both feet from birth, with large bulges instead of hollow insteps in his feet, rendering him perceptibly lame is not eligible to initiation into the mysteries of Freemasonry; and his application should not be received if the lodge is cognizant of that fact when petition is presented.

14th. It is improper and illegal for a lodge in this grand jurisdiction to defer any part of any of the degrees in Masonry until any communication subsequent; if part of the degree be conferred, it must all be conferred at the same communication.

16th. Burial of a deceased brother Mason must be conducted by the lodge and not merely by brethren assembled; consequently when so assembled as a lodge for such purpose, the brethren are governed by the worshipful master and officers of the lodge, and there is only one way for a brother to depart from such lodge after the same is opened and before it is closed, and that is by consent of the worshipful master presiding.

20th. A lodge in this grand jurisdiction has no right to ask donations from profanes for a festival to be given for the benefit of such lodge.

21st. The accuser has a right to appeal from the decision of a subordinate lodge as much as the accused; such appeal lies as a matter of course and need not be granted by the grand master.

24th. Hernia does not render a candidate ineligible to Masonry, unless it be such as to prevent him from meeting some of the requirements of the Masonic ritual, or from honestly acquiring the means of subsistence.

Some of these are elementary, but most of them have been picked out for their local coloring. The grand master thus speaks of their neighbors:

During the year it has come to my knowledge that in the past, immediate and remote, our sister grand jurisdictions of Ohio and Pennsylvania have entertained petitions of profanes resident within the jurisdiction of West Virginia, without extending the same privilege to subordinate lodges of this grand jurisdiction. I recommend that such action in the premises be taken as to secure our rights and command respect thereof.

Of course this has been done without the knowledge of the executive in either jurisdiction named.

Both of the following questions were answered in the affirmative, instead of in the negative as they would have been in Illinois:

"Can any other than Masons act as pall-bearers at a Masonic funeral when other organizations are taking part?"

"Can any other than Masons act as pall-bearers at a Masonic funeral when no other organizations are taking part?"

The following, also from the committee on jurisprudence, was likewise agreed to:

The committee on work asks for a definition of what constitutes "legal Masonic information." As to this, we would answer that no rigid rule can be laid down. The information should be such as to convince a prudent man beyond any reasonable doubt. This may be had from "strict trial" and "due examination"—that is, that the trial or the examination should not be slight, trivial, or loosely conducted. And the legal Masonic information should possess similar certanity and be based upon carefully ascertained truth.

To insist that a Mason cannot vouch for another unless he has sat in lodge with him is to confine the power of vouching within limits unreasonably close. There are other means of information as to Masonic character just as trustworthy as the fact of having met a brother within the tiled recesses of the lodge. In fact, the power of avouchment may be safely left to the good common sense and sound judgment of a cautious man, and it cannot be properly limited by cast-iron rules which must in all cases be complied with; and hence the best definition of "legal Masonic information," which we can readily frame in words is that already mentioned, viz: It must be such as to satisfy a prudent man beyond any reasonable doubt. It may be derived from having sat in lodge with a brother; from the avouchment of one who has so met the brother in lodge; or, from other sources equally trustworthy and equally conclusive to the mind of a prudent and cautious man.

The committee seem not to have separated the question of information from that of trial, or of examination. It is apart from these, and is derived from having sat in lodge with the brother, or from the avouchment of some one who has sat with him, which latter may be transmitted indefinitely by successive removes from the original, *the three parties to the avouchment being present at each remove.*

The committee on uniformity in work reported no progress, and were continued, with the grand lecturer to help them.

One charter was granted and three lodges continued under dispensation, and Wheeling was selected as the next place of meeting.

GEORGE DAVIS, of Charleston, was elected grand master; GEO. W. ATKINSON, Wheeling, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 193) is again by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master GEORGE W. ATKINSON, who gives Illinois proceedings for 1892 a fraternal and discriminating notice. The following reference to the reporter is more personal than we are accustomed to copy, but we take it lest he misconstrue our silence:

Our distinguished brother does not like to be referred to as a "veteran correspondent." We are sorry, Bro. R., that you are getting gray. We have always observed that when one begins to age he does not like to be told of it. We are in the same boat. Handle us gently, brother.

Our brother says he has given to this report more time and thought than to any previous one—a conclusion to which we had arrived before we read it in his "Conclusion." May he long continue to find in the work the enjoyment to which he confesses.

WISCONSIN, 1893.

49TH ANNUAL. MILWAUKEE. JUNE 13.

The representative of Illinois, JOHN W. LAFLIN, was on duty in the Southeast, where he has been found with unfailing regularity for the last ten years.

The address of the grand master (FRED RING), a paper of unusual merit, notes that the semi-centennial of the grand lodge will occur next year.

He announces the death of Past Grand Master JOHN T. WENTWORTH, aged seventy-three, who occupied the grand East in 1866.

He rendered ten decisions, combining Masonic knowledge with strong common sense, of which latter quality No. 1 is a notable example, finding a notable echo on the other side of the State line:

A lodge near a State line buried a former member with Masonic ceremonies, the remains being placed in a vault in another State, the lodge go-

ing out of the jurisdiction of the State in regalia, etc.; objection was raised to the proceeding and the matter referred to the grand master.

Reply. It would seem that there should be no question about the right and propriety of a lodge crossing a State line if necessary to conduct a burial service, without asking special authority to do so.

I reported the transaction, with my reply, to the grand master of Minnesota, on whose territory the home lodge had trespassed, and below give reply received from Bro. Barto, which is characteristic of him: "I fully agree with you. Masonic charity should never be bounded by State lines and I am very thankful it is not Whenever a lodge in an adjoining State wishes to invade my jurisdiction to perform the burial service for a brother or befriend the widow and fatherless, rest assured they will be welcomed while I am at the head of the fraternity."

No. 6. correctly describes a dilemma that sometimes arises:

A dimit was granted to a brother. A few days after the dimit was granted the brother was guilty of extremely un-Masonic conduct, such as unfitted him to be a member of the fraternity. The brother was and had been living in another jurisdiction and obtained his dimit while home on a visit; the discovery of the offense was not made until after the brother was out of the jurisdiction.

Question. Can the lodge prefer charges against him?

Reply. I can find nothing touching this case and do not see where anything can be done; the gentleman seems to have escaped. It may be well enough to follow him with correspondence and prevent him becoming a member of good standing in any lodge, but I am unable to see how he can be tried in this jurisdiction, unless he should return here to reside.

From another decision we learn that in Wisconsin upon the demise of a lodge, the lodge falling heir to the vacated territory does not as in Illinois also fall heir to the unfinished work of the defunct lodge.

The following explains itself:

In reference to a matter referred to the grand master one year ago, with a view of having some action taken to secure from Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, of Chicago, and the lodge at Harvard, in the jurisdiction of Illinois, reimbursement for money expended in giving relief to members of said lodges by the Relief Lodge in Milwaukee and by Madison Lodge, No. 5, I have to say that, while this jurisdiction has always shown a disposition to care for members of its lodges in need of assistance wherever they may be, yet, in view of a controversy which arose a few years ago between this jurisdiction and the Grand Lodge of Michigan, in a case similar to these and in consideration of the position taken by our Michigan brethren, I have thought best to take no action in this matter, but to let our charitably disposed brethren bear this burden rather than to have it taken up by our respective grand lodges.

Of a custom so long prevailing that it has almost become a law in that jurisdiction, he says:

It has for some years been my opinion that the grand master, except for

some special reason, should not be re-elected to succeed himself. He has had the great honor and only if re-elected because it is the custom, no additional honor is conferred on him. Our membership is now very large, among whom are many not only well qualified, but deserving of recognition, who stand a very poor show of obtaining their deserts if the present custom is adhered to. I would therefore request the brethren when the time for election comes, to leave me out of their consideration on the subject as to whom they shall cast their ballot for grand master for the ensuing year.

When a pending constitutional amendment providing that no elective officer except grand secretary should be eligible for re-election, came up for consideration, the following was offered:

Resolved. That the consent of this grand lodge be granted to the withdrawal of the proposed amendment to Section 5, Article 2, of the constitution, and that the views of the grand master, as expressed in his address respecting the re-election of future grand masters and the report of the special committee thereon, be approved and adopted.

Of which the record says:

Permission to withdraw the proposed amendment was granted, and a vote being taken upon the question of endorsing the expression of the grand master relative to re-election, such expression was not approved.

A special committee reported on the proposed Masonic congress, authorizing the grand master to appoint six unpaid delegates should he deem it expedient, saying:

We make this recommendation because we are led to believe that the object of this meeting is only for the purpose of a grand fraternal reunion, and that nothing in the nature of Masonic legislation is intended, or that any action will be taken that will modify or change or tend in any manner to interfere with the ancient customs, usages and regulations of our order, or that will bind by its proceedings any of the grand lodges that may be there represented.

The important part of the matter is that Wisconsin was ably represented, not only in laying out work for the congress and in its deliberations, but in the fraternal proceedings when the body unbent from its formal labors.

Past Grand Master Emmons E. Chapin, past representative of Pennsylvania, submitted the correspondence from the grand master of that jurisdiction, announcing the recall of his and all other representatives' commissions, which was received and ordered printed in the proceedings.

The grand lodge granted three charters, continued one dispensation, and declined to grant a dispensation for another lodge in Milwaukee.

The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was recognized.

The jewels ordered for four past grand masters who had not heretofore

received such an honorarium were delivered to the three for whom they were designed, who were present, and the presentation to the absentee, Past Grand Master LIBBEY, was entrusted to the junior grand deacon, ALEX D. MCGRUER, a resident of the same city. The speeches of Grand Secretary LAFLIN in presenting that of Past Grand Master ELLIOTT, and that of Past Grand Master GABE BOUCK in presenting those of past grand masters LITTLEJOHN and REED, and the responses of the recipients are published in an appendix and are well worthy of being preserved. A *fac simile* of the jewel shows a compactly elegant, rich but chaste design.

WILLIAM C. SWAIN (to whom, greetings), was elected grand master; JOHN W. LAFLIN, re-elected grand secretary, both of Milwaukee.

The report on correspondence (pp. 70, exactly the same as last year) is another of DUNCAN MCGREGOR'S cameos, in which Illinois for 1892 appears. Of the decison that a blank is neither a ballot nor a vote, he says: "That is sound." All departments receive discriminating attention.

From his condensed but comprehensive conclusion we clip the following sound and suggestive remarks:

The era of display, which in too many instances resulted in attempts to erect imposing temples far beyond the means of grand lodges, has given place to an era in which comfort and convenience in housing Masonic bodies are considered, and the solemn obligations of relieving distress are given the place of first importance. We are entering upon an era of good works done in the unostentatious manner so highly commended by Masonry.

Referring to the coming congress he thinks greater uniformity in the administration of the business affairs of grand lodges will follow. "We do not," he says, "look for any action that will be binding, but for much that may suggest improvement. We should like to have the question of the value of correspondence report and proper duties of reporter discussed.

WYOMING, 1892.

18TH ANNUAL. DOUGLAS. DECEMBER 6.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master WILLIAM DALEY, was present.

Deputy Grand Master JOHN C. DAVIS presided and read the address of

the grand master (PERRY L. SMITH), who was detained at home by sickness of himself and family. The address is devoted wholly to routine matters; peace and harmony prevailing and membership increasing.

The following proposed amendment to the by-laws went to a special committee:

No brother shall be eligible to the office of master of a subordinate lodge unless he shall first have been elected and served as warden in some subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction; provided, this amendment shall not be construed as applying to lodges working under dispensation or electing their first officers.

It was reported back in the following amended form, and adopted:

No brother shall be eligible to the office of master of a subordinate lodge unless he shall first have been elected and served as warden in the lodge of which he is then a member; provided, this amendment shall not be construed as applying to lodges working under dispensation or electing their first officers.

To our mind this is objectionable in either form, but the last estate is worse than the first. We think the eligibility for the mastership acquired by having been elected and installed as warden ought to attach to the brother wherever he may be thereafter.

The following extraordinary report—the most extraordinary we have known to be presented to a grand lodge—was adopted:

We, your committee, appointed at your last regular session, beg to report that the meeting of the committee was called to meet at Laramie, and some of the members being unable to be present, two of your committee called in Past Grand Master J. E. Gates to consult with them. We examined the work of several jurisdictions as published in cipher key, and while none of them are satisfactory in all particulars, we regard the work known as the W. ‡ B. work, published by Redding & Co., New York, and now generally adopted in some twenty-two grand lodge jurisdictions, as the most authentic and nearest accurate to the Webb-Preston-Barney work, adopted by the Baltimore convention. Your committee have indicated in the copy, submitted herewith, some trifling verbal changes, which we believe would improve the work. We find also a large amount of superfluous verbiage, in the way of useless repetitions, and the printing in cipher of monitorial work. We would recommend that a committee be appointed by the grand lodge at this session to compile from this work a key to be published for the use of the subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction, upon the same terms and conditions as adopted by the Colorado grand lodge, said key to contain only the esoteric work of the order.

The committee was continued and directed to "compile, revise and print a key" for the lodges and submit it to the grand lodge at its next annual communication.

One charter was granted; an unsuccessful attempt made to change the

time of meeting from December to October; and the following, from the committee on jurisprudence, adopted:

Your committee on jurisprudence, to whom was referred the communication of the Grand Commandery of the State of Ohio, in regard to clandestine working Masonic bodies, would respectfully report that action on this matter was had by the Grand Lodge of the State of Wyoming at its seventeenth annual communication, and would therefore request that said communication be referred to the Grand Commandery of the State of Wyoming for whatever action it may deem suitable.

John C Davis, of Rawlins, was elected grand master; Wm. L. Kuykendall, Saratoga, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 54) is from the keen and vivacious pen of Grand Secretary Kuykendall, who includes Illinois for 1892 in his review. Of our inference that, like Bro. Drummond, he would make a distinction between fundamental principles and landmarks, he says:

Such inference does not hold good in our case. The line of distinction we desire to draw is not between the really essential landmarks, or fundamental laws, as the former may be termed, but is between such and the immense amount of nonsense, chaff, rubbish and trash claimed to be landmarks, which, if codified, would fill a book equal to the statutes of the State of Illinois.

In the desirability of making such a distinction we fully concur. There are enough clearly cut points to tie to in the ancient law without attempting to anchor to shadows by fine-drawn threads of speculation.

IOWA, 1893.

50th Annual. Davenport. June 6.

We are appalled at the thought of trying to give any adequate notice of the matters contained between the covers of this volume of over 650 pages in the three or four hours of the time allotted to us by the printer, hours liable to be nibbled away by many, or swallowed *en bloc* by one imperative call.

Besides the customary embellishments, the volume has for a frontispiece a phototype group—the grand officers for 1893—and the librarian's report is illustrated with interior views of the library,

The grand master (RALPH G. PHELPS) carefully considers the condition of the organized Craft, and in treating of the subject of non-payment of dues rightly attributes much of the difficulty to tardy collecting. He says:

Delay only increases the burden of the brother and turns him away from the lodge, for he hesitates to attend a body he owes, and whose law he is constantly violating. At last, after years of waiting and annoyance and dissatisfaction, he leaves the order, driven from it by his own neglect and the fault of the master and secretary. I find that such delinquents are not usually the poor hard-working brother with a family to support. Such seldom have difficulty in paying their dues. It is the richer brother, grown tired with the duties of the order, and choked with care and attendance on some body he calls "higher," and wishes no longer to waste his time on the old and plain duties of Masonry, the old-fashioned duties of life. If he were made to bear this slight cost in money, usually less than one cent per day, he would be a better and a happier man and Mason.

He still urges the erection of a Masonic Home, notwithstanding the grand lodge has expressed itself as believing it not to be the best and most largely available form of systematic benevolence. He says:

We are presented this year with demands for charity which are considerable. Is it not worth while to consider what others have accomplished—to at least not reject this great work which confronts us without presenting our reasons for withholding our hands? I ask you now to at least appoint a committee to gather facts and wants among the lodges of the state, with information gathered from this and other jurisdictions, and present the result in all its bearings for your intelligent consideration.

On this subject the grand lodge adopted the following resolutions, by which two methods of benevolence are to be investigated and reported upon by the same committee and at the same time:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed at this communication of the grand lodge, who shall be charged with the duty of ascertaining, so far as possible, by correspondence with the several subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction, the number who would probably become inmates of a home established for the worthy and needy Masons and the widows and orphans of our deceased brethren; and such committee shall also be charged with the further duty ot ascertaining, as fully as practicable, the probable cost of establishing such a home, and the annual cost of maintaining same; also the average cost of each inmate, and report its findings to this grand lodge at its next annual communication."

And be it further resolved, That said committee shall investigate and at the next annual communication of this grand lodge report some permanent plan for extending aid from the grand lodge charity fund to our needy brothers, their widows and orphans, living within this jurisdiction.

He favors and the grand lodge adopted the New York law designed to prevent a brother from dimitting from his lodge until he produces evidence of having been elected to membership in another, and providing that if he accepts the alternative of withdrawal, it shall be practically at the sacrifice of all his Masonic rights. In support of this he says:

Men enter the order of their own free will, and may leave it as freely. But I know of no organization, church, or order, where a special privilege is granted and a special invitation given to its members to be placed upon the retired list, without the pale of responsibility to support or assist, but still within the order for its knowledge, association, and the help and moral support it brings. If a brother wishes to withdraw from Masonry, let him do so. Freely may he come and go as freely, but why should we pass laws to forbid the attendance of non-affiliates on our lodges when its enforcement is an embarrassment to the brethren who wish him to attend if he will only join them, and by the ties of acquaintance and business relations do not wish to refuse to admit him to the room.

We quite agree with him in asking why we should pass such laws. We do not think we are authorized to pass them, because we do not think a brother can be lawfully divested of his rights except by judgment rendered for an offense whereof he has been duly convicted, and because we don't know at what particular time the right was or could be acquired to take the Masonry which the Craft enjoyed when they were all practically unaffiliated —as they were when lodges were skeleton bodies consisting at meeting time of all Masons within call—and shut it up in a close corporation to be enjoyed only by those who pay something additional to the fees which when they were made Masons were an equivalent for all the rights and benefits of the Fraternity.

He condemns the grand representative system, giving his reasons why it should be abolished, and why in the exercise of his lawful discretion he had refused to appoint any during the present term; but does not report the fact that he had issued a circular letter to those already appointed and through them to the jurisdictions to which they were accredited, announcing the withdrawal of their commissions and the abandonment of the system. He fails, we think, to give the reason likely to be most cogent in reconciling grand lodges generally to the loss of the system which their attitude towards the Pennsylvania-Iowa proposition shows a reluctance to give up, and that is the removal of the danger that other people may attempt to wash their dirty linen in their door-yards and insist on making them parties to their personal quarrels. However, enough is as good as a feast, and the reasons given appear to have been conclusive (unless, indeed, the consideration we have just named—enforced by the object lesson of the attack on Past Grand Master GUILBERT'S District of Columbia flank—had its weight), for the grand lodge accepted the grand master's suggestion and abolished the system.

He says of the "Columbian Congress":

The grand lodge and Masons of Illinois have made preparation for the reception in a manner worthy of the fraternal spirit and enterprise of that great jurisdiction. It is now to be a fact that here will soon be gathered many of those who, in this western hemisphere, have devoted their abilities and learning to the order. There will be the interchange of greeting and

thought among the great Masonic promoters of America. It cannot but be useful to those who are there, and perhaps to all. It is due to our brethren of Illinois that their generous invitation be accepted, and that we be represented in this great gathering.

Later the incoming grand master was made the nucleus of a delegation of seven and empowered to appoint the other six, which he did, leading a strong delegation to the congress and leaving upon it the impress of his own clearly stated conservative thought.

Grand Secretary PARVIN furnishes memorials of the five grand secretaries who died in office during the year then closing—GREENE, of Alabama; HAYES, of Delaware; DAWKINS, of Florida; BROWN, of Kansas, and BAIN, of North Carolina. He gives sixty-three pages to the history and catalogues of the grand lodge library, and closes the volume with a memoir of the Hon. PRIESTLEY H. MCBRIDE (with portrait), grand master of Missouri (1839–44), when the lodges which organized the Grand Lodge of Iowa were chartered.

The grand lodge chartered eight new lodges; duplicated—on the report of the committee on correspondence and on motion of Grand Secretary PARVIN—its recognition of the grand lodges of New South Wales and Victoria, extended in 1889, and also recognized the grand lodges of New Zealand, South Australia, Tasmania and Oklahoma; negatived a proposition to deprive permanent members of the voting power; recommended to the lodges the celebration of the semi-centennial of the grand lodge by observing the 8th of January, 1894, with meetings and appropriate ceremonies—defeating a proposition to hold a special commemorative session at Iowa City (the place of organization) on that day, without mileage and *per diem*; and selected Cedar Rapids as the place of meeting for June, 1894.

The proposition to repeal Chapter 37 of the code (the star-chamber section) was defeated by a vote of 789 to 429; and thereupon the following was adopted:

WHEREAS, The policy and judgment of this grand lodge has for the *fifth* time been declared respecting Scottish Rite Masonry within its jurisdiction, and

WHEREAS, The question has occupied the time of the sessions of this grand lodge to the exclusion of other and important business for five sessions, and to a greater or less extent disturbed the harmony of this jurisdiction during the last five years, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Grand Lodge of Iowa, that it deprecates the reappearance of this element of discord at every session of this body, and recommends that the present law of our code on this question be regarded as a settled policy of Masonry in this state, and further discussion be ended.

And this is supplemented in the proceedings by "A Plea for Peace and Harmony," which in the following shape the grand secretary has injected into the record:

"Let the sting of defeat and the shouts of victory be forgotten," and "let us have peace," when brethren who have ranged themselves on the side of the *Cerneaus* may again vie with those who strove to maintain the integrity and sovereignty of the grand lodge and legitimate Masonry in promoting the common welfare and general good of Masonry in Iowa and the nation, for "we be brethren."

His consuming desire for peace and harmony as illustrated in this unwarranted interpolation, is further illustrated by inserting under the general caption of the subject, "Special Order," a secondary heading as follows:

"Grand Lodge of Iowa of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons,
Versus
Cerneau Masonry and Cerneau Masons."

The grand lodge had a right to make the record it did in passing the resolutions recommending that the features in its code respecting High Riteism be regarded as the settled policy of Masonry in that State—a pope's bull against the comet designed to handicap those who would restore the Grand Lodge of Iowa to its old-time loyalty to the jurisprudence of the Ancient Charges. It is its business to *make* the record and it is the duty of the grand secretary to *keep* it as it is made; not to color it with his personal prejudices and animosities, his personal interests, or the interests intrusted to his charge in the "Valley of Iowa" by an organization foreign to the grand lodge whose servant he is.

We last year noted the arrest of the jewel of John Scott (past grand master) master of Nevada Lodge, No. 99, and of Bro. Scott's petition for review of the acts of the grand master, alleging that the arrest "was illegal as to form and substance, was totally without cause, in fact; was without any alleged sufficient cause, but was for other and un-Masonic reasons; and was therefore void, null and of no effect, and should be so declared by the grand lodge."

We noted the fact that the report of the committee on appeals and grievances, to whom the grand master's accusations have been sent—made after the vote on the intervention legislation had been taken and it was found to have been saved from repeal by a majority of only 19 in a total of 1,105 votes—was silent on the subject, and that upon the motion of one of the grand master's supporters and appointees, the subject was taken from the committee on appeals and sent to a special committee to be selected with especial reference to its ability to help the grand master let go of the Tartar he had captured. The committee consisted of Junior Grand Warden W. L. Eaton, Past Grand Master C. T. Granger and Deputy Grand Master L. E. Fellows. Before the committee acted Bro. Fellows was elected grand master and therefore took no part in its deliberations. The committee reported as follows and the report was adopted:

The most worshipful grand master, in compliance with the order of the grand lodge as set forth in said resolution, appointed the undersigned and Brother L. E. Fellows as such committee, and we beg leave to submit the following report of our doings in the premises:

The "petition of Brother John Scott" referred to in the resolution was a "petition for review of the acts of the grand master in the arrest of his jewel of office, and deposing him from the mastership of his lodge." (See grand lodge proceedings, page 64.)

After the appointment of the committee Past Grand Master Scott in writing withdrew his petition for review.

As a legal proposition we hold that the petition for review was all that was submitted to your committee; that Brother Scott had the right to withdraw his petition to have the acts of the grand master therein complained of reviewed by the grand lodge if he so desired, and which he has done.

We therefore find that the withdrawal thereof left nothing before the committee, and the petition for review is not now before the grand lodge.

The committee does not state what Bro. Scott has since publicly said elsewhere, that in withdrawing his petition he stated to the committee that the arrest of jewel was without cause, probably a thoughtless act, and was generally considered unimportant; and that his withdrawal must be understood as in no sense a retraction of any averment of fact or of law contained in his petition, "but is solely in the interest of peace and harmony in the Craft." In the public statement of Bro. Scott, above referred to, he also says:

"The grand lodge neither approved the arrest nor ordered the jewel restored . . . As the matter now stands the master's jewel of Lodge No. 99 is in arrest, with twenty pages of cause by the grand master. The records show the statements of the disciplined brother, controverting the charges of the grand master, and his counter charges brought. The brother reasserts the charges brought against the grand master, and his denial of either authority or reason for the arrest. The grand lodge decides that there is nothing left for its action!"

This is the lame and impotent conclusion of an attempt to gag and discredit an honored brother simply because he was a leader of those who demand that the legislation enacted in the interests of the imperialists and which outrages the commonest principles of all jurisprudence, Masonic and civil, shall be repealed.

Liberty Eaton Fellows, of Lansing, was elected grand master; Theodore Sutton Parvin, Cedar Rapids, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 128) is by Bro. James Clarke Watson Coxe, D. D., who is thus gracefully introduced to the guild by Grand Secretary Parvin:

To the readers and reviewers of the proceedings of the grand commanderies for the past year Brother James Clarke Watson Coxe, D. D., needs no

introduction. But as many of the writers and readers of grand lodge reports are not engaged in similar work for the grand commanderies, it may be well to say that Brother Coxe is an old and distinguished Mason of this jurisdiction, although he has not figured largely in a public capacity until the last year, when he wrote the report on correspondence for the grand commandery of Iowa. That document, as we have learned from the criticisms upon it, and know of our own knowledge, has placed him among the first of those engaged in the important work of reviewing the proceedings of our state grand bodies. Brother Coxe is a clergyman and has won his title, "The Doctorate," by his services and merit. He will not, however, use his profession for the purpose of going out of the way in the performance of his personal duty, and yet he will stand upon the ramparts of Masonry as an earnest and able defender of symbolic Masonry and the sovereignty of grand lodges, both in their territorial jurisdiction and in the exercise of their rights and privileges as the guardians of Masonry in all its legitimate branches.

I bespeak for him on the part of my brother reporters a courteous and fraternal reception into the guild of writers, assuring them that they will find him one whose "modesty" as a writer, as well as a Mason, will "bespeak his merit."

Bro. Coxe, who is a vigorous, close writer and master of a most excellent style, gives Illinois for 1892 a four page notice, in which he demonstrates his devotion to the theory of grand lodge intervention in the dynastic feuds of the high rites to a degree that marks him worthy to wear the Parvinian mantle. This is not to be interpreted to imply that he is lacking in the slightest degree in courtesy, a disclaimer to which he is entitled and which it is our privilege as well as duty to make.

Noting the fact that the prayer of our grand chaplain (as taken down by our stenographer) is published in full, he says it is the second instance he has noticed and that he could hope, on the score of good taste, that it might be the last. He approves the decision that a blank is not a vote, and compliments the report of the committee on obituaries as an eloquently expressed paper of great merit.

The Illinois report on correspondence receives both generous and discriminating notice and strong adverse criticism. He says:

We have read his review with much pleasure and profit, though we are compelled to dissent strongly from some of his views, which we deem prejudicial alike to truth and to the Craft. With any personal differences which may have entered into the contention hitherto we have nothing to do; we are not set for the defense of any person or pet theory. We do esteem it of some importance that discussion should keep close to fact, and seek to establish principles rather than to overthrow antagonists. When, therefore, we find in Brother Robbins' introduction—a clear and comprehensive outlook over the Masonic world—an arraignment of other jurisdictions as enacting "grand lodge legislation in the interest of the high rite factions," and asserting that the "craze" has spent its force "except where it is fanned by individuals as an aid in getting or keeping official positions," we protest against the unfairness of statement, as well as against the breach of courtesy which we esteem a Masonic virtue, and one which should characterize all gentlemanly

disputants. The ill-concealed sneer in the phrase "high rite factions" we pass without the remark which it deserves. If, as we have every reason to believe, the objectionable sentence above quoted refers to Iowa, we characterize the utterance as an instance of conspicuous inexactness in the use of language. Iowa grand lodge has enacted no laws "in the interest of" any rite, high or low, other than that of Symbolic Masonry. Into questions of legitimacy we have not, in any recent legislation, presumed to enter. To make the situation perfectly clear, we here set forth certain incontrovertible facts.

He then states the accepted theory of exclusive jurisdiction attaching to prior occupancy and sets forth the invasion of occupied territory by the Cerneaus as the justification for intervention on the ground of comity, with which also he couples self-defence on the part of the grand lodge, or the preservation of its internal peace. So far as his view is controversial on this question of intervention, we beg to refer him to former reviews of Iowa and other jurisdictions where he will find all the points he raises fully discussed. We would go over them with him now if we had hours instead of minutes at our command. Of the sequence of events we take time to say a word now. He says:

The adherents of the said Cerneau body and sympathizers therewith have shown their contumacy, their disloyalty, and their rebellious spirit by appealing to the civil courts for protection and redress of alleged wrongs, in violation of the spirit and teaching of the Masonic order to which they had solemnly given their allegiance. Not content with this, they have resorted to secular print, and have arraigned the grand lodge, the grand master, and Masonic law and authority in a way calculated to bring sorrow to the friends and give comfort to the enemies of Freemasonry.

Because of these offenses—and the list might be extended—the Grand Lodge of Iowa has seen fit to exercise its sovereign authority, and to forbid the members of its obedience to identify themselves with, or longer to maintain their connection with, a body which is directly responsible for all this confusion among the Craft, and rebellion against legitimate Symbolic Masonry.

This bill of particulars in justification of the legislation of this grand lodge deals entirely with alleged and real offenses committed after that legislation had been enacted.

Defending all or nearly all the Iowa interventionists from the imputation of acting in the interests of "high riteism" with the statement that they are not high riters, but honest, able, loyal defenders of Symbolic Masonry only, he says they have a right to resent any reflection on their motives, or any attempt to read into the record of their action any dark or sinister designs.

Still the fact remains, that however honest and however able, however loyal in purpose to Symbolic Masonry—the sole beneficiary of their overthrow of the fundamental safeguards with which the time-honored jurisprudence of Masonry has hedged in a brother charged with an offense—a

brother may commit any crime known to the decalogue and if complaint be brought will be tried by his lodge and if found guilty will have to stand to the award and determination of his lodge, declared by the Charges of a Freemason to be "the proper and competent judges of all such controversies;" but if instead of a felony, the brother offends against the majesty of the ruling dynasty of the Holy Empire, by paying contribution to a pretender, the crime is so heinous as to warrant an utter disregard of the fundamental law, and instead of being tried by a jury of the vicinage, by his lodge, he is to be tried under the provisions of Chapter XXXVII which, as has been demonstrated in Iowa practice, makes the grand master the inquisitor, the prosecuting attorney, the judge, jury and executioner!

Of our notice of Iowa he says:

Brother Robbins gives to Iowa twelve pages of notice, ten of which are devoted to the disturbances in this jurisdiction. The "holy empire" sneer plays its allotted part. He credits the grand master with employing "innuendo and implication in place of argument" in his address. Brother John Scott is the hero-martyr of the non-intervention theory. The grand lodge is practically on trial before Brother Robbins as self-appointed special commissioner. Of course it is condemned. But we demur as to the competency of the court—as to its jurisdiction. We prefer a trial before a full bench, anyway. The Masonic world generally has pronounced on the issues involved, and Iowa does not stand alone. Neither does Illinois; but we have some fears that Brother Robbins may yet be lonesome.

Which shows that it makes "a mighty differ" who is being tried, as to whether a single judge or a full bench is preferred—likewise who does the sneering. The divinity that in our brother's eyes should hedge in the Holy Empire and forefend the sneers of the unannointed, does not seem to protect plain "John Scott, the hero-martyr." We appreciate our brother's fraternal apprehension that we may yet be lonesome, but in the discussion of this and cognate questions we have so far had no reason to complain either of lack of attention or of company.

STATISTICS.

From the report of Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Grand Lodge of New York.

Grand Lodge.	No. Subordinates.	Membership.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Restored.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended N. P. of Dues.	Suspend'd and expelled	Net Gain.
Alabama	356	11,178	820	407	157	235	586	411	39	113
Arizona	11	482	35	22	5	15	17	10	1	30
Arkansas	438	13,098	843	616	63	215	562	322	45	378
California	250	16,767	785	620	103	307	413	278	7	503
Colorado	82	6,174	460	242	39	66	222	92	7	456
Connecticut	110	15,820	631	95	35	238	94	164	8	257
Delaware	21	1,840	109	11	.....	39	17	5	3	56
Dis. of Columbia	23	4,520	391	91	29	88	54	55	.....	314
Florida	131	4,147	297	198	42	56	246	119	6	293
Georgia	382	15,816	1,315	.....	.....	377	.....	.....	.....	1,113
Idaho	25	942	80	56	1	10	49	12	1	65
Illinois	702	46,021	3,227	1,171	391	648	1,385	663	25	2,132
Indiana	470	25,376	1,584	579	253	380	767	438	68	763
Indian Territory	48	2,017	297	165	24	32	131	47	14	262
Iowa	456	23,016	1,415	642	223	244	1,092	438	29	477
Kansas	350	19,898	1,246	651	110	198	843	228	24	1,468
Kentucky	452	17,206	1,564	497	349	268	677	641	23	741
Louisiana	†120	†4,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	191	21,177	839	155	85	367	252	282	6	172
Maryland	92	6,080	419	52	23	92	123	65	2	212
Massachusetts	‡226	‡31,786	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	373	34,472	2,037	633	145	497	790	338	22	1,168
Minnesota	104	13,444	943	325	43	142	437	176	10	544
Mississippi	275	8,950	611	313	169	185	394	299	11	204
Missouri	558	29,724	1,768	1,071	266	457	1,029	635	76	908
Montana	34	2,179	185	71	23	25	68	48	.....	172
Nebraska	202	10,239	713	583	94	95	469	291	13	522
Nevada	19	966	34	18	22	28	36	34	1	*25
New Hampshire	78	8,631	369	.....	21	179	81	39	2	89
New Jersey	160	14,601	821	196	74	270	222	274	5	298
New York	723	80,623	5,377	1,050	1,170	1,344	1,103	2,430	20	2,700
New Mexico	18	731	43	25	9	11	22	18	2	24
North Carolina	‡265	‡10,513	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	35	1,732	189	76	5	15	108	32	.....	155
Ohio	495	37,044	2,091	679	1,113	549	836	1,019	38	1,441
Oregon	88	4,166	274	228	38	74	165	90	10	248
Pennsylvania	408	44,026	2,654	660	.....	750	406	547	.....	1,611
Rhode Island	36	4,332	232	42	6	70	36	17	2	155
South Carolina	185	6,082	341	.....	.....	102	103	163	.....	.....
South Dakota	81	3,725	343	184	23	31	244	59	2	220
Tennessee	419	17,554	916	533	87	333	580	312	46	225
Texas	553	24,128	1,624	1,363	216	443	1,478	484	50	935
Utah	8	622	63	43	5	7	23	21	2	72
Vermont	101	8,976	420	70	26	149	161	61	9	136
Virginia	247	11,424	1,000	544	73	202	368	183	14	850
Washington	71	4,091	433	512	23	49	159	46	5	672
West Virginia	94	4,767	339	94	59	67	133	42	8	232
Wisconsin	222	14 498	930	273	185	173	367	241	8	599
Wyoming	13	746	71	30	8	9	33	6	.....	38
	10,891	690,937	41,118	15,886	5,833	10,131	17,381	12,175	664	23,998
British Columbia	13	860	81	47	6	6	34	19	1	134
Canada	345	21,428	1 267	316	185	258	623	594	15	278
Manitoba	46	1,992	174	100	10	22	123	34	4	140
New Brunswick	32	1,818	61	19	6	27	58	36	.....	*35
Nova Scotia	62	2,984	220	63	23	41	81	95	.....	140
P. Edward Island	12	502	10	3	3	8	9	9	.....	*11
Quebec	56	3,141	196	36	15	49	63	73	2	60
Total	11,457	723,662	43,127	16,470	6,081	10,542	18,372	13,035	686	24,704

*Loss. †Report of 1892. ‡Report of 1891.

COMPARISON TABLE.

Grand Lodge.	Numerical Standing.	Subordinate Lodges.			Percentage of New Work.	Percentage of Net Gain.	Ratio of New Work.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Average to each Lodge.			
Alabama	23	148	9	31	.07.41	.01.02	16
Arizona	49	79	19	44	.07.74	.06.64	13
Arkansas	21	169	7	30	.06.63	.02.97	27
California	15	450	14	67	.04.82	.03.10	39
Colorado	29	557	18	75	.08.	.07.96	12
Connecticut	16	549	24	144	.04.06	.01.65	42
Delaware	42	307	19	88	.06.11	.03.19	32
District of Columbia	34	546	55	192	.09.29	.07.47	7
Florida	37	112	9	31	.07.70	.07.60	14
Georgia	17	.....	.....	41	.08.94	.07.58	11
Idaho	45	116	12	38	.09.12	.07.37	9
Illinois	2	558	15	65	.07.35	.04.90	17
Indiana	8	340	12	54	.06.43	.03.10	28
Indian Territory	41	77	15	42	.16.92	.14.93	1
Iowa	10	207	15	50	.06.28	.02.11	29
Kansas	12	313	11	57	.06.76	.07.96	25
Kentucky	14	356	9	38	.09.	.04.50	10
Louisiana	33	*208	12	.....	.....	.....	...
Maine	11	335	28	111	.04.	.00.80	43
Maryland	31	244	14	66	.07.14	.03.61	21
Massachusetts	6	†432	†31	.....	.....	.....	...
Michigan	5	567	19	92	.06.11	.03.50	33
Minnesota	20	601	15	70	.07.31	.04.21	19
Mississippi*	27	151	13	32	.07.	.02.33	23
Missouri	7	340	14	53	.06.14	.03.11	31
Montana	40	202	17	64	.09.21	.08.57	8
Nebraska	25	251	19	50	.07.33	.05.39	18
Nevada	44	116	17	51	.03.63	.....	44
New Hampshire	28	303	19	110	.04.32	.01.04	41
New Jersey	18	260	18	91	.05.74	.02.08	36
New York	1	595	12	111	.06.90	.03.46	24
New Mexico	47	91	15	40	.06.	.03.39	34
North Carolina	24	†111	† 7	.....	.....	.....	...
North Dakota	43	182	18	50	.12.	.09.82	3
Ohio	4	445	10	75	.05.86	.04.04	35
Oregon	36	170	12	47	.07.25	.06.30	20
Pennsylvania	3	400	28	108	.06.26	.03.80	30
Rhode Island	35	408	33	120	.05.55	.03.72	37
South Carolina	30	140	7	33	.....	.....	...
South Dakota	39	200	15	46	.09.78	.06.27	6
Tennessee	13	214	9	42	.05.28	.01.70	38
Texas	9	238	9	43	.07.	.04.	22
Utah	48	130	19	78	.11.45	.13.09	4
Vermont	26	268	33	88	.04.75	.01.54	40
Virginia	22	262	9	46	.....	.08.	...
Washington	38	228	12	57	.12.66	.19.65	2
West Virginia	32	152	12	50	.07.47	.05.	15
Wisconsin	19	313	9	65	.06.70	.04.31	26
Wyoming	46	174	19	57	.10.	.05.50	5
British Columbia		178	14	66	.11.15	.18.45	
Canada		309	16	62	.06.	.01.31	
Manitoba		173	9	43	.09.39	.07.56	
New Brunswick		138	17	57	.03.30	.....	
Nova Scotia		118	17	48	.07.73	.04.92	
Prince Edward Island		86	20	41	.01.90	.....	
Quebec		.....	....	.....	.....	.....	

* Report, 1892. † Report, 1891.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON.

	1890	1891	1892	1893
Grand Lodges	56	56	56	56
Number of Subordinate Lodges	10,817	11,029	11,216	11,457
Raised	36,741	38,186	43,345	43,127
Affiliated	15,688	14,393	16,649	16,470
Restored	6,401	5,552	5,900	6,081
Died	8,848	8,873	10,242	10,542
Dimitted	17,161	16,709	20,086	18,372
Suspended for non-payment of dues	13,876	12,597	14,113	13,035
Suspended and expelled	650	595	717	686
Membership	648,361	670,170	697,842	723,662

Based upon the tables we find, in the Grand Lodges of the United States, that:

The accession by new work has been.....6 17-100 per cent.
The additions by affiliation and restoration...3 22-100 per cent
The losses by death are.....1 51-100 per cent.
The losses for non-payment of dues equal. ..1 86-100 per cent.
The losses by dimission equal.....2 63-100 per cent.
The net gain of the year (24,704) is equal to...3 53-100 per cent.

In numerical standing the most prominent rank in the following order: New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, Missouri, Indiana, Texas, Iowa, Maine, Kansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, California, etc.

The average of membership to each lodge is greatest in the following: District of Columbia (192), Connecticut (144), Massachusetts (140), Rhode Island (120), Maine (111), New York (111), New Hampshire (110), Pennsylvania (108), etc.

The jurisdictions having lodges of the largest membership are in the following order: Minnesota (601), New York (595), Michigan (567), Illinois (558), Colorado (557), Connecticut (549), District of Columbia (546), California (450), Massachusetts (432), Rhode Island (408), Pennsylvania (400).

APPENDIX.

PART II.

LODGE DIRECTORY,
TABULATED STATEMENTS,
REPORTS OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS, AND OTHER OFFICERS.

LODGE DIRECTORY,

Showing alphabetical list of Lodges and Post Office; name of Worshipful Master and Secretary, and time of Stated meeting.

*And every two weeks thereafter.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
185	Abingdon	Abingdon	John B. Smith	J. N. Reed	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	T. N. Bone	T. D. Healy	First and third Mondays of each month
518	Abraham Lincoln	Kirkwood	J. H. Wright	J. E. Willett	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
67	Acacia	LaSalle	Geo. Messner	M. Friedman	Third Wednesday of each month
277	Accordia	Chicago	G. A. Muller	John Molter	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
529	Adams	Plainville	M. W. Bowker	J. J. Carter	Saturday on or before each full moon
749	Akin	Thompsonville	J. J. Bundy	T. G. Puckett	Saturday on or before each full moon
566	Albany	Albany	James Hugunin	D. S. Efner	Friday on or before each full moon
252	Aledo	Aledo	James S. Sexton	T. W. Bassett	*Tuesday on or before each full moon.
702	Alexandria	Alexis	James R. McCall	Isaac Marks	Friday on or before each full moon
752	Allendale	Allendale	J. W. Smith	W. F. Courter	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
497	Alma	Steeleville	W. H. Stephens	Frank Harris	Saturday on or before each full moon
155	Alpha	Galesburg	J. C. Fletcher	G. N. Hamilton	First and third Fridays of each month.
748	Alta	Alta	C. E. Johnston	C J. Haller	Thursday on or before full moon.
533	Altamont	Altamont	Samuel L. Ranney	Sylvester S. Rice	Second Saturday of each month.
330	Altona	Altona	C. E. Weaver	R. C. Edgerton	First and third Mondays of each month.
142	Ames	Sheffield	H W. Booth	B. S. Williams	First Tuesday of each month.
472	Amity	Turner	Chas. E. Norris	Albert H. Hills	First and third Saturdays of each month.
261	Amon	DeWitt	W. H. Cardiff	A. J. Brown	Tuesday on or before full moon.
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Benj. Dill	J. E. Asay	Tuesday on or before full moon.
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	G W. Willard	H. W. Beers	Saturday on or before full moon.
520	Anna	Anna	J. F. Williford	J E. Terpinitz	Wednesday on or before full moon.
433	Annawan	Atkinson	John Straley	Edwin Everett	Friday on or before full month
127	Antioch	Millburn	Alex Trotter	James Murrie	*Thursday on or before full moon.
676	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	D. A. Holmes	Frank A. Burgess	First and third Mondays of each month.
642	Apollo	Chicago	Geo. W. Coss	Standish Acres	First and third Mondays of each month.
548	Apple River	Apple River	M. Maynard	James S. Lamont	First and third Fridays of each month.
717	Arcana	Chicago	Geo. Leighton	Derick Janse	Wednesday of each week.
366	Arcola	Arcola	T. L. Vradenburg	C. I. Kagey	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
354	Ark and Anchor	Auburn	A. P. Lorton	M. G. Wadsworth	Friday on or before each full moon
378	Aroma	Waldron	H. P. Lowe	C. W. McElwain	First and third Wednesday of each month.
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	A G. Barnes	H. B. Maurice	Saturday on or before each full moon.
	Arthur, U. D.	Arthur	J. E. Carlson	W. O. Glines	Thursday on or before each full moon.
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Geo. H Gils	Geo. M. Darling	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	J E. Dudley	W. R. Comstock	Saturday on or before full moon.
531	Ashton	Ashton	Wm. Vaughn	H. A. Hine	Saturday on or before full moon.

100	Astoria	Astoria	Z T. Hagan	J. B. Snedeker	Saturday on or before full moon
793	A. T. Darrah	Victoria	S G. Jarvis	L. R. Norton	First and third Wednesdays of each month
165	Atlanta	Atlanta	Chas. F. Hough	Maskel Lee	First and third Mondays of each month
651	Atwood	Atwood	John T. A. Edmanson	John H. Easton	Saturday on or before full moon
789	Auburn Park	Chicago	Peter H. Peck	W. I. Carpenter	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
254	Aurora	Aurora	H. L. Bunnell	J. Dana Hall	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
253	Avon Harmony	Avon	Geo. E. Simmons	F. M. Nance	First and third Mondays of each month
145	A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	R. W Eason	Nate Colby	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
572	Bardolph	Bardolph	N. H. Jackson	H. A. Maxwell	First Tuesday of each month
34	Barry	Barry	Wm. W. Watson	Henry L. Longerhans	Saturday on or before full moon
618	Basco	Basco	Lyman Doty	Albert Naegelin	Saturday on or before full moon
404	Batavia	Batavia	C. A. Bucher	Chas. A. Palmer	First and third Saturday of each month
494	Bath	Bath	G. W. Moore	J. S. Allen	Second Tuesday of each month
771	Bay City	Bay City	James C. Babbs	W. F. Rose	Saturday on or before full moon
784	Beacon Light	Norwood Park	F. A. Rich	James Walmsley	First Friday of June, July, August, September and 1st and 3d Fridays of remaining months.
822	Belknap	Belknap	Owen P. Martin	Hugh A. Mason	Thursday on or before each full moon
606	Belle Rive	Belle Rive	W R. Ross	W. L. Jones	Saturday on or before full moon
60	Belvidere	Belvidere	Jerome H. Thomas	Chas. E. Kelsey	First and third Mondays of each month
365	Bement	Bement	Thos. J. Tucker	Thompson T. Pettit	Saturday on or before full moon
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	F. A Nevell	H. C. Wegehoft	First and third Tuesdays of each month
818	Ben Hur	Chicago	Adolph A. Kuhn	Herman H. Schlee	Thursday evening of each week
297	Benjamin	Camp Point	John W. Creekmur	Alvin A. Garrett	First and third Tuesdays of each month
64	Benton	Benton	John H Hill	W. B. Webb	Saturday on or after full moon
619	Berwick	Cameron	F M. Devoss	Wm. Mills	Second and third Thursdays of each month
406	Bethalto	Bethalto	Wm. Montgomery	John G. Klein	Saturday on or before full moon
359	Blackberry	Elburn	Joseph Cox	C. E. Morrill	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
238	Black Hawk	Hamilton	Austin D Barber	R. S. Gordon	Saturday on or before full moon
393	Blair	Chicago	H. Burt Perry	M. H. Buzzell	First third and fifth Wednesdays of each month
233	Blandinsville	Blandinsville	J. B. Bailey	S C. Barlow	First and third Tuesdays of each month
271	Blaney	Chicago	Aaron L. Brown	John Glaze	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
458	Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	Arch Bourm	A. H. Wilson	Friday after full moon
148	Bloomfield	Chrisman	Harry B. Jones	T. M. Campbell	Saturday on or before full moon
43	Bloomington	Bloomington	Delmar D. Darrah	H. R. Benson	First and third Thursdays of each month
682	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	Milas Bellamy	F. M. Abrams	Saturday on or before full moon
647	Blueville	Edinburg	S L. Reefy	J. H. Veatch	Thursday on or before full moon
1	Bodley	Quincy	Thos. W. Macfall	Albert Demaree	First and third Mondays of each month
412	Bollen	Spring Hill	W. C. Graham	G W. Timmerman	Saturday on or before full moon
486	Bowen	Bowen	Geo. T Warner	Frank C. Erwin	Friday on or before full moon
514	Bradford	Bradford	James M. Morris	Cyrus Bocock	Thursday on or before full moon
704	Braidwood	Braidwood	John Ray	John A. Hopkins	First and third Thursdays of each month
386	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	W. S Buchanan	Ed. Leach	First and third Saturdays of each month
791	Broadlands	Broadlands	W. H. Towne	Lewis Ault	*Saturday after full moon
451	Bromwell	Assumption	I. L. Long	E. C. Watson	Saturday on or before full moon
282	Brooklyn	Compton	Aid Bradshaw	Geo. Tressler	Wednesday on or before full moon
634	Buckley	Buckley	W. L. R. Johnson	John Heaney	Wednesday on or before full moon
399	Buda	Buda	T. A. Zink	A. D. Boal	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
151	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	Robert E. Bley	F. J. Stehlin	Thursday on or before full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
112	Bureau	Princeton	Geo. W. Bird	L. H. Streeter	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
683	Burnside	Burnside	Peter Jackson	E V. Brown	Saturday on or after full moon
668	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	S. W. Cash	James R. Ennis	Saturday on or before full moon
274	Byron	Byron	Conrad Apger	Geo. W. Miller	First and third Thursdays of each month
237	Cairo	Cairo	J. W. Morris	John A. Sammons	Second Monday of each month
47	Caledonia	Olmsted	Geo. W. Bagby	A. L. Blaylock	Thursday on or before full moon
792	Calhoun	Hardin	W. W. Pulliam	Chas. E. Cooke	First and third Mondays of each month
716	Calumet	Blue Island	Nelson A. Cool	H. B. Robinson	First and third Tuesdays of each month
440	Camargo	Camargo	W. F. Jarman	Thornton Long	Wednesday on or before full moon
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	Frank G. Welton	John S. Miller	First and third Thursdays of each month
648	Camden	Camden	Vincent Anderson	S. R. Callison	Saturday on or before full moon
575	Capron	Capron	Alex Vance	C. E Hillyer	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
732	Carman	Carman	Robert A Lomax	Joel Mason	Saturday on or before full moon
272	Carmi	Carmi	James I. McClintock	Wm. P. Tuley	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	Geo. W. Davis	J. B. Nutton	First and third Mondays of each month
442	Casey	Casey	D. C. Sturdevant	W. W. Bruce	*Monday on or before full moon
23	Cass	Beardstown	Geo. Bley, Jr	F. L. Angier	First and third Mondays of each month
285	Catlin	Catlin	G. Wilse Tilton	Albert Church	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
444	Cave in Rock	Cave in Rock	C. B. Frayser	James M. Carr	Saturday on or before full moon
124	Cedar	Morris	Henry C. Claypool	E. L. Lott	First, third and fifth Tuesdays of each month
747	Centennial	Philo	Lincoln D. Boomer	Geo. D. Hess	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
71	Central	Springfield	C. C. Cromwell	Arthur Huntington	Second Monday of each month
201	Centralia	Centralia	W. F. Bundy	J. S. Hobbs	First and third Fridays of each month
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	Geo. W. Dilling	Geo. H. Moore	Friday on or before full moon
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	W. A. Ledgard	James A. Swan	Saturday on or before full moon
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Herman Lethorn	A. M. Pendleton	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
262	Channahon	Channahon	Albert T. Randall	Caleb Fowler	Tuesday before full moon
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	John Jack	I. N. Lentz	Saturday on or after full moon
35	Charleston	Charleston	Wm. E. Ginther	Geo. W. Rosebrough	Tuesday before full moon
236	Charter Oak	Litchfield	Fred Meyers	Hugh Snell	First and third Thursdays of each month
523	Chatham	Chatham	Wm. J. Smith	R. M. Foster	Saturday on or before full moon
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	O. H. Brigham	W. W. Sears	First and third Fridays of each month
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	John Burrill	J. P. H. Trescott	Wednesday on or before full moon
468	Cheneys Grove	Saybrook	John W. Riggs	O. Springstead	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
292	Chenoa	Chenoa	James C. Blackwell	A. H. Copeland	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
173	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	Clinton W. Buck	William Craig	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
72	Chester	Chester	Wm. Hartzell	L. F Lehnherr	First and third Saturdays of each month
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	E M. Phelps	John F. Phelps	Monday on or before full moon
437	Chicago	Chicago	Chas. E. Rothschild	Nathan Hefter	First and third Mondays of each month
707	Circle	Mattoon	Frank Schulhoff	Chas. W. Vierkvetter	First and third Thursdays of each month
603	Clark	Martinsville	E. C Rockwood	J. C. Hanks	Saturday on or before full moon
153	Clay	Ashley	James S. Key	Walter H. Offill	First and third Mondays of each month

488	Clay City	Clay City	W. S. Bothwell	W. W. Manker	Tuesday on or before full moon
147	Clayton	Clayton	Joseph N. Black	John T. Chapman	First and third Mondays of each month
680	Clement	Cleveland	John Ross	B. L. Shuey	Saturday on or before full moon
211	Cleveland	Chicago	Howard A. Lamoree	John F. Binsse	First and third Thursdays of each month
688	Clifton	Clifton	Peter Wright	H. R Brickett	Tuesday on or before full moon
19	Clinton	Petersburg	Henry H. Hoagland	Wm. J. Bennett	Third Monday of each month
511	Clintonville	South Elgin	Edgar C. Hawley	J. D. Voltz	First and third Wednesdays of each month
466	Cobden	Cobden	E. D. Lawrence	J. N. Fitch	Friday on or before full moon
781	Colchester	Colchester	Chas B. Horrell	Chas. P. Whitten	First and third Tuesdays of each month
799	Colfax	Colfax	Zach Taylor	James Fielding	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	F. C. Atwell	D. W. Jones	Tuesday on or before full moon
474	Columbia	Columbia	M. G. Nixon	James McKee	Saturday on or before full moon
819	Columbian	Chicago	W. I. Marshall	J. W. Suddard	First and third Fridays of each month
227	Columbus	Columbus	W. E. Bates	J. A. Lohse	Wednesday on or before full moon
641	Comit	Minier	B. N. Ewing	R. C. Crihfield	Monday on or before full moon
783	Constantia	Chicago	Rudolph Wendt	Wm. Raecke	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
489	Cooper	Willow Hill	H. A. Edison	T. W. Leggitt	Saturday on or before full moon
543	Cordova	Cordova	Wm. R. Freek	D. Zimmerman	Friday on or before full moon
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	T. H. Stetler	E. E. Mitchell	First and third Fridays of each month
808	Cornland	Cornland	Gaylord C. Edward	C. F. Lanham	Saturday after full moon
526	Covenant	Chicago	Monroe A. Smith	Geo. W. Ward	First and third Fridays of each month
666	Crawford	Eaton	T. M. Reigle	T. G. Athey	Saturdays on or before full and new moon
817	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	H. C. Murrah	Ed Simpson	*Tuesday on or before full moon
320	Creston	Creston	C. E. Adams	J. F. VanVoorhis	First Monday of each month
763	Crete	Crete	W. C. Trowbridge	Henry Cole	Third Saturday of each month
534	Cuba	Cuba	F. M. Moshier	C. W. Keller	Monday on or before full moon
188	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	Jacob M. Landis	John E. Rodrick	First and third Tuesdays of each month
235	Dallas City	Dallas City	Wm. N. Byler	J. H. Ranck	Saturday on or before full moon
742	Danvers	Danvers	John W. Vance	John L Popple	Saturday on or before full moon
556	Dawson	Dawson	Geo. McDaniel	John H. Shankland	Saturday on or before full moon
643	D. C. Cregier	Chicago	Thos. C. Cunningham	John Ginochio	Wednesday of each week
310	Dearborn	Chicago	Ira J. Mix	Wm. M. Thexton	First and third Thursdays of each month
144	DeKalb	DeKalb	James H. Parks	Chas. W. Garner	First and third Wednesdays of each month
812	DeLand	DeLand	Edward J. Hamma	John A. Davis	Tuesday on or before full moon
156	Delavan	Delavan	George C. Whitmore	Frank B. Starz	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
525	Delia	Elliottstown	J. R. Hand	J. T. Merry	Saturday on or before full moon
464	Denver	Denver	Elmer E. Mock	P. E. Long	Saturday on or before full moon
287	DeSoto	DeSoto	Frank Friedline	James A. Helm	Saturday on or before full moon
84	DeWitt	Clinton	Ellis I. Day	D. MacArthur	Friday on or before full moon
295	Dills	Hickory Ridge	O. J. Reese	J. N. Gardner	Saturday on or before full moon
581	Dongola	Dongola	Jasper A. Dillow	R. T. Rives	First and third Thursdays of each month
255	Donnellson	Donnellson	R. C. Clark	Harry Young	Tuesday before each full moon
319	Doric	Moline	Edward Cumpson	H. H. Parks	First Thursday of each month
361	Douglas	Mascoutah	Peter W. Lill	John Leibrock	First and third Saturdays of each month
190	Dundee	Dundee	E. C. Hawley	I. W. Rigby	First and third Fridays of each month
321	Dunlap	Morrison	A. E. Kennedy	John Grierson	*Monday on or before full moon
134	DuQuoin	DuQuoin	J. E. Wooters	Wm. A. Housel	Second Thursday of each month
302	Durand	Durand	W. E Fyler	A. J. Barningham	First and third Thursdays of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	Samuel A. White	R. A. Paschal	First and third Thursdays of each month
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	Daniel W. Hammack	John G. Whiteside	Saturday after each full moon
	Edgar U. D.	Hume	W. F. Stevenson	Oliver Lyons	First Tuesday of each month
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Joseph Danks	John McDonald	Saturday on or before full moon
164	Edward Dobbins	Lawrenceville	Frank C. Meserve	H. B Andrews	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	T. W. Springer	W P. Early	First and third Thursdays of each month
149	Effingham	Effingham	Geo F. Taylor	T. J Bowling	First Friday of each month
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	W. G Robertson	James H. Carson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
579	Elbridge	Ferrell	W. H. Stubbs	J. T Fears	Saturday on or before full moon
388	ElDara	ElDara	Alonzo Lyons	W. A Martin	Saturday on or before full moon
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	S. A. Whitley	J. F. Burks	Saturday after full moon
117	Elgin	Elgin	Richard G. Brush	Thos E. Lawrence	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	Jacob Butler	Isaac A Foster	Saturday after full moon
246	ElPaso	ElPaso	L. M. Kerr	F. G. Robinson	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	N. M. Wetzel	Hiram Ingersoll	Tuesday on or before full moon
796	E. M. Husted	Roodhouse	J. H. Wolfe	A. M. Hannaford	Second Monday of each month
126	Empire	Pekin	John N. Huffman	Henry P. Weyhrick	First and third Thursdays of each month
677	Enfield	Enfield	Abner P. Gowdy	Edward F. Jordan	*Saturday on or before full moon
690	Englewood	Chicago	Eugene T. Skinkle	Frank Sheffield	First and third Thursdays of each month
2	Equality	Equality	Daniel Lawrence	Joseph G. Bunker	Saturday on or before full moon
667	Erie	Erie	John F. Dickinson	R. T. James	Thursday on or before full moon
315	Erwin	Alton	C. Wuerker	A. Schnorr	First Thursday of each month
65	Euclid	Naperville	Alvin Scott, Jr	E. E. Sargent	Tuesday before and after full moon
69	Eureka	Milan	Wm. F. Tenges	R. B. Olmsted	Friday on or before full moon
524	Evans	Evanston	Geo H. Quinlan	Chas. Raymond	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
414	Evening Star	Davis	Thos. Briggs	Thurston Stabeck	First and third Fridays of each month
170	Evergreen	Freeport	Eli Oettinger	M. A. VanReed	First and third Mondays of each month
705	Ewing	Ewing	Wm. C. Link	John C. Webb	Saturday on or before full moon
97	Excelsior	Freeport	Wm. S. Best	Wm. H. Blosser	First and third Fridays of each month
424	Exeter	Exeter	Rufas Funk	S. H. Funk	Thursday on or before full moon
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	John M. Rapp	John T. Tribe	First and third Mondays of each month
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	Samuel A Hess	Joseph A. Cox	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
350	Fairview	Fairview	W. B. Swegle	Geo. Wilson	Thursday on or before full moon
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	S. B. Garver	W. G. Lindsay	First and third Mondays of each month
232	Farmers	Pellonia	James Henley	John R. Wetherill	Saturday on or before full moon
192	Farmington	Farmington	James M. Tenley	Wm. T Robertson	Friday on or before full moon
89	Fellowship	Marion	Geo. W. Evans	James W. Keeler	Friday on or before full moon
152	Fidelity	Medora	Enos Johnson	Thaddeus A. Loomis	Wednesday on or before full moon
592	Fieldon	Fieldon	Wesley Park	Wm L. West	Saturday on or before full moon
670	Fillmore	Fillmore	G. A. Richmond	H. H. Miller	Monday on or before full moon
	Findlay U. D.	Findlay	Cyrus J. Andrews		Saturday on or before full moon
585	Fisher	Grove City	W. B. Lowe	O. Z. Houseley	Tuesday on or before full moon

204	Flora	Flora	W. A. Moore	Alonzo Hoff	First Wednesday of each month
614	Forrest	Forrest	O. F. Clark	B. M. Bullard	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
567	Frankfort	Frankfort	D. B. Garland	J. C. Griffin	Saturday on or before full moon
25	Franklin	Upper Alton	H. T. Burnap	S. B. Gillham	Saturday on or before full moon
264	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	Geo. D. Black	N. A. Whitney	Saturday on or before full moon
58	Fraternal	Monticello	J. D. Knott	Jos. E. Evans	Saturday on or before full moon
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	Ph. Conrath	Fred Moeser	Saturday on or before full moon
194	Freedom	Freedom	Theo. McClure	S. U. Lawry	Saturday on or before full moon
7	Friendship	Dixon	Chas. G Smith	O. B. Anderson	Thursday on or before full moon
341	Full Moon	Grafton	Jasper Tidball	Wm. S. Brinton	Saturday on or before full moon
189	Fulton City	Fulton	W. C. Snyder	Geo. B. Robinson	Monday on or before full moon
684	Gallatia	Gallatia	D. B. Grattan	J. C. D. Carr	Saturday on or before full moon
243	Galva	Galva	W. A. Grove	J. W. Dexter	First and third Tuesdays of each month
141	Garden City	Chicago	Robert A. Smith	Gil W. Barnard	First and third Wednesdays of each month
573	Gardner	Gardner	John F. Peck	H. A. Eversoll	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
686	Garfield	Chicago	John Johnston	Joseph A. Painter	First and third Tuesdays of each month
139	Geneva	Geneva	Chas. W. Grant	Edward B. Yager	First and third Wednesdays of each month
288	Genoa	Genoa	George H. Ide	Chas. A. Brown	Wednesday on or before full moon
222	Geo. Washington	Chillicothe	F. Marion Ridenour	M. W. Kahn	First and third Mondays of each month
182	Germania	Chicago	Otto Liess	John B. Hartke	First and third Thursdays of each month
733	Gibson	Gibson City	M K. McDawell	P. C. McKay	First and third Mondays of each month
382	Gill	Lynnville	Thomas Gibbs	Richard Boston	Thursday on or before full moon
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	L. M. Crusen	Jacob Querbach	Tuesday on or before full moon
809	Gillham	Woburn	Delbert Guile	Geo. F. Thompson	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
591	Gilman	Gilman	George H. Ashman	F. E. Hobart	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
171	Girard	Girard	Philip Flood	O. B. Metcalf	Monday on or before full moon
131	Golconda	Golconda	Thomas J. James	Wm. V. Eldredge	Saturday on or before full moon
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	G. W. Hamilton	Thos. W. Everitt	First and third Tuesdays of each month
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	C. E. Cruikshank	Lee H. Wilson	First and third Tuesdays of each month
617	Good Hope	Good Hope	E. M. Campbell	H. A. Allison	Saturday on or before full moon
744	Goode	Brayfield	J. D. Bellamy	J. C. Stanfield	Saturday on or before full moon
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	Chas. Schachet	D. R. Wilkins	Friday before each full moon
660	Grand Chain	New Grand Chain	Chas. M. Gaunt	J. D. Bristow	Monday on or before full moon
776	Grand Crossing	Grand Crossing	W. Wilson	L. A. Pierce	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
740	Grant Park	Grant Park	Albert Herbert	R. Richardson	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	J. W. Hutchinson	J. T. Callaway	Friday on or before full moon
665	Greenland	Beecher City	George W. Tipsword	James H. Alsop	Friday on or before full moon.
125	Greenup	Greenup	Robert L. Shiels	Wm. H. Trent	*Thursday on or before full moon
653	Greenview	Greenview	Frank R. Eldridge	John A. Petrie	Saturday on or before full moon
245	Greenville	Greenville	Ed. Baumberger	J. G. Wright	Wednesday on or before full moon
45	Griggsville	Griggsville	T. M. Watson	Stephen Oliver	Tuesday on or before full moon
	Grove U. D.	Downer's Grove	Wm. M. Repine	Frank G. Brown	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
352	Groveland	Groveland	Joel T. O'Brien	M Kutnewsky	Saturday on or before full moon
778	Gurney	Allen Springs	H. C. Johnson	U. W. Robertson	Saturday before full moon at 2 o'clock p. m
443	Hampshire	Hampshire	George H. York	Alex Reid	First and third Tuesdays of each month
20	Hancock	Carthage	W. C. Hamilton	John W. Williams	Monday on or before full moon
731	Harbor	South Chicago	George A. Stetler	J. S. Willard	Wednesday of each week
44	Hardin	Mt. Sterling	George H. Lee	B. R. Badgett	Tuesday on or before full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
756	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	J. M. Donnell	Geo. P. Hopkins	Saturday on or before full moon.
540	Harlem	Oak Park	Wm. E. Branston	T. Andrew Vogt	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	John H. Hughes	Abram Wood	First and third Mondays of each month.
325	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	James H. Pearce	Chas. P. Skaggs	First Wednesday of each month.
309	Harvard	Harvard	S H Callender	W. S. Wakeley	First and third Mondays of each month.
88	Havana	Havana	Joseph E. Naylor	Ulysses L. Town	First Monday of each month.
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	C. G. Cochran	J. W. Kelley	First and third Fridays of each month.
604	Hebron	Hebron	D. A Clary	Frank Rowe	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
820	Henderson	Kenney	James Poe	H. W. Spilman	Saturday on or before full moon.
119	Henry	Henry	Charles R. Jones	Edwin T. Disosway	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
669	Herder	Chicago	M. E. Gemeinhardt	Philip Kastler	First and third Mondays of each month.
39	Herman	Quincy	Edward E Hollister	John H. Wemhoener	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
356	Hermitage	Albion	Nathan E. Smith	Wm. Runcie	First and third Mondays of each month.
193	Herrick	Pontoosuc	John Jackson	Alex. Abernethy	Saturday on or before full moon.
693	Herrin's Prairie	Herrin's Prairie	A. A. McMurray	Thomas P. Russell	Saturday on or before full moon.
411	Hesperia	Chicago	D. A. Arnold	H. B. Chandler	Wednesday of each week.
251	Heyworth	Heyworth	Charles E. Bishop	John T. Shannon	Saturday on or before full moon.
249	Hibbard	Brighton	F. W. Frolich	H. G. Stall	Saturday on or before full moon.
583	Highland	Highland	Timothy Gruaz	A. J. Ammann	Thursday on or before full moon.
301	Hinckley	Hinckley	H. H. Hopkins	A. W. Hubbard	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
649	Hinsdale	Hinsdale	C. H. Cushing	H. M. Bohlander	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
26	Hiram	Henderson	James Condra	Augustus Noe	Saturday on or before full moon.
508	Home	Chicago	Chas. H. Lunt	J. I. D. Westervelt	Friday of each week.
199	Homer	Homer	M. J. Spencer	C. B. Butler	Tuesday on or before full moon.
162	Hope	Sparta	Geo. H. Campbell	W. P. Askins	Friday on or before full moon.
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	Jos. H. Crawford	Robert D. Roelofson	First Thursday of each month.
363	Horeb	Elmwood	C. S. Bristol	J. H. Spring	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
244	Horicon	Rochelle	Frank Barker	G. W. Hamlin	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
555	Humbolt	Ottawa	Geo. H. Pruett	Charles A. Dawell	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	Geo. Harris	A. R. Allen	Saturday on or before full moon.
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	Wm. L. Bishop	C. A. Riggs	Monday on or before full and new moon.
698	Hutton	Diona	J. V. Hoseney	A. N. Rosecrans	Saturday on or before full moon.
263	Illinois	Peoria	W. H. Eastman	Charles T. Tapping	Fourth Tuesday of each month.
178	Illinois Central	Amboy	P. M. James	W. A. Green	First and third Mondays of each month.
679	Illinois City	Illinois City	Byron Drury	Wm H. Kistler	Monday before full moon.
521	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	B. J. Dorrell	David Johnston	Tuesday on or before full moon.
327	Industry	Industry	W. C. McKamy, Jr.	T. Z. Creel	Saturday on or before full moon.
691	Iola	Iola	A. L. Cochran	W. H. Morgan	Wednesday on or before full moon.
312	Ionic	Decatur	S. D. May	J. S. McClelland	Second Monday of each month.
213	Ipava	Ipava	J. W. Quillan	W. A. Babcock	Saturday on or before full moon.
455	Irving	Irving	J. W. Hook	M. McMahon	Monday on or before full moon.
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	A. F. Allen	E. J. Scarborough	Wednesday on or before full moon.

570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	John Roltger	E. F. Glover	First and third Thursdays of each month
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	S. C. Swalley	Joseph A. Hindman	Friday on or before full moon
368	Jefferson	Opdyke	M. V. B. Montgomery	Henry Cornelius	Wednesday on or before full moon
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	F. M. Long	George E Branch	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Charles E. Miner	J. Scott Holmes	Monday on or before full moon
90	Jerusalem Temple	Aurora	Fred. J Allen	E. O. Holt	First and third Tuesdays of each month
318	J. L. Anderson	Augusta	Frank J. Vernon	Geo H. Slingerland	Thursday on or before full moon
278	Jo Daviess	Warren	W. F. Conyne	John H. Thornton	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	A. H. Borah	Francis M. Ellis	First and third Saturdays of each month
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Wm. H. Peak	Alex. J. Nimmo	Saturday on or before full moon
706	Joppa	Cowden	O. A. Moore	C. R. Torrence	Wednesday on or before full moon
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorus	Andrew Tabler	D. L. Dilling	Saturday on or before full moon
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	F. S. Hatch	C. F. Whitmore	First and third Tuesdays of each month
280	Kansas	Kansas	J. F. Lawson	John A. Payne	Wednesday on or before full moon
86	Kaskaskia	Ellis Grove	Abram Brown	Wm. F J. Stine	First Saturday after first quarter of each moon
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	L. D. Overstreet	W. J. Davey	Saturday on or before full moon
340	Kedron	Mt. Auburn	George A. Parish	Wm. C. Sharp	Wednesday on or before full moon
471	Kendall	Yorkville	G. F. Hoadley	C. E. Moore	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
430	Kendrick	Mound Station	Jay Brown	John W. Mayhall	Wednesday on or before full moon
804	Kensington	Kensington	John Campbell	George R. Dillon	Monday of each week
800	Kenwood	Chicago	T. A Ford	Wm. H. Cheshire	First and third Thursdays
159	Kewanee	Kewanee	Andrew T. Boyle	George W. Hodge	First and third Fridays of each month
639	Keystone	Chicago	C. C. Hartman	John L. Weyhe	First and third Wednesdays of each month
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	George L. Collins	A. H. Robinson	First and third Thursdays of each month
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	Wm. G. Smith	C. S. Armour	Wednesday on or before full moon
197	King Solomon	Kane	G. W. Witt	S. G. Gardiner	Saturday on or before full moon
266	Kingston	Fairweather	Lucius M. Morrison	Wm. D. Gamble	Saturday on or before full moon
398	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	C. Rohrbough	A. M. Young	First and third Saturday of each month
402	Kishwaukee	Kingston	H. G. Burgess	John McLean	Thursday on or before full moon
66	Knoxville	Knoxville	W. T. Peckinpaw	A. M. Parmenter	*Saturday on or before full moon
601	La Clede	Farina	R. N. Carroll	C W. Maxon	Thursday on or before full moon
61	Lacon	Lacon	M. M. Mallary	H. E Rowley	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
657	La Fayette	Grand Tower	Tiffin Jenkins	E C. Wolfe	Thursday on or before full moon
770	La Grange	La Grange	John W. Ward	James A. Hicks	First and third Tuesdays of each month
195	La Harpe	La Harpe	F. O. Mason	J. R. Booth	Saturday before full moon
729	Lake Creek	Lake Creek	J. M Casey	Geo. W. Duncan	Saturday nearest full moon
739	Lakeside	Chicago	A. L. Thomas	Wm. O. LaMonte	Monday of each week
774	Lake View	Chicago	Thomas A. Broadbent	G. H. Frizzell	First and third Tuesdays of each month
659	Lambert	Quincy	C. A. Wilcox	Thomas Burrows	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
383	La Moille	La Moille	G. W. Graves	J Rambo	*Friday on or before full moon
423	Lanark	Lanark	H. R Staley		First and third Thursdays of each month
106	Lancaster	Glasford	R. Hornbaker	G. M Saylor	Saturday on or before full moon
422	Landmark	Chicago	Charles F. Collins	Peter Daggy	Friday of each week
267	La Prairie	La Prairie	J. G. Schwartz	B. F. Talbot	Saturday on or before full moon
203	Lavely	Williamsville	C. C. Van Meter	Charles Van Dorn	Saturday on or after full moon
815	Lawn	Chicago Lawn	J. C. Blair	Wm. Kendall	First and third Saturdays
415	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	Owen W. Hurd	N. E Nurss	Wednesday on or before full moon
110	Lebanon	Lebanon	C. J. Reuter	Fred Pesold	Tuesday on or before full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

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146	Lee Center	Lee Center	Darius Sawyer	Benjamin F. Lane	Friday on or before full moon.
558	Leland	Leland	W. G. Cove	E. C George	First and third Wednesdays of each month
174	Lena	Lena	John H. Rife	John H. Hornig	Wednesday on or before full moon
788	Lerna	Lerna	W. L. Funkhouser	J. W. McDonald	Saturday on or before full moon
221	Leroy	Leroy	I. N. Kaufman	T. F. Hammand	Tuesday on or before full moon
557	Lessing	Chicago	John Heinsen	August Mensing	First and third Mondays of each month
270	Levi Lusk	Arlington	Samuel P. Prescott	R. B Van Law	Wednesday on or before full moon
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	John C. Wagy	C. W. Belts	Friday on or before full moon
482	Lexington	Lexington	J E. Covey	R. Stevenson	Thursday on or before full moon
380	Liberty	Liberty	Samuel F. McBride	Joseph Nations	*Thursday on or before full moon
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	John G. Lee	O. E Churchill	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
135	Lima	Lima	Ed. Jacobs	H. E. Cory	Wednesday on or before full moon
611	Lincoln Park	Chicago	Hugh R. Ritchie	Edwin D Clark	First and third Fridays of each month
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	H. F. Kayser	J. H. McManus	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
766	Littleton	Littleton	Lewis F. Miller	Henry N. Asher	Saturday on or before full moon
371	Livingston	Dwight	Charles H. Crandall	F. W. Ford	First and third Mondays of each month
450	Loami	Loami	Joseph Jones	Lee R. Graham	Wednesday on or before full moon
538	Lockport	Lockport	Robert Whitley	Wm. C. Fisher	First and third Thursdays of each month
623	Locust	Owaneco	J. S C. Cussins	E. E. Mull	Saturday on or before full moon
210	Logan	Lincoln	I Altman	E C. Perkins	First and third Tuesdays of each month
552	Long Point	Long Point	B. F. Colehower	J. C. Huetson	First and third Tuesdays of each month
196	Louisville	Louisville	T. T. Lauchner	W. R Whitman	Thursday on or before full moon
751	Lounsbury	Barrington	E. R. Clark	A. T. Ulitsch	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
228	Lovington	Lovington	Peter J. Ecord	Joseph Stocks	Saturday on or before full moon
750	Lyndon	Lyndon	John Roberts	Wm. H. Shaw	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	J. W. Barkdoll	N. Campbell	Saturday on or before full moon
17	Macomb	Macomb	Wm C. Johnson	S. P. Brewster	First Friday of each month
8	Macon	Decatur	Eli F. Dawson	Wm. L. Hammer	First Friday of each month
560	Madison	New Douglas	Robert Alsop.	Leone F. Alsop	Friday on or before full moon
	Magic City U. D.	Harvey	James Lawson	E. B. Albright	
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	F. M. Pendleton	Richard W. Spencer	First and third Saturdays of each month
220	Mahomet	Mahomet	Frank E. Bryan	Henry A. Shively	Monday on or before full moon
434	Makanda	Makanda	J. P. Schwartz	J. S. Hartman	Thursday on or before full moon
229	Manchester	Manchester	S. M. Pegram	W. R. Richardson	Tuesday on or before full moon
476	Manito	Manito	D. C. White	J. A. McComas	First and third Wednesdays of each month
773	Mansfield	Mansfield	J. V. Champion	W. W. Beaty	First and third Thursdays of each month
530	Maquon	Maquon	John H. Wagner	James Hobkirk	First and third Saturdays of each month
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	J. W. Woodruff	Elijah Shepherd	Saturday on or before full moon
138	Marengo	Marengo	Lester Barber	F. S. Rogers	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
355	Marine	Marine	John Stevenson	H. H. Elbring	Saturday on or before full moon
130	Marion	Salem	John W. Larimer	Will S. Slack	First and third Wednesdays of each month
454	Maroa	Maroa	David Rainer	F. L. Bogle	Tuesday on or before full moon

417	Marseilles	Marseilles	Milton E. Blanchard	C. H. Makeever	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
133	Marshall	Marshall	Henry Gasaway	W. H Griffith	Wednesday on or before full moon
491	Martin	East Dubuque	M. J. Platt	E. R. Paul	First Saturday of each month
217	Mason	Mason	J. A. Craver	I. S. Reed	Wednesday on or before full moon
403	Mason City	Mason City	Chas. E. Walsh	J. F. Culp	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
175	Matteson	Joliet	S. F. Tompkins	H. A. Roberts	First and third Tuesdays of each month
260	Mattoon	Mattoon	O. B. Webber	G. C. Booze	First and third Mondays of each month
718	May	Norris City	V. W. Smith	H. W. Smith	Saturday on or before full moon
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	James A. McCorkle	John Z. Lewis	Saturday on or before full moon
	Mazon U. D.	Mazon	Fred Keith	Geo. H. Phillips	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
158	McHenry	McHenry	W. A. Cristy	John Evanson	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
469	McLean	McLean	C C. Aldrich	R. E. Gifford	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
299	Mechanicsburg	Mechanicsburg	E. E. Farmer	N. L. Kiser	Thursday on or before full moon
811	Melvin	Melvin	E. B. Perry	J. D. Carroll	First and third Tuesdays of each month
449	Mendon	Mendon	Sam'l H. Bradley	J. R. Urech	Saturday on or before full moon
176	Mendota	Mendota	Jacob Scheidenhelm	Wm. Jenkins	Second Tuesday of each month
183	Meridian	Earlville	F A. Wiley	S. S. Willard	First and third Wednesday of each month
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Jos. C. Sheaff	O. S. Dentler	Saturday on or before full moon
283	Meteor	Sandwich	D. Hughes	J. L. Kern	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	James L Elliott	L. C. Flanagan	First Monday of each month
595	Miles Hart	Gays	E. L. McLain	J S. Hortenstine	Wednesday on or before full moon
168	Milford	Milford	Alba M. Jones	Frank Harry	First and third Thursdays of each month
345	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	T. P. Ruth	F. A. Snell	First and third Tuesdays of each month
275	Milton	Milton	N. D. McEvers	C. E. Thurmon	Saturday before each full moon
273	Miners	Galena	W. W. Stillman	C. J. Bench	First and third Fridays of each month
528	Minooka	Minooka	Wm Bedford	C. W. Barker	First and third Thursdays of each month
385	Mississippi	Savanna	D. C. Smith	F. H. Jenks	First and third Thursdays of each month
85	Mitchell	Pinckneyville	Ed. W. Cover	M. L. Kugler	Tuesday on or before full moon
410	Mithra	Chicago	John Daub	August Koblitz	First and third Wednesdays of each month
768	Mizpah	Chicago	Sylvester Gaunt	J. D. Gilmore	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
481	Momence	Momence	C. F. Hamilton	W. D Lane	First and third Thursdays of each month
522	Monitor	Elgin	Chas A. Fevrier	W. H Seeley	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
37	Monmouth	Monmouth	A. B Holiday	D. D. Dunkle	First and third Tuesdays of each month
734	Morning Star	Canton	C. N. Henkle	C. J. Main	First and third Tuesdays of each month
787	Morris	Waterloo	A. J. Weinel	Hardy C. Voris	Friday on or before full moon
681	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	J. M. Pence	H. C. Bohn	Saturday on or before full moon
457	Moscow	Moscow	W. Y. Davis	Frank S. Smith	Wednesday on or before full moon
122	Mound	Taylorville	John W. Price	Chas. G Young	First Tuesday of each month
180	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	Benj. F. Ribelin	James H. Kirkman	Tuesday on or before full moon
656	Mozart	Bloomington	W. Griesheim	Herman Hoffman	Second Tuesday of each month
239	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Jacob Groff	Wm. Birkett	First and third Tuesdays of each month
331	Mt. Erie	Mt. Erie	A S. Jessup	F. A. Travers	First and third Saturdays of each month
42	Mt. Joliet	Joliet	Ferdinand Munch	C. M. Henssgen	First and third Fridays of each month
51	Mt. Moriah	Hillsboro	John Greene	E. D. Marshall	First and third Thursdays of each month
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	Alex M. Boring	Levi Bowers	First and third Thursdays of each month
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	Frank L Tomlinson	S S. Clapper	Saturday on or before full moon
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	John W. Baugh	L. L. Emmerson	First and third Mondays of each month
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	S. O. Beals	Lewis W. Brown	Tuesday on or before full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	John M. Herbert	Ezra B. Pellett	Monday on or before full moon
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	M. V. B. Wyatt	C. M. Vertrees	Thursday on or before full moon
795	Myrtle	Irving Park	Arthur G. Goodridge	James B. Tallman	First and third Saturdays of each month
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	C. Thatcher	F. M. Bishop	First and third Mondays of each month
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	S. S. Rogers	J. L. Zeigswerth	First Thursday of each month
596	National	Chicago	Frank S. Warner	August Meyer	Tuesday of each week
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	Adam Wenger	S. Newton	Monday on or before full moon
806	Nebo	Nebo	I. L. Lemmon	S. H. Smith	Saturday after full moon
279	Neoga	Neoga	H. A. Aldrich	Cyrus D. Greene	Thursday on or before full moon
803	Neponset	Neponset	Ben T. Stuart	Frank W. Jones	First and third Thursdays of each month
59	New Boston	New Boston	Frank Ives	Ed. L. Drury	Saturday before full moon
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	T. C. Wise	John M. Howerton	Saturday on or after full moon
821	New Canton	New Canton	James H. Rainwater	H. B. Atkinson	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
336	New Columbia	New Columbia	T. N. Cummins	E. A. Culver	Saturday on or before full moon
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	James F. Shelton	Martin Camp	Saturday on or before full moon
230	New Haven	New Haven	S. T. Smith	W. P. Aldridge	Saturday on or before full moon
741	New Holland	New Holland	T. B. Williams	A. M. Caldwell	Saturday on or before full moon
620	New Hope	Cohn	Wm. G. McCann	Daniel M. Ball	Saturday on or before full moon
369	Newman	Newman	J. M. Smith	Carl S. Burgett	*Saturday on or before full moon
218	New Salem	New Salem	B. C. Manker	John Preble	Saturday on or before full moon
216	Newton	Newton	D. R. Love	H. D. Yelvington	*Saturday on or before full moon
714	Newtown	Pilot	J. W. Johnston	Wm. Craigmyle	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
362	Noble	Noble	J. S. C. Nichols	E. L. Palmer	*Thursday on or before full moon
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	A. J. Williford	J. L. Manning	Wednesday on or before full moon
673	Normal	Normal	Albert Skinner	Geo. Champion	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
797	Normal Park	Normal Park	J. Henry Zeis	B. S. Wilson	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
631	Norton	Cabery	L. D. Gifford	R. C. Breneisa	First and third Saturdays of each month
169	Nunda	Nunda	Robert Andrews	W. H. Huffman	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
219	Oakland	Oakland	M. J. Naphew	E. H. Warden	Friday on or before full moon
644	Oblong City	Oblong	Zach Wirt	David Z. Condray	Saturday on or before new and full moons
40	Occidental	Ottawa	Wm. H. Barnard	David Batcheller	First and third Mondays of each month
392	Oconee	Oconee	W. H. Aughinbaugh	B. W. Kerr	Wednesday on or before full moon
401	Odell	Odell	Chas. Finefield	Chas. E. Axt	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
503	Odin	Odin	E. E. Fyke	Chas. E. Sloan	First and third Tuesdays of each month
576	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	Adolph D. Bunsen	Levi Simmons	Wednesday on or before full moon
754	Ogden	Ogden	Simeon Holmes	J. W. Weidelich	Saturday on or before full moon
814	Ohio	Ohio	Lewis N. Parsons	A. M. Wand	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	J. B. Salkeld	J. W. Parr	First and third Saturdays of each month
38	Olive Branch	Danville	W. H. Bergstresser	Wm. H. Paul	First and third Tuesdays of each month
140	Olney	Olney	Jacob McNemar	Henry Godeke	First and third Saturdays of each month
723	Omaha	Omaha	H. P. Blackard	S. R. Latimer	Wednesday on or before full moon
305	Onarga	Onarga	Ira B. Johnson	Wm. H. Roney	First and third Saturdays of each month

337	Oneida	Oneida	Frank Murdock	A. J. Miller	First and third Fridays of each month
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	Lewis H. Hand	Jas. M. Talman	Tuesday on or before full moon
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	D. A. Schoch	Chas. Musser	First and third Thursdays of each month
420	Oregon	Oregon	Geo. M. Dwight	T. A. Jewett	Wednesday on or before full moon
759	Orel	Wayne City	A. R. Robinson	A. G. Scudamore	First and third Wednesdays of each month
323	Orient	Lisbon	N. J. Cobleigh	Wm. M. Hanna	First and third Saturdays of each month
33	Oriental	Chicago	Henry D. Beam	Chas. Catlin	First and third Fridays of each month
358	Union	Union	N. W. Derry	John E. Hirst	First and third Wednesdays of each month
367	Oxford	New Windsor	F. W. Plummer	C. J. Carlson	Tuesday on or before full moon
400	Pacific	Knoxville	Lymon A. Jackson	R. D. McCracken	First and third Thursdays of each month
765	Palace	Pullman	A. Handley	R. F. Cheyne	Thursday of each week
314	Palatine	Palatine	C. Dewitt Taylor	F. J. Filbert	First and third Saturdays of each month
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	Frank Watson	Lafyette P. Smith	Saturday on or before full moon
226	Pana	Pana	Julius Broehl	Chas. Wall	First and third Thursdays of each month
268	Paris	Paris	M. Crable	Edwin E. Lodge	First Thursday of each month
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	W. H. Griffin	J. D. Foster	Saturday on or before full moon
613	Patoka	Patoka	J. I. Bliss	E. A. Vallow	First and third Mondays of each month
675	Pawnee	Pawnee	J. Frank Clayton	W. J. Roberts	Saturday on or before full moon
416	Paxton	Paxton	Fred E. Bonney	Victor C. Palmer	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
379	Payson	Payson	John T. Carr	John K. Crawford	*Tuesday on or before full moon
	Pearl	Yellow Creek	S. H. Aurand	Geo. S. Kleckner	First, and third Tuesdays of each month
29	Pekin	Pekin	Louis Zinger	John Wildhack	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
15	Peoria	Peoria	John Lingo	B. F. Cartwright	Last Monday of each month
636	Peotone	Peotone	James Barnhart	Jas. J. McMahon	First and third Thursdays of each month
574	Pera	Ludlow	Wm. H. Walker	G. C. Walker	First, third and fifth Saturdays of each month
95	Perry	Perry	Harrison Daigh	Robert Gregory	Saturday on or before full moon
663	Phoenix	Mapleton	Geo. B. Slack	W. E. Foley	Saturday on or before full moon
436	Philo	Port Byron	John Schafer, Jr.	S. L. Pearsall	Wednesday on or before full moon
27	Piasa	Alton	S. F. Connor	Geo. T. Davis	Second Tuesday of each month
608	Piper	Piper City	Thos. J. Sowers	Delmor A. Boal	First and third Thursdays of each month
790	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	R. S. Salee	Orvey Williamson	Second Monday of each month
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	A. E. Mottinger	Chas. R. Bartrum	First and third Tuesdays of each month
461	Plainview	Plainview	Robert Morrison	R. J. Donahue	Saturday on or before full moon
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	H. D. Fortune	John Clark	Saturday on or before full moon
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	Silas Salyenstein	Chas. Becker	Wednesday on or before full moon
478	Pleiades	Chicago	Henry Reed	B. L. Anderson	Thursday of each week
554	Plum River	Stockton	James L. Tyrrell	Robert W. Austin	Thursday on or before full moon
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	David Sapp	L. G. Radkey	Saturday on or before full moon
137	Polk	McLeansboro	Wm. D. Sharp	Sam'l J. Pake	*Thursday on or before full moon
294	Pontiac	Pontiac	Sam E. Sims	James H. Gaff	First and third Tuesdays of each month
782	Potomac	Potomac	J. A. Littler	T. W. Buckingham	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
77	Prairie	Paris	R. L. McKinlay	D. G. Burr	Saturday on or before full moon
578	Prairie City	Montrose	Geo. B. Willan	C. C. Baker	Saturday on or before full moon
755	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	James H. Seyler	Archibald Cook	Friday on or before full moon
587	Princeton	Princeton	Daniel H. Dean	F. W. Clark	First and third Tuesdays of each month
360	Princeville	Princeville	A. M. Wilson	J. Frank Carman	Tuesday on or before full moon
293	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	H. A. Sturtevant	Fred W. Sears	First and third Saturdays of each month
711	Providence	Jefferson	Lafayette Hopkins	I. N. Huestis	First and third Saturdays of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
296	Quincy	Quincy	H. C. Osborn	James Beckwith	First and third Fridays of each month
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	H. L. Burnett	John S. Naugle	Saturday on or before full moon
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	J. P. Jeppeson	E. E Graham	Tuesday on or before full moon
725	Rankin	Rankin	B. R. Cole	F. A. Finney	First and third Mondays of each month
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	Ed. Swedburg	F. M. Avey	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
727	Raritan	Raritan	J. K. Livermore	John H. Atkins	First and third Tuesdays of each month
303	Raven	Oswego	G. R. Schamp	Chas. Roberts	First and third Saturdays of each month
777	Ravenswood	Ravenswood	Gordon Bailey	W. L. Wood	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
692	Raymond	Raymond	James A. Bradley	F. M. Scott	First and third Tuesdays of each month
427	Red Bud	Red Bud	Francis Kemp	Fred D. Guker	Saturday on or before full moon
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnel Hill	Thos. H. Taylor	T. B. Humphreys	Wednesday on or before full moon
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	Reece D. Pugh	Wm. Brew	Thursday of each week
143	Richmond	Richmond	G. W. Eldredge	Fred E. Holmes	First and third Mondays of each month
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	J. T. York	E. C. Kendall	First and third Saturdays of each month
816	Ridgway	Ridgway	R. A. Bruce	A. F. Lauderbaugh	First and third Thursdays of each month
685	Rio	Rio	G. W. Ernst	E. H. Schreiber	Wednesday on or before full moon
115	Rising Sun	Grays Lake	Fred Cossman	W. B. Higley	Saturday on or before full moon
786	Riverton Union	Riverton	A. E. Miller	T. W. Wilson	Thursday on or before full moon
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	R. C. Humbert	K. M. Whitham	Friday on or before full moon
250	Robinson	Robinson	F. W. Lathrop	Thos. N. Browning	*Saturday on or before full moon
247	Rob Morris	Minonk	Edwin Harris	James W. Munnis	First and third Wednesdays of each month
635	Rochester	Rochester	J. M. Bell	Ira F. Twist	Wednesday on or before full moon
102	Rockford	Rockford	Chas. M. Huldt	R. A. Shepherd	First and third Thursdays of each month
658	Rock Island	Rock Island	Emil Beck	Fred Woltman	First Friday of each month
	Rockport U. D.	Rockport	James Brown	G. H. Henry	Monday on or before full moon
612	Rock River	Sterling	E. K. Jenkins	John W. Niles	First and third Fridays of each month
74	Rockton	Rockton	S. L. Jenkins	S. P. Jenison	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
721	Rome	Dix	R. F. Casey	Andrew Riley	First Tuesday of each month
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	Jabez Love	E. H. Randall	Tuesday on or before full moon
519	Roseville	Roseville	H. S. Calvin	T. B. Bohon	First and third Fridays of each month
527	Rossville	Rossville	H. H. Depler	Theo. E. Hable	First and third Saturdays of each month
807	Royal	Macedonia	H. C. Vise	Joel M. Sullivan	Saturday on or before full moon
9	Rushville	Rushville	Henry Craske	Geo. T. Whitson	Tuesday on or before full moon
154	Russell	Georgetown	Buford Taylor	W. C. Cowan	First and third Tuesdays of each month
348	Russellville	Flat Rock	Thos. H. Maxedon	J. M. Funk, Jr	Wednesday on or before full moon
477	Rutland	Rutland	Wm. O. Ensign	Frank C. Lutton	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
339	Saline	Goreville	L. Z. Sullivan	Robert Jinkens	Saturday on or before full moon
96	Sam'l H. Davis	Mt. Morris	Thos. C. Williams	Jacob G. Miller	First and third Mondays of each month
801	Sangamon	Fisher	John Odell	Geo. W. Odell	First and third Mondays of each month
645	San Jose	San Jose	M. Bollan	S. C. Linbarger	First and third Thursdays of each month
738	Saunemin	Saunemin	I. M. Lish	Chas. F. Ross	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
335	Schiller	Peoria	John F. Heschong	H. E. Potthoff	Last Friday of each month

79	Scott	Carlyle	Fred P. Bacon	D. Kingsburg	First Monday of each month
743	Scott Land	Scott Land	Warren Newcomb	A. N. Workman	Saturday on or before full moon
426	Scottville	Scottville	J. A. Turner	Peter F. Clark	Saturday on or before full moon
447	S. D. Monroe	Birds	S. Taylor	J. W. Helpingstine	Saturday on or before full moon
532	Seneca	Seneca	C. H. R. Thomas	Christopher J. Byrne	First and third Fridays of each month
	Sequoit U. D	Antioch	F. M. Simmons	E. B. Williams	First and third Wednesdays of each month
374	Shabbona	Shabbona	Wm. Husk	F. A. Frost	*Tuesday on or before full moon
490	Shannon	Shannon	W. S. Cowen	Daniel Eichholtz	First and third Mondays of each month
550	Sharon	Tiskilwa	Geo. E. Welsh	A. B. Blake	First and third Fridays of each month
200	Sheba	Grayville	Fred'k Groff	Wm. H. Gilbert	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
241	Shekinah	Carbondale	J. F. Taylor	H. G. Easterly	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	Geo. S. Hummer	H. R. Fields	First and third Tuesdays of each month
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	A. Gransden	E. D. Robinson	Saturday on or before full moon.
535	Sherman	Orion	Wm. M. Smith	Wm. Wayne	Wednesday on or before full moon
297	Shiloh	Troy Grove	John C. Corbus	Adolph W. Schempp	Thursday on or before full moon
695	Shiloh Hill	Campbell Hill	Theo Gillespie	T. B. Rogers	Saturday on or before full moon
212	Shipman	Shipman	Jos. Dodson	S. S. Webster	Monday on or before full moon.
582	Shirley	Shirley	H. L. Jackson	Jas. B. Dozier	First and third Saturdays of each month
761	Sibley	Sibley	Albert Vorhis	C. W. Tallman	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
798	Sidell	Sidell	H. L. Freeman	G. M. Spry	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
347	Sidney	Sidney	W. H. Robinson	W. A Robinson	Thursday on or before full moon
541	Sigel	Stewardson	T. P. Mautz	D. K. Beals	Wednesday on or before full moon
813	Sigwalt	Chicago	W. F. Sigwalt	Geo. W. G. Estover	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
780	Siloam	Chicago	H. W. Wells, acting	Samuel M. Farrar	First and third Fridays of each month
805	S. M. Dalzell	Spring Valley	S. M. Dalzell	F. S. Johnson	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
646	Somonauk	Somonauk	H. Banzet	J. F. Poplin	First and third Mondays of each month
467	South Macon	Macon	J. S. Edmundson	A. L. Fleming	Tuesday on or before full moon
662	South Park	Chicago	R. H. Garrique	Chas. L. Norton	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
441	Sparland	Sparland	T. VanAntwerp	Henry Marshall	First and third Wednesdays of each month
4	Springfield	Springfield	John B. Inman	Webner E. Loomis	First Monday of each month
785	Stanford	Stanford	M. Gerbrick	G. B. Larison	Thursday on or before full moon
709	Star	Hoopeston	Robert E. Smith	John Bock	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
166	Star in the East	Rockford	M. B. Little	J. C. Winans	First and third Fridays of each month
501	Stark	LaFayette	Andrew Jackson	Thos. W. Ross	Saturday on or before full moon
177	Staunton	Staunton	Wm R. George	J. R. Ripley	*Tuesday on or before full moon
24	St. Clair	Belleville	Geo. E. Lary	Geo. B. M. Rogers	First Monday of each month
769	St. Elmo	St. Elmo	P. M Johnston	R J. Pilcher	Monday on or before full moon
92	Stewart	Geneseo	Constant Brown	Francis E. Richmond	Friday on or before full moon
13	St. Johns	Peru	Fred E. Hoberg	Herman Grossman	First and third Thursdays of each month
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	L T. Hoy	E. E. Thomas	First and third Tuesdays of each month
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	J. H. Blackman	W. M. Joyner	Saturday on or before full moon
500	St Paul	Springfield	James L. Hargitt	Wm. E. Riggins	First Wednesday of each month
408	Stratton	Vermilion	S. E. Lamb	John McDaniel	Saturday on or before full moon
607	Streator	Streator	Sam'l McFeeley	D. E. Huggans	First and third Wednesdays of each month
349	Sublette	Sublette	Chas. H. Ingals	Thos. S. Angier	Tuesday on or before full moon
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	James A. Steele	Hugh S. Lilly	Wednesday on or before full moon
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	James H. Hewitt	P. H. Eisenmayer	Wednesday on or before full moon
431	Summit	Harristown	Geo. F. Towne	R. O. Vangilder	Saturday on or before full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
334	Sumner	Sumner	Wm. Dumphy	Chas. T. Abernathy	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
428	Sunbeam	Plano	J. V. Jones	J. M. Marley	First and third Saturdays of each month
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	C. B. Brown	J. D. Waterman	Friday on or before full moon
794	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	J. A. Oxford	J. A. Womack	Wednesday on or before full moon
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	A. H. Evans	J. W. Haines	Friday on or before full moon
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	J. H. Conerus	Emery Gregg	First Thursday of each month
98	Taylor	Washington	Geo. W Cress	John Watson	Friday on or before full moon
16	Temperance	Vandalia	R. M. Craig	E. Y. McKenzie	First and third Mondays of each month
46	Temple	Peoria	D. John Forbes	F. E. Richmond	Last Wednesday of each month
701	Temple Hill	Rose Bud	James M. McCulloch	Geo. S. Dodd	Saturday on or before full moon
456	Tennessee	Tennessee	J. W. Aiken	H. L Rapelje	Saturday on or before full moon
409	Thos. J. Turner	Chicago	Prentiss M. Nichols	John E. Pettibone, P. T.	Thursday of each week
559	Thomson	Thompson	John A. Gaar	W. D. M. Cone	*Tuesday on or before full moon.
569	Time	Time	Wm. H. Pringle	Walter S Klein	Saturday before full moon
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	W. H. Frisbee	J. C. Cadwalader	Saturday on or before full moon
391	Tolono	Tolono	G. W. Manley	H. W. Riley	First and third Tuesdays of each month
364	Tonica	Tonica	J. E. Hartenbower	J. R. Casey	First and third Saturdays of each month
93	Toulon	Toulon	Robert Fell	James K. Lowman	Saturday on or before full moon
542	Towanda	Towanda	F. M. Moats	S. G. Sands	Friday on or before full moon
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	S. W. Dutton	Geo. Corley	Tuesday on or before full moon
810	Tracy	Tracy	E. D. Petrie	L. G. Brown	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
462	Tremont	Tremont	J. M. Cody	Geo. L. Jenks	Tuesday on or before full moon
109	Trenton	Trenton	Wm. T. Carr	Alex McDonald	First and third Fridays of each month
767	Triluminar	So. Chicago	Chas. F. Templeton	Otto F. Hintze	Friday of each week
	Trinity	U. D Mound City	Simon Willard	Orlando Wilson	First Wednesday of each month
57	Trio	Rock Island	James M Montgomery	Wm. B. Pettit	First Thursday of each month
588	Troy	Troy	Elias Burk	M. W. Powell	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
630	Tuscan	Walpole	Richard C. Flannegan	J. H. Douglass	Thursday before full moon
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	R. J. N. Johnson	Oscar H. Sloan	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
333	Tyrian	Springfield	Geo M. O'Hara	Samuel H. Claspill	Third Monday of each month
627	Union	Lick Creek	T. J. Rich	C. C. Bird	Saturday on or before full moon
610	Union Park	Chicago	Ed. E Rath	John C. Cluett	Monday of each week
48	Unity	St. Charles	E. C. Cook	H. M. Clark	First and third Mondays of each month
157	Urbana	Urbana	John H. Finfrock	Chas. M. Webber	First Thursday of each month
547	Valley	Coal Valley	John M. Lees	Thos. Corns	Friday on or before full moon
762	Van Meter	Cantrall	W. T. Henne	T. C. Ford	Saturday on or before full moon
265	Vermilion	Indianola	Geo. Heileman	H. L. Williams	First and third Thursdays of each month
116	Vermont	Vermont	Thos. M. Jeffords	Leroy Snowden	Saturday before full moon
757	Verona	Verona	Fred Harford	D. S. Renne	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
108	Versailles	Versailles	Aaron Stinson	E. S. Klinefelter	Saturday on or before full moon
584	Vesper	Galesburg	Eugene M. Welch	S. P. Swartout	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
150	Vienna	Vienna	Geo. B. Gillespie	D. W. Whittenberg	Tuesday on or before full moon

562	Villa Ridge	S. H. Graves	S. F. Crain	Saturday on or before full moon
577	Viola	Fred H. Schram	Fred Crosby	Thursday on or before full moon
161	Virden	John F. Huston	P. M. Silloway	Wednesday on or before full moon
544	Virginia	F. E. Downing	R. L. Anderson	First and third Fridays of each month
81	Vitruvius	Thomas Keates	L. J. Fischer	Saturday on or before full moon
179	Wabash	A. L. Green	Joseph Cavins	Friday on or before full moon
512	Wade-Barney	Joseph B. Holmes	Arthur Heafer	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
616	Wadley	B. T. McClain	N. Z Reinback	*Wednesday on or before full moon
674	Waldeck	Adam Orsseifen	Wm. C. Polzin	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
722	Walnut	Hamond Irwin	S. M. Oakford	First and third Wednesdays of each month
475	Walshville	A. T. Strange	T. T. Smith	Thursday on or before full moon
384	Waltham	Wm. Wilson	John F. Hill	Monday on or before full moon
14	Warren	L. H. Adams	Thos. R. Reid	Tuesday on or before full moon
257	Warsaw	John W. Wetzel	John M. Cherry	Friday on or before full moon
421	Washburn	M. L. Harper	E. Buckingham	Monday on or before full moon
55	Washington	James J. Troutt	Henry H. Hosmer	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
291	Watagа	J. H. Merrill	J. M. Churchill	First and third Wednesdays of each month
728	Waterman	Harry Bradbury	G. W. Wakefield	First and third Thursdays of each month
446	Watseka	Charles E. Barber	F. Bradenburg	First and third Wednesdays of each month
602	Watson	J. C. Tremble	J. W. Wilson	Saturday on or before full moon
160	Waubansia	Chicago	C. B. Forrest	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
298	Wauconda	C. R. Wells	J. Golding	First and third Thursdays of each month
78	Waukegan	Charles Cheever	John E. Baggett	First and third Mondays of each month
118	Waverly	Edward Wemple	A. W. Reagel	First and third Fridays of each month
172	Wayne	Samuel A. Graham	A. Dodge	Saturday on or before full moon
746	Weldon	T. C. Byland	U. E. Hunt	Saturday on or before full moon
344	Wenona	T. D. Judd	A. B. Thierry	First and third Tuesdays of each month
240	Western Star	J. B. A. Collan	E. A. Kratz, acting	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
163	Westfield	M. L. Huey	J. L. Piatt	Thursday on or before full moon
269	Wheaton	J. H. Ashley	Wm. H. Grote	First and third Wednesdays of each month
80	White Hall	Lyman T. Prindle	F. A. Worcester	Thursday before full moon
802	Williamson	Wm. H. Perry	F. C. Zimmerman	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
208	Wilmington	Andrew Robson	B. G. Warner	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
105	Winchester	Albert P. Grout	Ernest Grunert	Monday on or before full moon
322	Windsor	G. A. Edwards	J. L. Turner	Tuesday on or before full moon
745	Winnebago	James L. McLain	John H. Morris	First and third Thursdays of each month
564	Winslow	August Neusus	Henry Gilbert	Monday on or before full moon
209	William B. Warren	Charles F. Watkins	Daniel S. O'Connell	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
306	William C. Hobbs	Eureka	N. B. Crawford	Tuesday on or before full moon
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	Josiah W. Willis	Friday on or before full moon
779	Wright's Grove	Wright's Grove	Wm. W. Boome	First and third Thursdays of each month
231	Wyanet	Wyanet	W. E. Sapp	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	A. W. King	Monday on or before full moon
485	Xenia	Xenia	T. W. Kepley	Thursday on or before full moon
448	Yates City	Yates City	H. J. Hensley	Thursday on or before full moon
313	York	York	S. R. Kisner	Tuesday on or before full moon
655	Yorktown	Tampico	B. E. Canavan	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month

Alphabetical List of Post-Offices,

GIVING NAME AND NUMBER OF LODGE LOCATED AT EACH.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Abingdon	Abingdon	185	Blue Island	Calumet	716
Albany	Albany	566	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	682
Albion	Hermitage	356	Bowen	Bowen	486
Aledo	Aledo	252	Bradford	Bradford	514
Alexis	Alexandria	702	Braidwood	Braidwood	704
Allendale	Allendale	752	Brayfield	Goode	744
Allen's Springs	Gurney	778	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	386
Alta	Alta	748	Brighton	Hibbard	249
Altamont	Altamont	533	Broadlands	Broadlands	791
Alton	Piasa	27	Buckley	Buckley	634
Alton	Erwin	315	Buda	Buda	399
Altona	Altona	330	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	151
Amboy	Illinois Central	178	Burnside	Burnside	683
Andalusia	Andalusia	516	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	668
Anna	Anna	520	Bushnell	T. J. Pickett	397
Antioch	Sequoit.....U. D.		Byron	Byron	274
Apple River	Apple River	548	Cabery	Norton	631
Arcola	Arcola	366	Cairo	Cairo	237
Arlington	Levi Lusk	270	Camargo	Camargo	440
Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	737	Cambridge	Cambridge	49
Arthur	Arthur.....U. D.		Camden	Camden	648
Ashley	Clay	153	Cameron	Berwick	619
Ashmore	Ashmore	390	Camp Point	Benjamin	297
Ashton	Ashton	531	Campbell Hill	Shiloh Hill	695
Assumption	Bromwell	451	Canton	Morning Star	734
Astoria	Astoria	100	Capron	Capron	575
Atkinson	Annawan	433	Cantrall	Van Meter	762
Atlanta	Atlanta	165	Carbondale	Shekinah	241
Atwood	Atwood	651	Carlinville	Mt. Nebo	76
Auburn	Ark & Anchor	354	Carlyle	Scott	79
Augusta	J. L. Anderson	318	Carman	Carman	732
Aurora	Jerusalem Temple	90	Carmi	Carmi	272
Aurora	Aurora	254	Carrollton	Carrollton	50
Avon	Avon Harmony	253	Carterville	Williamson	802
Bardolph	Bardolph	572	Carthage	Hancock	20
Barrington	Lounsbury	751	Casey	Casey	442
Barry	Barry	34	Catlin	Catlin	285
Basco	Basco	618	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	444
Batavia	Batavia	404	Centralia	Centralia	201
Bath	Bath	494	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	600
Bay City	Bay City	771	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	373
Beardstown	Cass	23	Champaign	Western Star	240
Beecher City	Greenland	665	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	724
Belknap	Belknap	822	Channahon	Channahon	262
Belle Rive	Belle Rive	696	Charleston	Charleston	35
Belleville	St. Clair	24	Chatham	Chatham	523
Belvidere	Belvidere	60	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	539
Bement	Bement	365	Chebanse	Chebanse	429
Benton	Benton	64	Chenoa	Chenoa	292
Bethalto	Bethalto	406	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	173
Birds	S. D. Monroe	447	Chester	Chester	72
Blandinsville	Blandinsville	233	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	445
Bloomington	Bloomington	43	Chicago	Accordia	277
Bloomington	Wade-Barney	512	Chicago	Apollo	642
Bloomington	Mozart	656	Chicago	Arcana	717

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Chicago	Ashlar	308	Chicago	Wm. B. Warren	209
Chicago			Chicago	Wright's Grove	779
(Auburn Park.)	Auburn Park	789	Chillicothe	Geo. Washington	222
Chicago	Ben Hur	818	Chrisman	Bloomfield	148
Chicago	Blair	393	Clay City	Clay City	488
Chicago	Blaney	271	Clayton	Clayton	147
Chicago	Chicago	437	Cleveland	Clement	680
Chicago	Cleveland	211	Clifton	Clifton	688
Chicago			Clinton	DeWitt	84
(Lawndale)	Columbian	819	Coal Valley	Valley	547
Chicago	Constantia	783	Cobden	Cobden	466
Chicago	Covenant	526	Cohn	New Hope	620
Chicago	D. C. Cregier	643	Colchester	Colchester	781
Chicago	Dearborn	310	Colfax	Colfax	799
Chicago			Collinsville	Collinsville	712
(Englewood)	Englewood	690	Columbia	Columbia	474
Chicago	Garden City	141	Columbus	Columbus	227
Chicago	Garfield	686	Compton	Brooklyn	282
Chicago	Germania	182	Concord	N. D. Morse	346
Chicago	Golden Rule	726	Cordova	Cordova	543
Chicago			Corinth	Andrew Jackson	487
(Grand Crossing)	Grand Crossing	776	Cornland	Cornland	808
Chicago			Cowden	Joppa	706
(South Chicago)	Harbor	731	Crab Orchard	Blazing Star	458
Chicago	Herder	669	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	817
Chicago	Hesperia	411	Creston	Creston	320
Chicago	Home	508	Crete	Crete	763
Chicago			Cuba	Cuba	534
(Kensington)	Kensington	804	Dallas City	Dallas City	235
Chicago	Kenwood	800	Danvers	Danvers	742
Chicago	Keystone	639	Danville	Olive Branch	38
Chicago	Kilwinning	311	Davis	Evening Star	414
Chicago	Lakeside	739	Dawson	Dawson	556
Chicago	Lake View	774	Decatur	Macon	8
Chicago	Landmark	422	Decatur	Ionic	312
Chicago			De Kalb	De Kalb	144
(Chicago Lawn)	Lawn	815	De Land	De Land	812
Chicago	Lessing	557	Delavan	Delavan	156
Chicago	Lincoln Park	611	Denver	Denver	464
Chicago	Mithra	410	De Soto	De Soto	287
Chicago	Mizpah	768	De Witt	Amon	261
Chicago			Diona	Hutton	698
(Irving Park)	Myrtle	795	Dix	Rome	721
Chicago	Mystic Star	758	Dixon	Friendship	7
Chicago	National	596	Dongola	Dongola	581
Chicago			Donnellson	Donnellson	255
(Englewood)	Normal Park	797	Downer's Grove	Grove U. D.	
Chicago	Oriental	33	Dundee	Dundee	190
Chicago			Du Quoin	Du Quoin	234
(Pullman)	Palace	765	Durand	Durand	302
Chicago	Pleiades	478	Dwight	Livingston	371
Chicago			Earlville	Meridian	183
(Jefferson)	Providence	711	East Dubuque	Martin	491
Chicago			East St. Louis	East St. Louis	504
(Ravenswood)	Ravenswood	777	Eaton	Crawford	666
Chicago	Richard Cole	697	Eddyville	Eddyville	672
Chicago	Sigwalt	813	Edgewood	Edgewood	484
Chicago	Siloam	780	Edinburg	Blueville	647
Chicago	South Park	662	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	99
Chicago	Thos. J. Turner	409	Effingham	Effingham	149
Chicago			Elburn	Blackberry	359
(Tracy)	Tracy	810	El Dara	El Dara	388
Chicago			Eldorado	Eldorado	730
(South Chicago)	Triluminar	767	Elgin	Elgin	117
Chicago	Union Park	610	Elgin	Monitor	522
Chicago	Waldeck	674	Elizabeth	Kavanaugh	36
Chicago	Waubansia	160	Elizabethtown	Elizabeth	276

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Elliottstown	Delia	525	Groveland	Groveland	352
Ellis Grove	Kaskaskia	86	Hamilton	Black Hawk	238
Elmwood	Horeb	363	Hampshire	Hampshire	443
El Paso	El Paso	246	Hardinsviile	Hardinsville	756
Elvaston	Elvaston	715	Hardin	Calhoun	792
Enfield	Enfield	677	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	325
Equality	Equality	2	Harristown	Summit	431
Erie	Erie	667	Harvard	Harvard	309
Etna	Wabash	179	Harvey	Magic City..... U. D.	
Eureka	W. C. Hobbs	306	Havana	Havana	88
Evanston	Evans	524	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	580
Ewing	Ewing	705	Hebron	Hebron	604
Exeter	Exeter	424	Henderson	Hiram	26
Fairbury	Tarbolton	351	Henry	Henry	119
Fairfield	Fairfield	206	Herrin's Prairie	Herrin's Prairie	693
Fairmount	Fairmount	590	Heyworth	Heyworth	251
Fairview	Fairview	350	Hickory Ridge	Dills	295
Fairweather	Kingston	266	Highland	Highland	583
Farina	La Clede	601	Highland Park	A. O. Fay	676
Farmer City	Farmer City	710	Hillsboro	Mt. Moriah	51
Farmington	Farmington	192	Hinckley	Hinckley	301
Ferrell	Elbridge	579	Hinsdale	Hinsdale	649
Fieldon	Fieldon	592	Holcomb	Meridian Sun	505
Fillmore	Fillmore	670	Homer	Homer	199
Findlay	Findlay.....U. D.		Hoopeston	Star	709
Fisher	Sangamon	801	Hopedale	Hopedale	622
Flat Rock	Russellville	348	Hume	Edgar.....U. D.	
Flora	Flora	204	Huntsville	Huntsville	465
Forrest	Forrest	614	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	136
Frankfort	Frankfort	567	Illinois City	Illinois City	679
Franklin	Wadley	616	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	521
Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	264	Indianola	Vermilion	265
Freeburg	Freeburg	418	Industry	Industry	327
Freedom	Freedom	194	Iola	Iola	691
Freeport	Excelsior	97	Ipava	Ipava	213
Freeport	Evergreen	170	Iroquois	O. H. Miner	506
Fulton	Fulton City	189	Irving	Irving	455
Galena	Miners	273	Iuka	J. D. Moody	510
Galesburg	Alpha	155	Jacksonville	Harmony	3
Galesburg	Vesper	584	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	570
Gallatia	Gallatia	684	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	460
Galva	Galva	243	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	394
Gays	Miles Hart	595	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	713
Gardner	Gardner	573	Joliet	Mt. Joliet	42
Geneseo	Stewart	92	Joliet	Matteson	175
Geneva	Geneva	139	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	111
Genoa	Genoa	288	Kane	King Solomon	197
Georgetown	Russell	154	Kankakee	Kankakee	389
Gibson City	Gibson	733	Kansas	Kansas	280
Gillespie	Gillespie	214	Karber s Ridge	Tadmor	794
Gilman	Gilman	591	Kenney	Henderson	820
Girard	Girard	171	Kewanee	Kewanee	159
Glasford	Lancaster	106	Keithsburg	Robert Burns	113
Golconda	Golconda	131	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	353
Good Hope	Good Hope	617	Kingston	Kishwaukee	402
Goreville	Saline	339	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	398
Grafton	Full Moon	341	Kirkwood	Abraham Lincoln	518
Grand Tower	Lafayette	657	Knoxville	Knoxville	66
Grant Park	Grant Park	740	Knoxville	Pacific	400
Gray's Lake	Rising Sun	115	Lacon	Lacon	61
Grayville	Sheba	200	La Fayette	Stark	501
Greenfield	Greenfield	129	La Grange	La Grange	770
Greenup	Greenup	125	La Harpe	La Harpe	195
Greenview	Greenview	653	Lake Creek	Lake Creek	729
Greenville	Greenville	245	La Moille	La Moille	383
Griggsville	Griggsville	45	Lanark	Lanark	423
Grove City	Fisher	585	La Prairie	La Prairie	267

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
La Salle	Acacia	67	Millburn	Antioch	127
Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	415	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	345
Lawrenceville	Edward Dobbins	164	Milton	Milton	275
Lebanon	Lebanon	110	Minier	Comet	641
Lee Center	Lee Center	146	Minonk	Rob Morris	247
Leland	Leland	558	Minooka	Minooka	528
Lena	Lena	174	Moline	Doric	319
Lerna	Lerna	788	Momence	Momence	481
Le Roy	Le Roy	221	Monmouth	Monmouth	37
Lewistown	Lewistown	104	Monticello	Fraternal	58
Lexington	Lexington	482	Montrose	Prairie City	578
Liberty	Liberty	380	Morris	Cedar	124
Libertyville	Libertyville	492	Morrison	Dunlap	321
Lick Creek	Union	627	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	681
Lima	Lima	135	Moscow	Moscow	457
Lincoln	Logan	210	Mound City	Trinity U. D.	
Lisbon	Orient	323	Mound Station	Kendrick	430
Litchfield	Charter Oak	236	Mount Auburn	Kedron	340
Litchfield	Litchfield	517	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	239
Littleton	Littleton	766	Mt. Carroll	Cyrus	188
Loami	Loami	450	Mt. Erie	Mt. Erie	331
Lockport	Lockport	538	Mt. Morris	Samuel H. Davis	96
Loda	Abraham Jonas	316	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	87
Long Point	Long Point	552	Mount Sterling	Hardin	44
Louisville	Louisville	196	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	31
Lovington	Lovington	228	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	180
Ludlow	Pera	574	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	498
Lyndon	Lyndon	750	Murrayville	Murrayville	432
Lynnville	Gill	382	Naperville	Euclid	65
McHenry	McHenry	158	Nashville	Washington	55
McLean	McLean	469	Nebo	Nebo	806
McLeansboro	Polk	137	Neoga	Neoga	279
Macedonia	Royal	807	Neponset	Neponset	803
Mackinaw	Mackinaw	132	New Boston	New Boston	59
Macomb	Macomb	17	New Burnside	New Burnside	772
Macon	South Macon	467	New Canton	New Canton	821
Magnolia	Magnolia	103	New Columbia	New Columbia	336
Mahomet	Mahomet	220	New Douglas	Madison	560
Makanda	Makanda	434	New Grand Chain	Grand Chain	660
Manchester	Manchester	229	New Hartford	New Hartford	453
Manito	Manito	476	New Haven	New Haven	230
Mansfield	Mansfield	773	New Holland	New Holland	741
Mapleton	Phoenix	663	Newman	Newman	369
Maquon	Maquon	530	New Salem	New Salem	218
Marcelline	Marcelline	114	Newton	Newton	216
Marengo	Marengo	138	New Windsor	Oxford	367
Marine	Marine	355	Noble	Noble	362
Marion	Fellowship	89	Nokomis	Nokomis	456
Maroa	Maroa	454	Normal	Normal	673
Marseilles	Marseilles	417	Norris City	May	718
Marshall	Marshall	133	Norwood Park	Beacon Light	784
Martinsville	Clark	603	Nunda	Nunda	169
Mascoutah	Douglas	361	Oakland	Oakland	219
Mason	Mason	217	Oak Park	Harlem	540
Mason City	Mason City	403	Oblong	Oblong City	644
Mattoon	Mattoon	260	Oconee	Oconee	392
Mattoon	Circle	707	Odell	Odell	401
Mazon	Mazon U. D.		Odin	Odin	503
Mechanicsburg	Mechanicsburg	299	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	576
Medora	Fidelity	152	Ogden	Ogden	754
Melvin	Melvin	811	Ohio	Ohio	814
Mendon	Mendon	449	Olmsted	Caledonia	47
Mendota	Mendota	176	Olney	Olney	140
Meredosia	Benevolent	52	Omaha	Omaha	723
Metropolis City	Metropolis	91	Onarga	Onarga	305
Milan	Eureka	69	Oneida	Oneida	337
Milford	Milford	168	Opdyke	Jefferson	368

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Oquawka	Oquawka	123	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	632
Orangeville	Orangeville	687	Ridgway	Ridgway	816
Oregon	Oregon	420	Rio	Rio	685
Orion	Sherman	535	Riverton	Riverton Union	786
Oswego	Raven	303	Robinson	Robinson	250
Ottawa	Occidental	40	Rochelle	Horicon	244
Ottawa	Humboldt	555	Rochester	Rochester	635
Owaneco	Locust	623	Rockford	Rockford	102
Palatine	Palatine	314	Rockford	Star in the East	166
Palmyra	Palmyra	463	Rockford	E. F. W. Ellis	633
Pana	Pana	226	Rock Island	Trio	57
Paris	Prairie	77	Rock Island	Rock Island	658
Paris	Paris	268	Rockport	Rockport U. D.	
Parkersburg	Parkersburg	509	Rockton	Rockton	74
Patoka	Patoka	613	Roodhouse	E. M. Husted	796
Pawnee	Pawnee	675	Roscoe	Roscoe	75
Paw Paw	Corinthian	205	Rose Bud	Tempel Hill	701
Paxton	Paxton	416	Roseville	Roseville	519
Payson	Payson	379	Rossville	Rossville	527
Pecatonica	A. W. Rawson	145	Rushville	Rushville	9
Pekin	Pekin	29	Rutland	Rutland	477
Pekin	Empire	126	Sadorus	J. R. Gorin	537
Pellonia	Farmers	232	Saint Charles	Unity	48
Peoria	Peoria	15	Saint Elmo	Saint Elmo	769
Peoria	Temple	46	Salem	Marion	130
Peoria	Illinois	263	Sandwich	Meteor	283
Peoria	Schiller	335	San Jose	San Jose	645
Peotone	Peotone	636	Saunemin	Saunemin	738
Perry	Perry	95	Savanna	Mississippi	385
Peru	St. Johns	13	Saybrook	Cheney's Grove	468
Petersburg	Clinton	19	Scott Land	Scott Land	743
Philo	Centennial	747	Scottville	Scottville	426
Pilot	Newtown	714	Seneca	Seneca	532
Pinckneyville	Mitchell	85	Shabbona	Shabbona	374
Pittsfield	Pittsfield	790	Shannon	Shannon	490
Piper City	Piper	608	Shawneetown	Warren	14
Plainfield	Plainfield	536	Sheffield	Ames	142
Plainview	Plainview	461	Shelbyville	Jackson	53
Plainville	Adams	529	Sheldon	Sheldon	609
Plano	Sunbeam	428	Sheridan	Sheridan	735
Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	565	Shipman	Shipman	212
Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	700	Shirley	Shirley	582
Plymouth	Plymouth	286	Sibley	Sibley	761
Pocahontas	Gordon	473	Sidell	Sidell	798
Polo	Mystic Tie	187	Sidney	Sidney	347
Pontiac	Pontiac	294	Somonauk	Somonauk	646
Pontoosuc	Herrick	193	South Elgin	Clintonville	511
Port Byron	Philo	436	Sparland	Sparland	441
Potomac	Potomac	782	Sparta	Hope	162
Prairie City	Golden Gate	248	Springfield	Springfield	4
Pre-emption	Pre-emption	755	Springfield	Central	71
Princeton	Bureau	112	Springfield	Tyrian	333
Princeton	Princeton	587	Springfield	St. Paul	500
Princeville	Princeville	360	Spring Hill	Bollen	412
Prophetstown	Prophetstown	293	Spring Valley	S. M. Dalzell	805
Quincy	Bodley	1	Stanford	Stanford	785
Quincy	Herman	39	Staunton	Staunton	177
Quincy	Quincy	296	Steeleville	Alma	497
Quincy	Lambert	659	Sterling	Rock River	612
Raleigh	Raleigh	128	Stewardson	Sigel	541
Ramsey	Ramsey	405	Stockton	Plum River	554
Rankin	Rankin	725	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	495
Rantoul	Rantoul	470	Streator	Streator	607
Raritan	Raritan	727	Sublette	Sublette	349
Raymond	Raymond	692	Sullivan	Sullivan	764
Red Bud	Red Bud	427	Summerfield	Summerfield	342
Richmond	Richmond	143	Sumner	Sumner	334

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Sycamore	Sycamore	134	Walshville	Walshville	475
Tamaroa	Tamaroa	207	Warren	Jo Daviess	278
Tampico	Yorktown	655	Warsaw	Warsaw	257
Taylorville	Mound	122	Washburn	Washburn	421
Tennessee	Tennessee	496	Washington	Taylor	98
Thompsonville	Akin	749	Wataga	Wataga	291
Thomson	Thomson	559	Waterman	Waterman	728
Time	Time	569	Waterloo	Morris	787
Tiskilwa	Sharon	550	Watseka	Watseka	446
Tolono	Tolono	391	Watson	Watson	602
Tonica	Tonica	364	Wauconda	Wauconda	298
Toulon	Toulon	93	Waukegan	Waukegan	78
Towanda	Towanda	542	Waverly	Waverly	118
Tower Hill	Tower Hill	493	Wayne City	Orel	759
Tremont	Tremont	462	Waynesville	Wayne	172
Trenton	Trenton	109	Weldon	Weldon	746
Trilla	Muddy Point	396	Wenona	Wenona	344
Troy	Troy	588	Westfield	Westfield	163
Troy Grove	Shiloh	397	Wheaton	Wheaton	269
Tunnell Hill	Reynoldsburg	419	Wheeling	Vitruvius	81
Turner	Amity	472	White Hall	White Hall	80
Tuscola	Tuscola	332	Williamsville	Lavely	203
Union	Orion	358	Willow Hill	Cooper	489
Upper Alton	Franklin	25	Wilmington	Wilmington	208
Urbana	Urbana	157	Winchester	Winchester	105
Utica	Waltham	384	Windsor	Windsor	322
Vandalia	Temperance	16	Winnebago	Winnebago	745
Vermilion	Stratton	408	Winslow	Winslow	564
Vermont	Vermont	116	Winterrowd	Mayo	664
Verona	Verona	757	Woburn	Gillham	809
Versailles	Versailles	108	Wolf Creek	Chapel Hill	719
Victoria	A. T. Darrah	793	Woodhull	Woodhull	502
Vienna	Vienna	150	Woodstock	Saint Marks	63
Villa Ridge	Villa Ridge	562	Wyanet	Wyanet	231
Viola	Viola	517	Wyoming	Wyoming	479
Virden	Virden	161	Xenia	Xenia	485
Virginia	Virginia	544	Yates City	Yates City	448
Waldron	Aroma	378	Yellow Creek	Pearl U. D.	
Walnut	Walnut	722	York	York	313
Walpole	Tuscan	630	Yorkville	Kendall	471

List of Lodges by Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT.

"South Chicago," and all that part of Cook county lying *south* of the Chicago River and *east* of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
33	Oriental	Chicago	Masonic Temple
141	Garden City	Chicago	Masonic Temple
160	Waubansia	Chicago	Masonic Temple
209	W. B. Warren	Chicago	Masonic Temple
271	Blaney	Chicago	Masonic Temple
277	Accordia	Chicago	112 & 114 Randolph St.
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Masonic Temple
310	Dearborn	Chicago	144 E. 22nd St.
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	Masonic Temple
393	Blair	Chicago	Masonic Temple
409	T. J. Turner	Chicago	Masonic Temple
422	Landmark	Chicago	3636 Cottage Grove Ave.
437	Chicago	Chicago	Masonic Temple
508	Home	Chicago	144 E. 22nd St.
526	Covenant	Chicago	Masonic Temple
642	Apollo	Chicago	144 E. 22nd St.
662	South Park	Chicago	274–276 57th St.
674	Waldeck	Chicago	27th St. and Wentworth Ave.
690	Englewood	Chicago	63rd and Yale Sts.
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	2941 Archer Ave.
716	Calumet	Blue Island	
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	Masonic Temple
731	Harbor	Chicago	92nd St. and Houston Ave.
739	Lakeside	Chicago	31st St. and Indiana Ave.
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	4658 State St.
765	Palace	Pullman	
767	Triluminar	Chicago	227 92nd St.
768	Mizpah	Chicago	4341 So. Halsted St
776	Grand Crossing	Chicago	76th St. near Dobson Ave.
783	Constantia	Chicago	2701 South Park Ave.
789	Auburn Park	Chicago	79th and Sherman Sts.
797	Normal Park	Chicago	69th St. and Stewart Ave.
800	Kenwood	Chicago	4308 Cottage Grove Ave.
804	Kensington	Kensington	Henderson's Hall
810	Tracy	Tracy	
815	Lawn	Chicago Lawn	
	Magic City U. D.	Harvey	

SECOND DISTRICT.

All that part of West Chicago and the county of Cook lying *south* of the "Fulton Branch" of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., and *west* of the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

NO.	NAME	LOCATION	PLACE OF MEETING.
211	Cleveland	Chicago	Randolph and Halsted Sts
411	Hesperia	Chicago	Randolph and Halsted Sts.
478	Pleiades	Chicago	220–222 So. Halsted St.
596	National	Chicago	Randolph and Halsted Sts.
610	Union Park	Chicago	Madison and Robey Sts.
669	Herder	Chicago	358 Blue Island Ave
686	Garfield	Chicago	California and Colorado Aves.
717	Arcana	Chicago	220–222 So. Halsted.
770	La Grange	La Grange	
780	Siloam	Chicago	1249 Madison St.
819	Columbian	Chicago	1523 Ogden Ave

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued.

THIRD DISTRICT.

All that part of the city of Chicago and the county of Cook lying *north* of the Fulton Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING
81	Vitruvius	Wheeling	
182	Germania	Chicago	62 N. Clark St.
314	Palatine	Palatine	
410	Mithra	Chicago	257 N. Clark St.
524	Evans	Evanston	
540	Harlem	Oak Park	
557	Lessing	Chicago	62 N. Clark St
611	Lincoln Park	Chicago	Clark St. and Center Ave.
639	Keystone	Chicago	64 N. Clark St.
643	D. C. Cregier	Chicago	406 & 408 Milwaukee Ave.
711	Providence	Jefferson	
751	Lounsbury	Barrington	
774	Lake View	Chicago	Lincoln, Racine and Diversy Aves.
777	Ravenswood	Chicago	Wilson St. and E. Ravenswood Park
779	Wright's Grove	Chicago	1631 N. Clark St
784	Beacon Light	Norwood Park	
795	Myrtle	Irving Park	
813	Sigwalt	Chicago	Armitage and Keeney Aves.
818	Ben Hur	Chicago	Milwaukee and North Aves.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
48	Unity	St. Charles	Kane
90	Jerusalem Temple	Aurora	Kane
117	Elgin	Elgin	Kane
139	Geneva	Geneva	Kane
190	Dundee	Dundee	Kane
254	Aurora	Aurora	Kane
359	Blackberry	Elburn	Kane
404	Batavia	Batavia	Kane
443	Hampshire	Hampshire	Kane
511	Clintonville	South Elgin	Kane
522	Monitor	Elgin	Kane
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	McHenry
138	Marengo	Marengo	McHenry
143	Richmond	Richmond	McHenry
158	McHenry	McHenry	McHenry
169	Nunda	Nunda	McHenry
309	Harvard	Harvard	McHenry
358	Orion	Union	McHenry
604	Hebron	Hebron	McHenry
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lake
115	Rising Sun	Gray's Lake	Lake
127	Antioch	Millburn	Lake
298	Wauconda	Wauconda	Lake
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	Lake
676	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	Lake
	Sequoit U. D.	Antioch	Lake

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
60	Belvidere	Belvidere	Boone
575	Capron	Capron	Boone
74	Rockton	Rockton	Winnebago
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	Winnebago
102	Rockford	Rockford	Winnebago
145	A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	Winnebago
166	Star-in-the-East	Rockford	Winnebago
173	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	Winnebago
302	Durand	Durand	Winnebago
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Winnebago
745	Winnebago	Winnebago	Winnebago
97	Excelsior	Freeport	Stephenson
170	Evergreen	Freeport	Stephenson
174	Lena	Lena	Stephenson
414	Evening Star	Davis	Stephenson
564	Winslow	Winslow	Stephenson
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	Stephenson
	Pearl U. D.	Yellow Creek	Stephenson

SIXTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	Jo Daviess
273	Miners	Galena	Jo Daviess
278	Jo Daviess	Warren	Jo Daviess
491	Martin	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess
548	Apple River	Apple River	Jo Daviess
554	Plum River	Stockton	Jo Daviess
188	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	Carroll
345	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	Carroll
385	Mississippi	Savanna	Carroll
423	Lanark	Lanark	Carroll
490	Shannon	Shannon	Carroll
559	Thomson	Thomson	Carroll
189	Fulton City	Fulton	Whiteside
293	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	Whiteside
321	Dunlap	Morrison	Whiteside
412	Bollen	Spring Hill	Whiteside
566	Albany	Albany	Whiteside
612	Rock River	Sterling	Whiteside
655	Yorktown	Tampico	Whiteside
667	Erie	Erie	Whiteside
750	Lyndon	Lyndon	Whiteside

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
96	Samuel H. Davis	Mt. Morris	Ogle
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	Ogle
244	Horicon	Rochelle	Ogle
274	Byron	Byron	Ogle
320	Creston	Creston	Ogle
420	Oregon	Oregon	Ogle
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Ogle
7	Friendship	Dixon	Lee
146	Lee Centre	Lee Centre	Lee
178	Illinois Central	Amboy	Lee

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—Continued.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	Lee
264	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	Lee
282	Brooklyn	Compton	Lee
349	Sublette	Sublette	Lee
531	Ashton	Ashton	Lee
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	De Kalb
144	De Kalb	De Kalb	De Kalb
283	Meteor	Sandwich	De Kalb
288	Genoa	Genoa	De Kalb
301	Hinckley	Hinckley	De Kalb
374	Shabbona	Shabbona	De Kalb
402	Kishwaukee	Kingston	De Kalb
646	Somonauk	Somonauk	De Kalb
728	Waterman	Waterman	De Kalb

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
303	Raven	Oswego	Kendall
323	Orient	Lisbon	Kendall
428	Sunbeam	Plano	Kendall
471	Kendall	Yorkville	Kendall
65	Euclid	Naperville	Du Page
269	Wheaton	Wheaton	Du Page
472	Amity	Turner	Du Page
649	Hinsdale	Hinsdale	Du Page
	Grove U. D.	Downer's Grove	Du Page
42	Mt. Joliet	Joliet	Will
175	Matteson	Joliet	Will
208	Wilmington	Wilmington	Will
262	Channahon	Channahon	Will
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	Will
538	Lockport	Lockport	Will
636	Peotone	Peotone	Will
704	Braidwood	Braidwood	Will
763	Crete	Crete	Will
124	Cedar	Morris	Grundy
528	Minooka	Minooka	Grundy
573	Gardner	Gardner	Grundy
757	Verona	Verona	Grundy
	Mazon U. D.	Mazon	Grundy

NINTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
13	St. John's	Peru	La Salle
40	Occidental	Ottawa	La Salle
67	Acacia	La Salle	La Salle
176	Mendota	Mendota	La Salle
183	Meridian	Earlville	La Salle
194	Freedom	Freedom	La Salle
374	Tonica	Tonica	La Salle
384	Waltham	Utica	La Salle
397	Shiloh	Troy Grove	La Salle
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	La Salle
477	Rutland	Rutland	La Salle
532	Seneca	Seneca	La Salle
555	Humboldt	Ottawa	La Salle

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued.

NINTH DISTRICT—Continued.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
558	Leland	Leland	La Salle
607	Streator	Streator	La Salle
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	La Salle
294	Pontiac	Pontiac	Livingston
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Livingston
371	Livingston	Dwight	Livingston
401	Odell	Odell	Livingston
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	Livingston
552	Long Point	Long Point	Livingston
614	Forrest	Forrest	Livingston
738	Saunemin	Saunemin	Livingston

TENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
112	Bureau	Princeton	Bureau
142	Ames	Sheffield	Bureau
231	Wyanet	Wyanet	Bureau
270	Levi Lusk	Arlington	Bureau
383	La Moille	La Moille	Bureau
399	Buda	Buda	Bureau
550	Sharon	Tiskilwa	Bureau
587	Princeton	Princeton	Bureau
722	Walnut	Walnut	Bureau
803	Neponset	Neponset	Bureau
805	S. M. Dalzell	Spring Valley	Bureau
814	Ohio	Ohio	Bureau
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	Putnam
61	Lacon	Lacon	Marshall
119	Henry	Henry	Marshall
344	Wenona	Wenona	Marshall
415	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	Marshall
441	Sparland	Sparland	Marshall
93	Toulon	Toulon	Stark
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	Stark
501	Stark	La Fayette	Stark
514	Bradford	Bradford	Stark

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO	NAME.	LOCATION	COUNTY.
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	Henry
92	Stewart	Geneseo	Henry
159	Kewanee	Kewanee	Henry
243	Galva	Galva	Henry
433	Annawan	Atkinson	Henry
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	Henry
535	Sherman	Orion	Henry
680	Clement	Cleveland	Henry
57	Trio	Rock Island	Rock Island
69	Eureka	Milan	Rock Island
319	Doric	Moline	Rock Island
436	Philo	Port Byron	Rock Island
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Rock Island
543	Cordova	Cordova	Rock Island
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Rock Island
658	Rock Island	Rock Island	Rock Island

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Continued.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
679	Illinois City	Illinois City	Rock Island
59	New Boston	New Boston	Mercer
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	Mercer
252	Aledo	Aledo	Mercer
367	Oxford	New Windsor	Mercer
577	Viola	Viola	Mercer
755	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	Mercer

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
17	Macomb	Macomb	McDonough
233	Blandinsville	Blandinsville	McDonough
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	McDonough
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	McDonough
327	Industry	Industry	McDonough
496	Tennessee	Tennessee	McDonough
572	Bardolph	Bardolph	McDonough
617	Good Hope	Good Hope	McDonough
781	Colchester	Colchester	McDonough
100	Astoria	Astoria	Fulton
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	Fulton
116	Vermont	Vermont	Fulton
192	Farmington	Farmington	Fulton
213	Ipava	Ipava	Fulton
253	Avon Harmony	Avon	Fulton
350	Fairview	Fairview	Fulton
534	Cuba	Cuba	Fulton
734	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton
9	Rushville	Rushville	Schuyler
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	Schuyler
648	Camden	Camden	Schuyler
766	Littleton	Littleton	Schuyler

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
26	Hiram	Henderson	Knox
66	Knoxville	Knoxville	Knox
155	Alpha	Galesburg	Knox
185	Abingdon	Abingdon	Knox
291	Wataga	Wataga	Knox
330	Altona	Altona	Knox
337	Oneida	Oneida	Knox
400	Pacific	Knoxville	Knox
448	Yates City	Yates City	Knox
530	Maquon	Maquon	Knox
584	Vesper	Galesburg	Knox
685	Rio	Rio	Knox
793	A. T. Darrah	Victoria	Knox
37	Monmouth	Monmouth	Warren
518	Abramham Lincoln	Kirkwood	Warren
519	Roseville	Roseville	Warren
619	Berwick	Cameron	Warren
702	Alexandria	Alexis	Warren
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	Henderson
727	Raritan	Raritan	Henderson
732	Carman	Carman	Henderson

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
15	Peoria	Peoria	Peoria
46	Temple	Peoria	Peoria
106	Lancaster	Glasford	Peoria
222	George Washington	Chillicothe	Peoria
263	Illinois	Peoria	Peoria
335	Schiller	Peoria	Peoria
360	Princeville	Princeville	Peoria
363	Horeb	Elmwood	Peoria
663	Phoenix	Mapleton	Peoria
748	Alta	Alta	Peoria
246	El Paso	El Paso	Woodford
247	Rob Morris	Minonk	Woodford
306	Wm. C. Hobbs	Eureka	Woodford
421	Washburn	Washburn	Woodford
29	Pekin	Pekin	Tazewell
98	Taylor	Washington	Tazewell
126	Empire	Pekin	Tazewell
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	Tazewell
156	Delavan	Delavan	Tazewell
352	Groveland	Groveland	Tazewell
462	Tremont	Tremont	Tazewell
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	Tazewell
641	Comet	Minier	Tazewell

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
43	Bloomington	Bloomington	McLean
221	Le Roy	Le Roy	McLean
251	Heyworth	Heyworth	McLean
292	Chenoa	Chenoa	McLean
468	Cheneys Grove	Saybrook	McLean
469	McLean	McLean	McLean
482	Lexington	Lexington	McLean
512	Wade Barney	Bloomington	McLean
542	Towanda	Towanda	McLean
582	Shirley	Shirley	McLean
656	Mozart	Bloomington	McLean
673	Normal	Normal	McLean
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	McLean
742	Danvers	Danvers	McLean
785	Stanford	Stanford	McLean
799	Colfax	Colfax	McLean
84	De Witt	Clinton	De Witt
172	Wayne	Waynesville	De Witt
261	Amon	De Witt	De Witt
710	Farmers City	Farmers City	De Witt
746	Weldon	Weldon	De Witt
820	Henderson	Kenney	De Witt
416	Paxton	Paxton	Ford
608	Piper	Piper City	Ford
631	Norton	Cabery	Ford
733	Gibson	Gibson City	Ford
761	Sibley	Sibley	Ford
811	Melvin	Melvin	Ford

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—CONTINUED.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
378	Aroma	Waldron	Kankakee
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	Kankakee
481	Momence	Momence	Kankakee
740	Grant Park	Grant Park	Kankakee
168	Milford	Milford	Iroquois
305	Onarga	Onarga	Iroquois
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	Iroquois
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	Iroquois
446	Watseka	Watseka	Iroquois
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	Iroquois
591	Gilman	Gilman	Iroquois
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	Iroquois
634	Buckley	Buckley	Iroquois
688	Clifton	Clifton	Iroquois
38	Olive Branch	Danville	Vermilion
154	Russell	Georgetown	Vermilion
265	Vermilion	Indianola	Vermilion
285	Catlin	Catlin	Vermilion
527	Rossville	Rossville	Vermilion
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	Vermilion
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	Vermilion
709	Star	Hoopeston	Vermilion
714	Newtown	Pilot	Vermilion
725	Rankin	Rankin	Vermilion
782	Potomac	Potomac	Vermilion
798	Sidell	Sidell	Vermilion

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
157	Urbana	Urbana	Champaign
199	Homer	Homer	Champaign
220	Mahomet	Mahomet	Champaign
240	Western Star	Champaign	Champaign
347	Sidney	Sidney	Champaign
391	Tolono	Tolono	Champaign
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	Champaign
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorous	Champaign
574	Pera	Ludlow	Champaign
747	Centennial	Philo	Champaign
754	Ogden	Ogden	Champaign
791	Broadlands	Broadlands	Champaign
801	Sangamon	Fisher	Champaign
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	Douglas
366	Arcola	Arcola	Douglas
369	Newman	Newman	Douglas
440	Camargo	Camargo	Douglas
	Arthur U. D.	Arthur	Douglas
77	Prairie	Paris	Edgar
148	Bloomfield	Chrisman	Edgar
268	Paris	Paris	Edgar
280	Kansas	Kansas	Edgar
408	Stratton	Vermilion	Edgar
579	Elbridge	Ferrell	Edgar
743	Scott Land	Scott Land	Edgar
	Edgar U. D.	Hume	Edgar
35	Charleston	Charleston	Coles
179	Wabash	Etna	Coles
219	Oakland	Oakland	Coles
260	Mattoon	Mattoon	Coles
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	Coles
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Coles
707	Circle	Mattoon	Coles
788	Lerna	Lerna	Coles

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
58	Fraternal	Monticello	Piatt
365	Bement	Bement	Piatt
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	Piatt
651	Atwood	Atwood	Piatt
773	Mansfield	Mansfield	Piatt
812	De Land	De Land	Piatt
228	Lovington	Lovington	Moultrie
595	Miles Hart	Gays	Moultrie
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	Moultrie
8	Macon	Decatur	Macon
312	Ionic	Decatur	Macon
431	Summit	Harristown	Macon
454	Maroa	Maroa	Macon
467	South Macon	Macon	Macon
682	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	Macon
87	Mount Pulaski	Mount Pulaski	Logan
165	Atlanta	Atlanta	Logan
210	Logan	Lincoln	Logan
741	New Holland	New Holland	Logan
808	Cornland	Cornland	Logan

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
88	Havana	Havana	Mason
403	Mason City	Mason City	Mason
476	Manito	Manito	Mason
494	Bath	Bath	Mason
645	San Jose	San Jose	Mason
19	Clinton	Petersburg	Menard
653	Greenview	Greenview	Menard
4	Springfield	Springfield	Sangamon
71	Central	Springfield	Sangamon
203	Lavely	Williamsville	Sangamon
299	Mechanicsburg	Mechanicsburg	Sangamon
333	Tyrian	Springfield	Sangamon
354	Ark & Anchor	Auburn	Sangamon
450	Loami	Loami	Sangamon
500	St. Paul	Springfield	Sangamon
521	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	Sangamon
523	Chatham	Chatham	Sangamon
556	Dawson	Dawson	Sangamon
635	Rochester	Rochester	Sangamon
675	Pawnee	Pawnee	Sangamon
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon
762	Van Meter	Cantrall	Sangamon
786	Riverton Union	Riverton	Sangamon
23	Cass	Beardstown	Cass
544	Virginia	Virginia	Cass
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Cass

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—CONTINUED.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
44	Hardin	Mt. Sterling	Brown
108	Versailles	Versailles	Brown
430	Kendrick	Mound Station	Brown
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Morgan
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	Morgan
118	Waverly	Waverly	Morgan
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	Morgan
382	Gill	Lynnville	Morgan
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	Morgan
570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Morgan
616	Wadley	Franklin	Morgan
105	Winchester	Winchester	Scott
229	Manchester	Manchester	Scott
424	Exeter	Exeter	Scott
34	Barry	Barry	Pike
45	Griggsville	Griggsville	Pike
95	Perry	Perry	Pike
218	New Salem	New Salem	Pike
275	Milton	Milton	Pike
353	Kinderhook	Kinkerhook	Pike
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	Pike
388	El Dara	El Dara	Pike
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	Pike
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	Pike
569	Time	Time	Pike
790	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike
806	Nebo	Nebo	Pike
821	New Canton	New Canton	Pike
	Rockport U. D.	Rockport	Pike

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
1	Bodley	Quincy	Adams
39	Herman	Quincy	Adams
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	Adams
135	Lima	Lima	Adams
147	Clayton	Clayton	Adams
227	Columbus	Columbus	Adams
266	Kingston	Fairweather	Adams
267	La Prairie	La Prairie	Adams
296	Quincy	Quincy	Adams
297	Benjamin	Camp Point	Adams
379	Payson	Payson	Adams
380	Liberty	Liberty	Adams
449	Mendon	Mendon	Adams
529	Adams	Plainville	Adams
659	Lambert	Quincy	Adams
20	Hancock	Carthage	Hancock
193	Herrick	Pontoosuc	Hancock
195	La Harpe	La Harpe	Hancock
235	Dallas City	Dallas City	Hancock
238	Black Hawk	Hamilton	Hancock
257	Warsaw	Warsaw	Hancock
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Hancock
295	Dills	Hickory Ridge	Hancock
318	J. L Anderson	Augusta	Hancock
464	Denver	Denver	Hancock
486	Bowen	Bowen	Hancock
618	Basco	Basco	Hancock
683	Burnside	Burnside	Hancock
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	Hancock

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
792	Calhoun	Hardin	Calhoun
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	Greene
80	Whitehall	Whitehall	Greene
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	Greene
197	King Solomon	Kane	Greene
796	E. M. Husted	Roodhouse	Greene
341	Full Moon	Grafton	Jersey
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Jersey
592	Fieldon	Fieldon	Jersey
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	Macoupin
151	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	Macoupin
152	Fidelity	Medora	Macoupin
161	Virden	Virden	Macoupin
171	Girard	Girard	Macoupin
177	Staunton	Staunton	Macoupin
212	Shipman	Shipman	Macoupin
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	Macoupin
249	Hibbard	Brighton	Macoupin
426	Scottville	Scottville	Macoupin
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	Macoupin
461	Plainview	Plainview	Macoupin
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	Macoupin

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
51	Mount Moriah	Hillsboro	Montgomery
236	Charter Oak	Litchfield	Montgomery
255	Donnellson	Donnellson	Montgomery
455	Irving	Irving	Montgomery
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	Montgomery
475	Walshville	Walshville	Montgomery
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	Montgomery
670	Fillmore	Fillmore	Montgomery
692	Raymond	Raymond	Montgomery
122	Mound	Taylorville	Christian
226	Pana	Pana	Christian
340	Kedron	Mount Auburn	Christian
451	Bromwell	Assumption	Christian
585	Fisher	Grove City	Christian
623	Locust	Owaneco	Christian
647	Blueville	Edinburg	Christian
681	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	Christian
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	Shelby
180	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	Shelby
322	Windsor	Windsor	Shelby
392	Oconee	Oconee	Shelby
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	Shelby
541	Sigel	Stewardson	Shelby
706	Joppa	Cowden	Shelby
	Findlay U. D.	Findlay	Shelby

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
125	Greenup	Greenup	Cumberland
279	Neoga	Neoga	Cumberland
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	Cumberland
698	Hutton	Diona	Cumberland
133	Marshall	Marshall	Clark
163	Westfield	Westfield	Clark
313	York	York	Clark
442	Casey	Casey	Clark
603	Clark	Martinsville	Clark
620	Newhope	Cohn	Clark
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	Crawford
250	Robinson	Robinson	Crawford
348	Russellville	Flat Rock	Crawford
644	Oblong City	Oblong	Crawford
666	Crawford	Eaton	Crawford
756	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	Crawford
216	Newton	Newton	Jasper
489	Cooper	Willow Hill	Jasper
140	Olney	Olney	Richland
362	Noble	Noble	Richland
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	Richland
164	Edward Dobbins	Lawrenceville	Lawrence
334	Sumner	Sumner	Lawrence
386	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Lawrence
447	S. D. Monroe	Birds	Lawrence

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
196	Louisville	Louisville	Clay
204	Flora	Flora	Clay
485	Xenia	Xenia	Clay
488	Clay City	Clay City	Clay
691	Iola	Iola	Clay
149	Effingham	Effingham	Effingham
217	Mason	Mason	Effingham
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Effingham
525	Delia	Elliottstown	Effingham
533	Altamount	Altamount	Effingham
578	Prairie City	Montrose	Effingham
602	Watson	Watson	Effingham
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	Effingham
665	Greenland	Beecher City	Effingham
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Fayette
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	Fayette
601	La Clede	Farina	Fayette
769	St. Elmo	St. Elmo	Fayette
130	Marion	Salem	Marion
201	Centralia	Centralia	Marion
398	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	Marion
503	Odin	Odin	Marion
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	Marion
613	Patoka	Patoka	Marion

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
245	Greenville	Greenville	Bond
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	Bond
809	Gillham	Woburn	Bond
79	Scott	Carlyle	Clinton
109	Trenton	Trenton	Clinton
25	Franklin	Upper Alton	Madison
27	Piasa	Alton	Madison
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Madison
315	Erwin	Alton	Madison
355	Marine	Marine	Madison
406	Bethalto	Bethalto	Madison
560	Madison	New Douglas	Madison
583	Highland	Highland	Madison
588	Troy	Troy	Madison
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	Madison

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
24	St. Clair	Belleville	St. Clair
110	Lebanon	Lebanon	St. Clair
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	St. Clair
361	Douglas	Mascoutah	St. Clair
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	St. Clair
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	St. Clair
576	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	St. Clair
474	Columbia	Columbia	Monroe
787	Morris	Waterloo	Monroe
72	Chester	Chester	Randolph
86	Kaskaskia	Ellis Grove	Randolph
162	Hope	Sparta	Randolph
427	Red Bud	Red Bud	Randolph
497	Alma	Steeleville	Randolph

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
55	Washington	Nashville	Washington
153	Clay	Ashley	Washington
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
368	Jefferson	Opdyke	Jefferson
696	Belle Rive	Belle Rive	Jefferson
721	Rome	Dix	Jefferson
64	Benton	Benton	Franklin
567	Frankfort	Frankfort	Franklin
705	Ewing	Ewing	Franklin
744	Goode	Brayfield	Franklin
749	Akin	Thompsonville	Franklin
85	Mitchell	Pinckneyville	Perry
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	Perry
234	Du Quoin	Du Quoin	Perry
241	Shekinah	Carbondale	Jackson
287	De Sota	De Sota	Jackson
434	Makanda	Makanda	Jackson
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	Jackson

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Continued.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
657	La Fayette	Grand Tower	Jackson
695	Shiloh Hill	Campbell Hill	Jackson
	Dean U. D.	Ava	Jackson
89	Fellowship	Marion	Williamson
458	Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	Williamson
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	Williamson
693	Herrins Prairie	Herrins Prairie	Williamson
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	Williamson
729	Lake Creek	Lake Creek	Williamson
802	Williamson	Carterville	Williamson
817	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	Williamson

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	Wayne
331	Mount Erie	Mt. Erie	Wayne
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	Wayne
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	Wayne
759	Orel	Wayne City	Wayne
356	Hermitage	Albion	Edwards
239	Mount Carmel	Mount Carmel	Wabash
752	Allendale	Allendale	Wabash
200	Sheba	Grayville	White
272	Carmi	Carmi	White
668	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	White
677	Enfield	Enfield	White
718	May	Norris City	White
137	Polk	McLeansboro	Hamilton
630	Tuscan	Walpole	Hamilton
807	Royal	Macedonia	Hamilton
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	Saline
325	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	Saline
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	Saline
684	Gallatia	Gallatia	Saline
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	Saline
2	Equality	Equality	Gallatin
14	Warren	Shawneetown	Gallatin
230	New Haven	New Haven	Gallatin
723	Omaha	Omaha	Gallatin
816	Ridgway	Ridgway	Gallatin

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	Hardin
444	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	Hardin
794	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	Hardin
131	Golconda	Golconda	Pope
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	Pope
701	Temple Hill	Rose Bud	Pope
771	Bay City	Bay City	Pope
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	Massac
231	Farmers	Pellonia	Massac
336	New Columbia	New Columbia	Massac
150	Vienna	Vienna	Johnson
339	Saline	Goreville	Johnson
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnel Hill	Johnson
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	Johnson
778	Gurney	New County Line	Johnson
822	Belknap	Belknap	Johnson
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Union
457	Moscow	Moscow	Union
466	Cobden	Cobden	Union
520	Anna	Anna	Union
581	Dongola	Dongola	Union
627	Union	Lick Creek	Union
47	Caledonia	Olmsted	Pulaski
562	Villa Ridge	Villa Ridge	Pulaski
660	Grand Chain	New Grand Chain	Pulaski
	Trinity U.D.	Mound City	Pulaski
237	Cairo	Cairo	Alexander

DEFUNCT LODGES.

NO.	NAME	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DEF'T.	REMARKS
5	Far West	Galena	Jo Daviess	April 29, 1840		Charter was never issued.
6	Columbus	Columbus	Adams	April 29, 1840	1845-46	Surrendered
10	Joliet	Joliet	Will	Oct. 5, 1841	Oct. 15, 1845	Revoked
11	Cass	Virginia	Cass	Oct. 4, 1842		Rescinded and continued U. D
12	Rising Sun	Montrose	Iowa*	Oct. 4, 1842	Oct. 3, 1843	Suspended
18	La Fayette	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 2, 1843	Oct. 1864	Arrested
21	Warsaw	Warsaw	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1843	May 9, 1847	Surrendered
22	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Wisconsin*	Oct. 2, 1843		Transferred to Jurisdiction of Wisconsin
28	Monroe	Waterloo	Monroe	Oct, 7, 1844	1874-75	Arrested
30	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton	Oct. 6, 1845	July, 1875	Arrested
32	Apollo	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 6, 1845	Oct. 1848	Surrendered
41	Far West	Galena	Jo Daviess	Oct. 8, 1846	Oct. 6, 1852	Forfeited
54	Reclamation	Nauvoo	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1848	July 5, 1882	Surrendered
56	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike	Oct. 2, 1848	Oct. 27, 1886	Forfeited
62	Jerusalem	Oregon	Ogle	Oct. 3, 1848	Oct 4, 1853	Forfeited
68	Naples	Naples	Scott	Oct. 2, 1849	Sept. 16, 1892	Arrested
70	Social	Hennepin	Putnam	Oct. 1849	January 23, 1889	Surrendered
73	Batavia	Batavia	Kane	Oct 1849	1859‡	Surrendered
82	Metamora	Metamora	Woodford	Oct. 8, 1850	1884-85	Surrendered
83	Iroquois	Middleport	Iroquois	Oct. 8, 1850	1856‡	No record
94	Morning Sun	Jerseyville	Jersey	Oct. 8, 1850	1862-63	Surrendered
101	Madison	Upper Alton	Madison	Oct. 6, 1851	1861-62	Surrendered
107	Fayette	Fayette	Greene	Oct. 6, 1851	Aug. 16, 1875	Arrested
120	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Morgan	Oct. 4, 1852	1854‡	No record
121	Cataract	St. Anthony's Falls	Minnesota*	Oct. 4, 1852		Transferred to Jurisdiction of Minnesota
167	Oswego	Oswego	Kendall	Oct. 2, 1855	Feb. 7, 1859	Surrendered
181	Moultrie	Sullivan	Moultrie	Oct. 2, 1855	May 5, 1879	Arrested
184	Nebraska	Bellvue	Nebraska*	Oct. 3, 1855		Transferred to Jurisdiction of Nebraska
186	Fort Armstrong	Rock Island	Rock Island	Oct. 6, 1856	March 9, 1863	Consolidated with Trio, No. 57
191	Xenia	Xenia	Clay	Oct. 9, 1856	July 27, 1871	Surrendered
198	Grand View	Grand View / Dudley	Edgar	Oct. 6, 1856	Feb. 9, 1889	Surrendered
202	Sterling	Sterling	Whiteside	Oct. 6, 1856	1868	Annulled
215	Weir	Six Mile	Madison	Oct. 7, 1856	1861-62	Surrendered
223	Keeney	Edgington	Rock Island	Oct. 8, 1856	Jan'y 12, 1889	Arrested
224	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant / St. Anna / Farmer City	De Witt	Oct. 8, 1856	1870-71	No record
225	Owisco	Kankakee	Kankakee	Oct. 8, 1856	1862-63	Surrendered
242	Aegis	Annawan	Henry	Oct. 8 1857	May 13. 1859	Arrested
256	Algonquin	Algonquin	McHenry	Oct. 6, 1858	Jan'y 21, 1880	Surrendered
258	Bonus	Bonus	Boone	Oct. 6, 1865		
	Chemung	Chemung	McHenry		Aug. 26, 1885	Surrendered

DEFUNCT LODGES.—Continued.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DEF'T.	REMARKS.
259	New Berlin	New Berlin	Sangamon	Oct. 6, 1858	1874‡	No record
281	Martinsville	Martinsville	Clark	Oct. 6, 1858	1865‡	No record
284	Alton	Alton	Madison	Oct. 6, 1858	May 4, 1874	Consolidated with Piasa, No. 27
289	Iroquois	Middleport	Iroquois	Oct. 7, 1858	1860‡	No record
290	Cache	Mound City	Pulaski	Oct. 7, 1858	1875‡	No record
300	Hanover	Hanover	Jo Daviess	Oct. 5, 1859	Jan'y 7, 1887	Surrendered
304	Cement	Utica	La Salle	Oct. 5, 1859	1883	Surrendered
317	New Liberty	New Liberty	Pope	Oct. 5, 1859	Sept. 10, 1879	Arrested
324	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lake	Oct. 5, 1859	Feb. 5, 1864	Consolidated with Union, No. 78, as Waukegan, No. 78
326	Chemung	Chemung	McHenry	Oct. 5, 1859	Dec. 23, 1861	Consolidated with Bonus No. 258, as Chemung, No. 258
328	Grafton	Huntley	McHenry	Oct. 5, 1859	April 11, 1884	Surrendered
329	Durham	Durham	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1860	1868–69	Surrendered
335	Grand Detour	Grand Detour	Ogle	Oct. 2, 1860	1877–78	Arrested
343	Arcturus	Polo	Ogle	Oct. 2, 1860	1863‡	No record
357	Eddy	Kingston	Peoria	Oct. 2, 1860	1869‡	No record
370	Middleton	Middleton	Clay	Oct. 8, 1862	April 19, 1878	Consolidated with Belle Rive, No. 696
372	Galesburg	Galesburg	Knox	Oct. 8, 1862	Dec. 16, 1880	Surrendered
375	Isaac Underhill	Secor	Woodford	Oct. 8, 1862	1874‡	No record
376	Ash Grove	Ash Grove	Iroquois	Oct. 8, 1862	1869‡	No record
377	Archimedes	Belleville	St. Clair	Oct. 8, 1863	April 8, 1889	Consolidated with St. Clair Lodge, No 24
381	M. R. Thompsen	Freeport	Stephenson	Oct. 8, 1863	Jan'y 7, 1890	Consolidated with Excelsior Lodge, No. 97
387	Greenbush	Greenbush	Warren	Oct. 8, 1863	May 28, 1869	Arrested
	Youngstown	Youngstown				
395	H. G. Reynolds	Whitefield	Bureau	Oct. 8, 1864	May 26, 1880	Surrendered
407	Blue Grass	Blue Grass	Vermilion	Oct. 8, 1864	April 12, 1882	Arrested
		Marysville				
413	Forreston	Forreston	Ogle	Oct 8, 1864	Dec. 4, 1876	Consolidated with S. H. Davis Lodge, No. 96
425	Kaneville	Kaneville	Kane	Oct. 4, 1865	July, 1883	Surrendered
435	Neponset	Neponset	Bureau	Oct. 4, 1865	July 12, 1881	Surrendered
438	H. W. Bigelow	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 4, 1865	March 27, 1875	Surrendered
439	Luce	Quincy	Adams	Oct. 4, 1865	Jan'y 17, 1889	Surrendered
452	Grant	Richview	Washington	Oct. 4, 1865	July 21, 1887	Surrendered
459	Butler	Butler	Montgomery	Oct. 3, 1866	May 18, 1887	Surrendered
480	Logan	Lincoln	Logan	Oct. 3, 1866	Sept. 26, 1889	Consolidated with Lincoln, No. 210 as Logan, No. 210
483	Belle City	Belle City	Hamilton	Oct. 3, 1866	March 27, 1880	Arrested
499	Mt. Zion	Mt. Zion	Macon	Oct. 3, 1866	1874–75	Consolidated with Ionic Lodge, No. 312
507	Maneto	Maneto	Kankakee	Oct. 3, 1866	March 14, 1878	Arrested
513	Cold Spring	Cold Spring	Shelby	Oct. 1, 1867	July 27, 1882	Arrested
515	Dement	Dement	Ogle	Oct. 1, 1867	Jan'y 25, 1886	Consolidated with Malta, No. 320 as Creston, No 320
545	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	Oct. 1, 1867	Feb. 21, 1887	Surrendered
546	Nilwood	Nilwood	Macoupin	Oct. 1, 1867	1876–77	Surrendered

549	Newark	Newark	Kendall	Oct. 1, 1867	1884-85	Surrendered
551	Darwin	Darwin	Clark	Oct. 1, 1867	Aug. 25, 1887	Surrendered
* 553	Kyle	Macomb	McDonough	Oct. 1, 1867	1876-77	Surrendered
561	Trinity	Monmouth	Warren	Oct. 1, 1867	Jan. 28, 1886	Surrendered
563	Hamilton	Otterville	Jersey	Oct. 1, 1867	1886	
568	Delta	Cairo	Alexander	Oct. 1. 1867	Feb. 23, 1874	Consolidated with Cairo Lodge, No. 237
571	Owisco	Kankakee	Kankakee	Oct. 1, 1867	1869	Surrendered
586	Tazewell	Delavan	Tazewell	Oct 6, 1868	1874-75	Consolidated with Delavan Lodge, No. 156
589	Elwood	Humbolt	Coles	Oct. 6, 1868	July 18, 1891	Surrendered
593	W. M. Egan	Jefferson	Cook	Oct. 6, 1868	Aug. 1872	Arrested
594	Lodi	Lodi	Kane	Oct. 6, 1868	April 19, 1876	Surrendered
597	Lostant	Lostant	La Salle	Oct. 6. 1868	Jan'y 14, 1888	Surrendered
598	Dorchester	Dorchester	Macoupin	Oct. 6, 1868	Oct. 29, 1884	Surrendered
599	Fowler	Fowler	Adams	Oct. 6, 1868	Feb. 24, 1879	Surrendered
605	Allen	Allen Stanford	McLean	Oct. 6, 1868	May 5, 1886	Arrested
606	Wapella	Wapella	DeWitt	Oct. 6, 1868	May 26, 1874	Surrendered
615	Anchor	Mason City	Mason	Oct. 5, 1869	1874-75	Consolidated with Mason City Lodge, No. 403
621	Venice	Venice	Madison	Oct. 5, 1869	Aug. 21, 1886	Surrendered
624	Dubois	Dubois	Washington	Oct. 5, 1869	Sept. 1883	Surrendered
625	Melrose	Melrose	Clark	Oct. 5, 1869	May 4, 1877	Arrested
626	Putnam	Granville	Putnam	Oct. 5, 1869	1871‡	No record
628	Mosaic	Hudson	McLean	Oct. 5, 1869	Aug. 21, 1882	Arrested
629	Old Time	Havana	Mason	Oct. 5, 1869	Feb. 14, 1877	Consolidated with Havana Lodge, No. 88
637	Burlington	Burlington	Kane	Oct. 6, 1869	Dec. 21, 1876	Surrendered
638	Fortitude	Sagetown	Henderson	Oct. 6, 1869	March 10, 1884	Arrested
640	Coleta	Coleta	Whiteside	Jan. 7, 1870	1874‡	No record
650	Irvington	Irvington	Washington	Oct. 4, 1870	Aug. 31, 1891	Surrendered
652	Polar Star	Mulkeytown	Franklin	Oct. 4 1870	Aug. 10, 1888	Arrested
654	Woodford	ElPaso	Woodford	Oct. 4, 1870	March 5, 1877	Surrendered
661	Bethesda	Potosi Colfax	Livingston McLean	Oct 5, 1870	March 1, 1886	Arrested
671	Farina	Farina	Marion	Oct. 3, 1871	April, 1880	Surrendered
678	Sheffield	Sheffield Rockbridge	Greene	Oct. 3, 1871	May 20, 1886	Arrested
689	Advance	Galva	Henry	Oct. 1 1872	Nov. 28, 1876	Surrendered
694	Center	Pana	Christian	Oct. 1, 1872	Jan'y 14, 1887	Surrendered
699	Libanue	Rosemond	Christian	Oct. 7, 1873	Sept. 21, 1875	Arrested
703	St. Andrews	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 7, 1873	March 20, 1885	Surrendered
708	Lemont	Lemont	Cook	Oct. 7, 1873	Sept. 7, 1887	Surrendered
720	Varna	Varna	Marshall	Oct 6, 1874	May 13, 1882	Surrendered
736	Dennison	Dennison McKeen	Clark	Oct. 3. 1876	Dec. 22, 1888	Surrendered
753	Cornell	Cornell	Livingston	Oct. 2, 1877	Sept. 1, 1888	Arrested
760	Belle Flower	Belle Flower	McLean	Oct. 5, 1881	July 13, 1886	Surrendered
775	Omega	Charleston	Coles	Oct. 6 1886	Dec. 9, 1889	Consolidated with Charleston Lodge, No 35

*State. †Constituted; no date given when chartered. ‡Records cease.

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, No. of Members, Increase, Decrease, Amt. Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE	COUNTY.	Membership 1892	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease	Present Membership 1893	Dues 1893	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois	Con. to Members, their widows and orphans	Contrib'd to those not members	Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home	Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home
1	Bodley	Quincy	Adams	134	15	.....	5	.....	20	1	.....	2	3	.....	6	148	$106 50	1	15	16	129	$78 00	$28 80	.....	.....
2	Equality	Equality	Gallatin	24	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	24	18 00	.....	...	1	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Morgan	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	92	69 00	.....	2	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Springfield	Springfield	Sangamon	138	3	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	2	3	.....	5	138	101 25	2	1	2	138	49 50	60 00	5 00	.....
7	Friendship	Dixon	Lee	103	11	1	6	.....	18	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	118	88 50	.....	14	11	113	.....	2 70	.....	.....
8	Macon	Decatur	Macon	286	18	2	15	.....	35	5	.....	2	4	.....	11	310	226 50	5	21	18	291	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Rushville	Rushville	Schuyler	70	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	71	53 25	2	1	3	68	.....	2 00	.....	.....
13	St. Johns	Peru	La Salle	67	3	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	71	53 25	2	4	2	66	.....	2 00	.....	.....
14	Warren	Shawneetown	Gallatin	57	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	5	1	.....	6	53	39 75	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	13 50	.....	.....
15	Peoria	Peoria	Peoria	177	19	1	6	.....	26	.....	.....	7	2	.....	9	194	144 75	3	25	14	179	11 67	3 00	.....	...
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Fayette	60	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	46 50	.....	1	1	60	.....	3 00	.....	.....
17	Macomb	Macomb	McDonough	135	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	132	97 50	3	1	1	123	51 15	3 00	.....	.....
19	Clinton	Petersburg	Menard	102	3	.....	2	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	81 75	1	1	1	105	25 00	5 50	.....	.....
20	Hancock	Carthage	Hancock	95	5	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	4	2	.....	6	95	71 25	1	4	6	89	.....	3 00	10 00	.....
23	Cass	Beardstown	Cass	78	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	3	1	.....	9	70	52 50	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	St. Clair	Belleville	St. Clair	116	4	1	3	.....	8	1	.....	3	3	.....	7	117	87 75	2	4	4	109	.....	6 75	.....	.....
25	Franklin	Upper Alton	Madison	57	5	3	1	2	11	3	.....	1	2	.....	6	62	48 00	.....	4	5	60	.....	6 00	.....	.....
26	Hiram	Henderson	Knox	34	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	34	25 50	.....	2	2	31	.....	4 00	.....	.....
27	Piasa	Alton	Madison	83	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	83	62 25	.....	1	1	71	.....	12 00	.....	.....
29	Pekin	Pekin	Tazewell	44	5	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	48	36 00	.....	5	5	47	50 00	6 25	.....	.....
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	87	7	1	5	1	14	.....	.....	8	1	.....	9	92	69 00	2	15	8	82	.....	3 00	.....	.....
33	Oriental	Chicago	Cook	261	22	.....	2	.....	24	.....	.....	1	7	.....	8	277	207 75	1	30	24	249	105 00	.....	.....	.....
34	Barry	Barry	Pike	100	6	.....	3	.....	9	7	1	9	2	.....	19	90	65 25	1	6	7	82	224 30	4 00	.....	.....
35	Charleston	Charleston	Coles	92	4	.....	5	.....	9	2	.....	4	3	.....	9	92	67 50	.....	6	5	86	22 50	3 93	.....	.....
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	JoDaviess	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	30	22 50	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Monmouth	Warren	Monmouth	101	4	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	2	1	.....	5	100	75 00	.....	5	4	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Olive Branch	Danville	Vermilion	270	13	6	8	1	28	9	.....	9	5	.....	23	275	206 25	5	15	15	226	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Herman	Quincy	Adams	68	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	65	48 75	2	....	1	56	.....	13 60	.....	.....
40	Occidental	Ottawa	LaSalle	145	11	.....	2	.....	13	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	154	115 50	3	4	7	146	.....	4 75	.....	.....
42	Mt. Joliet	Joliet	Will	136	24	3	4	.....	31	2	.....	1	2	.....	5	162	121 50	7	30	27	151	25 50	57 00	.....	.....
43	Bloomington	Bloomington	McLean	144	12	1	6	.....	19	4	.....	2	3	.....	9	154	117 00	5	11	12	148	... .	.....	.....	.....
44	Hardin	Mt. Sterling	Brown	88	4	1	1	.....	6	.....	.....	2	3	.....	5	89	66 75	3	6	4	85	15 00	2 00	.....	.....
45	Griggsville	Griggsville	Pike	51	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	56	42 00	.....	7	7	51	.....	4 00	.....	.....
46	Temple	Peoria	Peoria	210	25	2	10	1	38	.....	.....	4	3	.....	7	241	180 75	3	37	29	221	.....	26 85	.....	.....

47	Caledonia	Olmsted	Pulaski	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4	24	18	00	.....	1	1	24	.....	.....	.....
48	Unity	St. Charles	Kane	41	4	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	35	25	1	...	4	44	.....	.....	.....
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	Henry	56	5	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	59	41	25	1	4	5	52	.....	.....	.....
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	Greene	79	5	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	83	62	25	.....	7	7	80	5	00	1	00	.....
51	Mt. Moriah	Hillsboro	Montgomery	85	1	1	4	.....	6	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	87	65	25	1	2	1	81	.....	.....	.....
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	Morgan	32	1	.....	1	.....	2	4	.....	...	4	.....	8	26	19	50	.....	3	1	25	.....	1	00	.....
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	Shelby	120	9	2	1	.....	12	.....	.....	8	2	.....	10	122	91	50	1	7	10	112	100	75	21	00	.....
55	Washington	Nashville	Washington	71	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	76	57	00	2	7	8	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Trio	Rock Island	Rock Island	143	4	2	3	1	10	1	.....	2	1	.....	4	148	105	00	2	3	5	127	109	00	12	09	.....
58	Fraternal	Monticello	Piatt	96	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	2	.....	6	93	67	50	.....	3	4	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	New Boston	New Boston	Mercer	65	2	1	.....	.....	3	....	.....	1	1	.....	2	66	49	50	.....	2	2	64	30	00	10	00	.....
60	Belvidere	Belvidere	Boone	114	7	3	2	.....	12	1	.....	3	1	.....	5	121	90	75	2	4	4	111	30	55	11	25	.....
61	Lacon	Lacon	Marshall	62	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	63	49	50	.....	1	1	59	.....	.....	10	00	.....
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	McHenry	70	5	.....	2	.....	7	4	.....	1	3	.....	8	69	50	25	.....	6	5	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	Benton	Benton	Franklin	79	7	.....	2	.....	9	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	84	63	00	4	2	5	81	15	00	2	00	.....
65	Euclid	Naperville	Du Page	72	6	2	1	.....	9	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	77	57	75	.....	7	6	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	Knoxville	Knoxville	Knox	53	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	4	2	.....	6	49	36	00	1	1	1	44	.....	.....	3	00	.....
67	Acacia	La Salle	La Salle	72	3	... ..	2	.....	5	1	.....	.....	4	... ..	5	72	54	00	.....	7	4	68	.....	.....	7	00	.....
69	Eureka	Milan	Woodford	49	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	49	36	75	.....	3	2	41	.....	.....	3	00	.....
71	Central	Springfield	Sangamon	46	3	1	1	1	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	50	42	00	.....	4	3	46	.....	.....	7	75	.....
72	Chester	Chester	Randolph	44	4	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	47	35	25	.....	1	4	39	45	00	.....	.....	.....
74	Rockton	Rockton	Winnebago	42	2	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	43	32	25	.....	5	3	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	Winnebago	45	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	45	33	75	.....	4	3	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	Macoupin	83	4	1	2	.....	7	3	.....	1	.....	.....	4	86	63	00	1	4	3	84	25	00	3	00	.....
77	Prairie	Paris	Edgar	160	2	3	6	.....	11	.....	.....	3	2	1	6	65	121	50	.....	3	3	141	83	25	49	40	.....
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lake	146	13	.....	3	1	17	3	.....	4	1	.....	8	155	116	25	5	11	12	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	Scott	Carlyle	Clinton	34	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	... ..	2	.....	.....	2	34	25	50	.....	1	1	27	.....	.....	8	00	.....
80	Whitehall	Whitehall	Greene	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	84	63	00	1	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	5	00	... .
81	Vitruvius	Wheeling	Cook	56	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	44	25	1	3	3	58	.....	.....	6	00	5	00
84	DeWitt	Clinton	De Witt	133	2	.....	2	.....	4	11	.....	10	1	.....	22	115	81	75	.....	8	3	108	.....	.....	4	00	.....
85	Mitchell	Pinckneyville	Perry	58	3	.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	64	48	00	2	4	3	61	.....	.....	21	80	.....
86	Kaskaskia	Ellis Grove	Randolph	39	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	40	30	00	1	3	3	38	.....	.....	6	00	.....
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	Logan	74	2	.....	2	1	5	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	75	56	25	.....	2	2	65	45	00	10	00	.....
88	Havana	Havana	Mason	95	5	1	1	.....	7	2	1	5	.....	1	9	93	69	75	1	5	6	87	.....	.....	5	00	10	00
89	Fellowship	Marion	Williamson	58	1	1	1	.....	3	4	.....	2	2	.....	8	53	39	75	.....	2	2	48	150	00	.....	.....	.....
90	Jerusalem Temple	Aurora	Kane	151	5	2	3	.....	10	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	158	118	50	.....	5	6	138	189	50	5	00	.....
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	Massac	61	4	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	64	48	00	.....	7	4	58	.....	.....	17	60	.....
92	Stewart	Geneseo	Henry	72	6	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	3	1	.....	6	72	54	00	1	6	6	67	.....	.....	5	00	.....
93	Toulon	Toulon	Stark	33	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	30	22	50	.....	1	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	Perry	Perry	Pike	61	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	63	47	25	.....	1	2	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	Samuel H. Davis	Mt. Morris	Ogle	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	24	15	00	1	1	1	24	6	00	3	00	.....
97	Excelsior	Freeport	Stephenson	189	36	1	9	.....	46	2	.....	9	3	.....	14	221	165	75	.....	31	41	196	.....		2	00	... ..
98	Taylor	Washington	Tazewell	55	5	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	45	75	.....	5	5	57	.....		6	00	.....
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Madison	90	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	... ..	1	91	68	25	.....	4	3	80	.....		1	00	.....
100	Astoria	Astoria	Fulton	63	8	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	4	1	.....	5	67	50	25	.....	7	8	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	Rockford	Rockford	Winnebago	228	7	.....	5	.....	12	.....	.....	2	5	.....	7	233	174	75	1	6	9	216	51	50	10	00	.....
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	Putnam	31	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	32	22	50	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	3	00	.....
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	Fulton	56	6	.....	4	.....	10	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	63	47	25	.....	4	6	61	40	00	4	00	.....

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1892	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error.	Total Increase	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease	Present Membership 1893	Dues 1893	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois	Con. to Members, their widows and orphans	Contrib'd to those not members	Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home
105	Winchester	Winchester	Scott	67	12	1	.....	.....	13	5	.....	3	.....	.....	8	72	54 00	.....	11	10	69	.....	10 00	.....
106	Lancaster	Glasford	Peoria	31	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	24 00	.....	.....	.....	28	50 00	.....	.....
108	Versailles	Versailles	Brown	48	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	48	36 00	.....	1	1	48	.....	2 00	.....
109	Trenton	Trenton	Clinton	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	44	33 00	1	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....
110	Lebanon	Lebanon	St. Clair	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	47	35 25	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	3 50	.....
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Union	50	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	39 00	.....	.....	2	48	.....	.....	.....
112	Bureau	Princeton	Bureau	112	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	1	.....	7	106	75 75	.....	1	1	90	.....	1 00	.....
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	Mercer	64	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	65	48 75	1	4	2	56	5 35	2 00	.....
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	Adams	50	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	6	3	.....	9	43	32 25	1	1	1	42	53 00	2 00	.....
115	Rising Sun	Grays Lake	Lake	27	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	24 00	.....	3	4	31	.....	.....	.....
116	Vermont	Vermont	Fulton	58	4	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	3	1	.....	10	52	39 00	1	6	5	49	.....	1 00	.....
117	Elgin	Kane	Kane	150	9	4	4	.....	17	12	.....	4	2	.....	18	149	111 00	1	7	7	140	38 41	12 00	.....
118	Waverly	Morgan	Morgan	55	5	1	3	.....	9	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	60	45 00	.....	.....	5	58	.....	4 00	.....
119	Henry	Henry	Marshall	37	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	37	27 75	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	5 00	.....
122	Mound	Taylorville	Christian	79	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	76	57 00	4	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	Henderson	54	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	54	40 50	.....	1	1	48	3 00	12 60	10 00
124	Cedar	Morris	Grundy	95	4	2	.....	.....	6	1	.....	3	.....	1	5	96	72 00	2	8	7	90	47 50	.....	.....
125	Greenup	Greenup	Cumberland	37	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	30 75	.....	.....	6	36	.....	4 00	.....
126	Empire	Pekin	Tazewell	68	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	8	2	.....	10	60	45 75	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	5 00	.....
127	Antioch	Millburn	Lake	59	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	61	45 75	.....	4	2	60	.....	4 00	.....
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	Saline	27	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	25	18 75	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	Greene	59	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	1	.....	7	54	40 50	.....	1	1	53	.....	9 00	.....
130	Marion	Salem	Marion	56	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	57	42 75	.....	2	1	52	15 00	5 00	.....
131	Golconda	Golconda	Pope	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	42	31 50	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	Tazewell	41	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	39	26 25	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....
133	Marshall	Marshall	Clark	65	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	64	48 00	.....	1	.....	59	37 50	6 00	.....
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	De Kalb	131	1	1	.....	.....	2	7	.....	4	4	.....	15	118	88 50	.....	.....	1	115	6 50	.....	.....
135	Lima	Lima	Adams	45	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	1	.....	6	41	30 75	1	1	.....	36	10 00	17 00	.....
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	Crawford	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	17	12 75	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
137	Polk	McLeansboro	Hamilton	63	1	1	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	69	51 75	1	6	5	63	.....	.....	.....
138	Marengo	Marengo	McHenry	56	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	57	42 75	.....	1	1	57	.....	.....	.....
139	Geneva	Kane	Kane	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	33 00	3	4	3	34	8 00	2 00	.....
140	Olney	Olney	Richland	88	1	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	89	64 50	1	2	.....	81	206 78	2 70	.....
141	Garden City	Chicago	Cook	391	42	4	16	.....	62	6	.....	7	7	.....	20	433	324 75	9	43	41	413	100400	93 00	.....

142	Ames	Sheffield	Bureau	54	4	2			6			1	2		3	57	42	75	1	5	5	51	11	00	4	00	10	00
143	Richmond	Richmond	McHenry	53	3				3			4			4	52	39	00		3	3	48			5	00		
144	DeKalb	De Kalb	DeKalb	101	5	2			7	5		5	1	1	12	96	72	00		7	5	93	11	50				
145	A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	Winnebago	48	1				1			1			1	48	36	00		5	1	45	15	00	4	50		
146	Lee Centre	Lee Centre	Lee	30								2			2	28	21	00				26						
147	Clayton	Clayton	Adams	71	1				1	1		4			5	67	50	25		1	1	61			3	00		
148	Bloomfield	Chrisman	Edgar	54	7	1	3		11	1					1	64	47	25		9	7	61			4	00		
149	Effingham	Effingham	Effingham	71	5		1		6			4	2	1	7	70	52	50		5	6	70						
150	Vienna	Vienna	Johnson	63		1	1		2			1	2	1	4	61	45	75				58			8	50		
151	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	Macoupin	62	1	1	1		3			1	2		3	62	46	50		1	1	58						
152	Fidelity	Medora	Macoupin	39	1				1			1	1		2	38	28	50		2	1	37			3	00		
153	Clay	Ashley	Washington	45	5	2	3		10			2			2	53	39	75	1	4	3	52	17	88	17	75		
154	Russell	Georgetown	Vermilion	36	2				2				1		1	37	27	75		4	2	36	8	90	4	00		
155	Alpha	Galesburg	Knox	135	8	4	3		15	15		1	3		19	131	98	25	8	11	8	118	25	00	7	00		
156	Delavan	Delavan	Tazewell	84			1		1			1			1	84	63	00		1	1	83	6	65	1	00		
157	Urbana	Urbana	Champaign	120	12		4	1	17			6	2		8	129	96	75	3	16	15	114	170	25	3	00		
158	McHenry	McHenry	McHenry	23	2	1	1		4							27	20	25		3	3	27						
159	Kewanee	Kewanee	Henry	103	4		1		5			5			5	103	77	25		4	4	88					10	00
160	Waubansia	Chicago	Cook	156	8	2	1		11				4		4	163	122	25	4	12	10	149	25	00	9	87		
161	Virden	Virden	Macoupin	51	3		1		4			1			1	54	40	50		2	1	51						
162	Hope	Sparta	Randolph	47	4		7		11			2	1		3	55	39	75	1	2	4	50			4	00		
163	Westfield	Westfield	Clark	31	1				1	6		4			10	22	16	50		1	1	22						
164	Edward Dobbins	Lawrenceville	Lawrence	72	6	2	4	1	13			4	2		6	79	59	25	1	8	6	61						
165	Atlanta	Atlanta	Logan	49	3				3	1		2			3	49	36	75	2	3	3	44			7	00		
166	Star in the East	Rockford	Winnebago	170	4	1	4	2	11	9	1	5	1		16	165	125	25		4	4	156			4	00		
168	Milford	Milford	Iroquois	57	2				2			3	1		4	55	41	25			2	55						
169	Nunda	Nunda	McHenry	39	2				2				1		1	40	30	00	2	5	3	39	17	75				
170	Evergreen	Freeport	Stephenson	93	5	1			6	2		1			3	96	72	00		7	5	87			5	00		
171	Girard	Girard	Macoupin	63	1				1			2			2	62	46	50			1	60						
172	Wayne	Waynesville	De Witt	48	1		1		2			2	1		3	47	35	25	1	3	1	46	16	75	8	00		
173	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	Winnebago	47	3		1		4			2	3		5	46	34	50	1	4	3	44	59	00	3	00		
174	Lena	Lena	Stephenson	57	2				2	2		5			7	52	39	00		3	2	51			2	00		
175	Matteson	Joliet	Will	179	27	2	10		39	3		2	2		7	211			7	20	26	203			1	00		
176	Mendota	Mendota	La Salle	73	4				4			2	1		3	74	55	50		5	4	70	12	00	5	00		
177	Staunton	Staunton	Macoupin	39	1				1			1	1		2	38	28	50	1	1	1	35	25	00	3	00		
178	Illinois Central	Amboy	Lee	86	7	1			8			3	1		4	90	67	50	1	3	7	85	47	91	5	00		
179	Wabash	Etna	Coles	48						4		3	1		8	40	30	00		2		40			2	00		
180	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	Shelby	25												25	18	75		1		25						
182	Germania	Chicago	Cook	220	14		2		16	1			2		3	233	174	75	2	11	14	226						
183	Meridian	Earlville	La Salle	46	2	2	1		5							51	38	25		2	2	47			7	00		
185	Abingdon	Abingdon	Knox	49	5		5		10	1		1			2	57	42	75	1	2	5	50			7	00		
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	Ogle	35												35	26	25		1	1	33			2	00		
188	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	Carroll	72	6		1		7	1		1	2		4	75	56	25	4	4	5	70						
189	Fulton City	Fulton	Whiteside	44	1		1	1	3			1			1	46	35	25			1	42			4	00		
190	Dundee	Dundee	Kane	72	5		2		7							79	59	25		8	6	74	48	00				
192	Farmington	Farmington	Fulton	68	8		4		12			2	1		3	77	57	75		6	8	69			4	00		
193	Herrick	Pontoosuc	Hancock	20									1		1	19	14	25				17			2	50		
194	Freedom	Freedom	La Salle	52	2				2				1		1	53	39	75	2	3	3	52			1	00		

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1892	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error.	Total Increase	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error.	Total Decrease	Present Membership 1893	Dues 1893	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois	Con. to Members, their widows and orphans	Contrib'd to those not members	Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home
195	LaHarpe	La Harpe	Hancock	156	9	....	6	....	15	2	....	5	1	....	8	163	121 50	.....	11	9	142	34 55	49 75	.....
196	Louisville	Clay	Clay	56	3	1	....	....	5	4	....	4	1	....	9	52	39 00	.....	....	6	51	.....	2 50	.....
197	King Solomon's	Greene	Greene	68	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	1	2	....	11	57	42 75	.....	....	....	52	.....	.....	.....
199	Homer	Homer	Champaign	68	10	....	2	....	12	1	....	1	....	....	3	77	57 75	2	11	....	72	.....	4 94	.....
200	Sheba	Grayville	White	31	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	3	29	21 75	....	....	....	26	.....	.....	.....
201	Centralia	Centralia	Marion	110	3	1	2	....	6	1	....	2	1	....	4	112	79 50	1	3	3	97	38 50	8 00	.....
203	Lavely	Williamsville	Sangamon	35	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	36	27 00	....	1	....	36	.....	3 00	.....
204	Flora	Flora	Clay	56	9	1	4	....	14	....	....	1	1	....	2	68	51 00	....	13	11	64	.....	.....	.....
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	Lee	39	2	....	....	2	6	....	....	4	....	....	4	41	30 75	....	4	....	37	.....	3 00	.....
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	Wayne	63	3	1	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	....	1	67	50 25	....	3	3	63	.....	.....	.....
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	Perry	30	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	3	34	25 30	....	1	1	31	30 00	5 00	.....
208	Wilmington	Wilmington	Will	87	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	88	66 00	....	....	....	82	.....	4 00	.....
209	Wm. B. Warren	Chicago	Cook	273	21	....	5	....	26	....	....	5	5	....	10	289	216 75	2	19	21	265	200 30	14 25	.....
210	Logan	Lincoln	Logan	120	1	....	1	....	2	9	....	6	1	....	16	106	75 00	1	3	....	100	15 00	9 25	.....
211	Cleveland	Chicago	Cook	394	16	5	4	....	25	5	....	6	3	....	14	405	303 75	....	13	14	376	93 55	8 00	.....
212	Shipman	Shipman	Macoupin	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	26	19 50	....	....	....	24	.....	3 00	.....
213	Ipava	Ipava	Fulton	61	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	1	3	....	4	62	46 50	1	....	7	58	.....	.....	.....
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	Macoupin	28	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	28	21 00	1	....	....	28	.....	1 00	.....
216	Newton	Newton	Jasper	48	1	1	3	....	10	....	....	2	1	....	3	55	41 25	....	6	6	55	35 75	4 00	.....
217	Mason	Mason	Effingham	47	2	1	....	....	3	....	....	2	2	....	4	46	34 50	1	2	2	44	.....	1 00	.....
218	New Salem	Pike	Pike	42	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	43	32 25	....	1	1	40	15 00	10 00	.....
219	Oakland	Oakland	Coles	66	6	....	3	....	9	3	....	3	1	....	7	68	51 00	....	4	4	62	.....	5 00	.....
220	Mahomet	Mahomet	Champaign	48	3	1	1	....	4	1	....	4	....	1	6	46	34 50	1	2	2	46	.....	.....	.....
221	Leroy	Leroy	McLean	53	3	1	1	....	5	....	....	3	1	....	4	54	40 50	....	5	3	54	50 75	7 00	.....
222	Geo. Washington	Chillicothe	Peoria	63	11	1	3	....	15	5	....	2	2	....	9	69	51 75	1	10	10	63	72 50	2 00	.....
226	Pana	Pana	Christian	92	10	4	2	....	16	....	....	2	....	....	2	106	79 50	....	11	8	99	.....	12 30	.....
227	Columbus	Columbus	Adams	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	27	20 25	....	....	....	27	.....	3 00	.....
228	Lovington	Lovington	Moultrie	45	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	3	43	32 25	....	1	2	38	.....	7 00	.....
229	Manchester	Manchester	Scott	32	3	....	1	....	4	....	1	....	1	....	2	34	24 75	1	2	2	34	.....	3 00	.....
230	New Haven	New Haven	Gallatin	24	1	4	....	....	5	....	....	6	....	....	6	23	17 25	....	1	1	22	.....	3 00	.....
231	Wyanet	Wyanet	Bureau	40	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	41	30 75	....	....	2	36	.....	.....	.....
232	Farmers	Pellonia	Massac	13	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	13	9 75	....	....	....	12	50 00	2 00	.....
233	Blandinsville	Blandinsville	McDonough	74	10	1	4	....	15	....	....	2	....	....	2	87	65 25	2	11	12	76	5 00	3 00	.....
234	DuQuoin	DuQuoin	Perry	72	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	3	70	52 50	....	1	....	62	78 25	8 45	.....

235	Dallas City	Dallas City	Hancock	51	2		1		3				2		2	52	37	50	2	4	2	49	17	75		
236	Charter Oak	Litchfield	Montgomery	93	3		3		6	5		3	2		10	89	66	75		2	2	79	25	00	6	50	
237	Cairo	Cairo	Alexander	92	6	2	1		9			3	1		4	97	72	75		3	4	79	30	00	4	80	
238	Black Hawk	Hamilton	Hancock	65	3				3			1	1		2	66	49	50	1	1	2	63			2	00	
239	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Wabash	78	6	1	3		10	1		3			4	84	63	00	3	4	5	75	10	00	20	00	
240	Western Star	Champaign	Champaign	129	7		3		10	2		3			5	134	100	50		14	10	121	27	00	60	75	10 00
241	Shekinah	Carbondale	Jackson	102	11		2		13			2	1		3	112	84	00	2	4	11	105	29	90	30	00	
243	Galva	Galva	Henry	72	5		3		8				1		1	79	59	25	4	5	5	76	11	50	2	00	
244	Horicon	Rochelle	Ogle	79						9		1	1		11	68	51	00		1	1	64					
245	Greenville	Greenville	Bond	63	6	3			9			2	2		4	68	51	00	4	7	7	61			4	75	
246	El Paso	El Paso	Woodford	77	1	1			2			1			1	78	58	50		1	1	73			2	00	
247	Rob Morris	Minonk	Woodford	32	2				2			2			2	32	24	00				27					
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	McDonough	62	1		1		2			2			2	62	46	50		2	2	57					
249	Hibbard	Brighton	Macoupin	46	4				4	1		1			2	48	36	00		3	3	44			3	00	
250	Robinson	Robinson	Crawford	36	2				2							38	28	50		2	3	36			1	15	
251	Heyworth	Heyworth	McLean	61	4	2			6			5			5	62	46	50	1	4	4	59	24	65	4	00	
252	Aledo	Aledo	Mercer	83	5		1		6	4		1	2		7	82	61	50		4	5	74	9	00	2	00	
253	Avon Harmony	Avon	Fulton	32	4		2		6			1	1		2	36	27	00		2	5	36			2	00	
254	Aurora	Aurora	Kane	170	15	1	2		18			3	1		4	184	138	00		15	13	170					
255	Donnellson	Donnellson	Montgomery	36	5		2		7	4		1	1		6	37	27	75	1	2	4	35	25	00	4	00	
257	Warsaw	Warsaw	Hancock	51	12		4		16	1					1	66	49	50	2	9	8	53					
260	Mattoon	Mattoon	Coles	113	2	2	3		7	7		2	2		11	109	81	75		2	2	90	105	00	3	00	
261	Amon	De Witt	De Witt	53	4				4			3			3	54	40	50		4	4	45			2	00	
262	Channahon	Channahon	Will	37	2				2			1			1	38	28	50	2	1	1	37					
263	Illinois	Peoria	Peoria	105	4	1	1		6			3			3	108	79	50	3	9	6	103	5	00	6	00	
264	Franklin Grove	FranklinGrove	Lee	30	1	1			2				1		1	31	23	25	1		1	27					
265	Vermilion	Indianola	Vermilion	46	1		1		2			3	1	1	5	43	32	25				43			5	00	
266	Kingston	Fairweather	Adams	48			1		1	1		2	1		4	45	33	75		1	1	45			3	00	
267	La Prairie	La Prairie	Adams	39	2	2	1	1	6	2		3			5	40	30	00		1	1	37	20	00	10	00	
268	Paris	Paris	Edgar	121	2	6	1		9	1		4			5	125	92	25			1	108			10	00	
269	Wheaton	Wheaton	DuPage	52	5				5			2			3	54	40	50	1	4	5	53			3	00	
270	Levi Lusk	Arlington	Bureau	38	3				3	3		3	1		7	34	25	50		5	5	33	15	00	3	00	
271	Blaney	Chicago	Cook	152	7		3		10				5		5	157	117	75		9	7	132	327	50	5	00	50 00
272	Carmi	Carmi	White	65	1		9		10	1		3	1		5	70	52	50	4	2	5	65	12	85	5	00	
273	Miners	Galena	JoDaviess	76	2		1		3	8		1	1		10	69	51	75	1	3	2	55			13	00	
274	Byron	Byron	Ogle	44												44	33	00				43					
275	Milton	Milton	Pike	61	3				3			3			3	61	45	75		4	3	56			3	00	
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	Hardin	29	3	3	1		7	1		1			2	34	25	50	5	3	3	34	10	00	5	00	
277	Accordia	Chicago	Cook	67	7				7							74	55	50		8	7	71	160	00	5	00	
278	Jo Daviess	Warren	JoDaviess	104	5		1		6			1	2		3	107	80	25		6	5	87					
279	Neoga	Neoga	Cumberland	50	2	1			3			1			1	52	39	00		2	2	48					
280	Kansas	Kansas	Edgar	44	1			1	2	12		2			14	32	24	00		1	1	31			3	75	
282	Brooklyn	Compton	Lee	39	1				1			2	2		4	36	27	00	2	1	1	34			2	00	
283	Meteor	Sandwich	DeKalb	81	1		1		2			1			1	82	61	50		2	3	77					
285	Catlin	Catlin	Vermilion	58	5	1			6				1		1	63	46	50	3	8	7	59			3	00	
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Hancock	43	1		2		3			1	1		2	44	31	50	2	1	1	40	30	00	4	00	
287	De Soto	De Soto	Jackson	55	2				2			2			2	55	41	25	2	1	2	52	20	00			
288	Genoa	Genoa	DeKalb	40	4				4							44	31	50		6	4	43			2	00	

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1892	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error.	Total Increase	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error.	Total Decrease	Present membership 1893	Dues 1893	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois	Con. to Members, their widows and orphans	Contrib'd to those not members	Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home
291	Wataga	Wataga	Knox	26	3				3			3			3	26	19 50		1	6	21		10 00	
292	Chenoa	McLean		79									4		4	81	60 75			3	7	77	44 50	75	
293	Prophetstown	Whiteside		55	3				6			1			1	60	45 00			2	9	56			
294	Pontiac	Livingston		71	4		3		7	4					4	71	53 25			3	3	64	32 95	3 00	
295	Dills	Hickory Ridge	Hancock	18				1	1		2			1	3	16	12 00			2	15		2 00	
296	Quincy	Adams		116	3		1		4	3	1		4		8	108	81 00		3	3	98	78 50	30 35	
297	Benjamin	Camp Point	Adams	68	12		1		13				1		1	80	58 50		9	10	77	26 60	1 00	
298	Wauconda	Lake		29		1			1					1	1	30	22 50				28			
299	Mechanicsb'rg	Sangamon		27	4				4			1			1	27	20 25			2	26	46 50	3 00	5 00
301	Hinckley	DeKalb		34	2		1		3			1	6		7	30	22 50		1	2	28		6 00	
302	Durand	Winnebago		41								1	2		3	39	29 25			1	1	34	40 40	2 50	
303	Raven	Kendall		46	1				2			1	2		3	45	33 75			2	1	42		1 00	5 00
305	Onarga	Iroquois		43	5	1			6			1	1		2	47	35 25			5	7	44		5 00	
306	W. C. Hobbs	Eureka		54	3		1		4			2	2		4	54	40 50			2	2	50			
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	McDonough	75	3			1	4			2			2	77	65 25			1	1	68		6 00	
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Cook	202	31	2	3		36			2			2	233	174 75			30	32	215	184 00	80 00	
309	Harvard	Harvard	McHenry	104	2				2			4	2		6	100	75 00			4	2	89		4 00	
310	Dearborn	Chicago	Cook	368	50		17		67			4	2		6	426	319 50			8	54	412	86 00	68 00	
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	Cook	322	36	4	5		45			6	6		12	355	266 25			6	44	340	606 00	35 00	42 00
312	Ionic	Decatur	Macon	147	5	1	2		8			4	2		6	149	111 75			7	5	138	160 00	25 00	
313	York	York	Clark	32												32	24 00					30			
314	Palatine	Palatine	Cook	58	5				5			1	1		2	61	45 75		1	5	5	56		1 00	
315	Erwin	Madison	Madison	36	1				1			1			1	36	25 50			1	1	33	10 00	6 00	
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	Iroquois	16	1		2		3							19	14 25			1	1	19	25 00	8 00	
318	J. L. Anderson	Augusta	Hancock	64	3		2		5			1			1	68	51 00			3	3	59		12 00	
319	Doric	Moline	Rock Island	127	12	2	5		19			1	1		2	144	108 00			2	9	134	12 80	55 30	
320	Creston	Creston	Ogle	54	1				1				1		1	54	40 50			2	1	54			
321	Dunlap	Morrison	Whiteside	73	5		3		8				1		1	80	60 00			1	4	68	5 50		
322	Windsor	Windsor	Shelby	62	4	1			5			2		1	3	64	48 00			3	5	64			
323	Orient	Lisbon	Kendall	21	1				1							22	16 50					19			
325	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	Saline	75	4	3			7		1		2		3	80	60 00			2	3	78			
327	Industry	Industry	McDonough	43	3	2	1		6	1			1		2	48	36 00			3	5	47		2 50	
330	Altona	Altona	Knox	53	2				2			1			1	54	40 50			2	4	49	20 00	12 00	
331	Mt. Erie	Mt. Erie	Wayne	26	2				2			1			1	27	20 25			1	2	27			

332	Tuscola	Tuscola	Douglas	80	6		3		9			2	1		3	86	64 50		3	3	83		6 00	
333	Tyrian	Springfield	Sangamon	122	4		5		9				1		1	130	97 50	2	2	4	112		19 05	
334	Sumner	Sumner	Lawrence	89	7		1		8			2	1		3	94	70 50		5	4	90	123 00	4 00	
335	Schiller	Peoria	Peoria	110	2				2			1	3		4	108	81 00	1	1	2	107			
336	New Columbia	New Columbia	Massac	55	9				9			3	2		5	59	44 25		8	9	57	20 00	4 00	
337	Oneida	Oneida	Knox	54	1	1	2		4			2			2	56	42 00	1	1		47			
339	Saline	Goreville	Johnson	25								2	1		3	22	16 50			1	22			
340	Kedron	Mt. Auburn	Christian	32		1	1		2			3			3	31	23 25				30			
341	Full Moon	Grafton	Jersey	52	3				3				1		1	54	40 50	1	2	3	47		4 00	
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	St Clair	19												19	14 25		1		19			
344	Wenona	Wenona	Marshall	46		2	1		3	2		3	1		6	43	32 25				42	37 50	13 00	
345	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	Carroll	47	6				6			3			3	50	35 25		5	5	46		3 00	
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	Morgan	19								1	1		2	17	12 75				16		3 00	
347	Sidney	Sidney	Champaign	31	3				3							34	25 50		4	3	29		4 00	
348	Russellville	Flat Rock	Crawford	21	2		1		3			1			1	23	17 25		2	2	22	5 00	1 00	
349	Sublette	Sublette	Lee	20	1				1				1		1	20	15 00		1	1	16			
350	Fairview	Fairview	Fulton	56	6		1		7			1	1		2	61	45 75		5	6	59		2 00	
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Livingston	70		1	3		4			2	1		3	71	53 25		1	1	64	75 00		
352	Groveland	Groveland	Tazewell	30	3	1			4			3			3	31	23 25		2	3	29			
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	Pike	33	5				5			2	2		4	34	25 50		3	3	32	12 00	5 00	
354	Ark and Anchor	Auburn	Sangamon	59	2		2		4			2	1		3	60	45 00		1	1	55		3 00	
355	Marine	Marine	Madison	37			1		1	1			2		3	35	26 25				32		7 00	
356	Hermitage	Albion	Edwards	76	2		1		3			1	1		2	77	57 75	2	2	2	74		4 00	
358	Orion	Union	McHenry	25	3				3			2	1		3	25	18 75	1	2	3	25	10 00		
359	Blackberry	Elburn	Kane	53	7				7	2		3	3		8	52	39 00	2	3	6	52		1 00	
360	Princeville	Princeville	Peoria	31	2		5		7	1			1		2	36	27 00	1	3	3	33	17 50		
361	Douglas	Mascoutah	St. Clair	40	1				1			1	1		2	39	29 25		1	1	33	4 50	4 00	
362	Noble	Noble	Richland	45									1		1	44	33 00	1	2		41			
363	Horeb	Elmwood	Peoria	48	4	1	5		10	2		2			4	54	40 50	1	8	5	51	5 00		
364	Tonica	Tonica	LaSalle	51	3				3							54	40 50		1	4	50		2 00	
365	Bement	Bement	Piatt	78	2				2	4		8	1		13	67	50 25			2	59			
366	Arcola	Arcola	Douglas	115	10	1			11	3		5	2		10	116	87 00	3	3	4	108	98 00	3 00	
367	Oxford	New Windsor	Mercer	45	1	1			2			2	1		3	44	33 00				38		3 00	
368	Jefferson	Opdyke	Jefferson	29								1	1		2	27	20 25				27			
369	Newman	Newman	Douglas	78	5				5			2	3		5	78	58 50	1	8	6	70		2 00	
371	Livingston	Dwight	Livingston	54		1	3		4			2			2	56	42 00	1			54		3 00	
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	Pike	35								5			5	30	22 50				29			
374	Shabbona	Shabbona	DeKalb	24	2				2							26	19 50		1	1	24			
378	Aroma	Waldron	Kankakee	19				1	1				1		1	19	14 25	1			19			
379	Payson	Payson	Adams	56	6	3	1		10			4	1		5	61	45 75		6	6	57	4 45	11 05	
380	Liberty	Liberty	Adams	34	1				1	1		1			2	33	24 75		1		31		2 00	
382	Gill	Lynnville	Morgan	26	1				1	1					1	26	19 50		1	2	26		2 00	
383	LaMoille	La Moille	Bureau	22	1		1		2							24	18 00		3	2	18		2 00	
384	Waltham	Utica	La Salle	47	3	1	1		5	3		3	1	1	8	44	32 25	1	3	2	39		3 00	
385	Mississippi	Savanna	Carroll	80	1	1	2		4	1			1		2	82	61 50	2	2	1	73		4 00	5 00
386	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Lawrence	55	9				9	3		1			4	60	45 00	1	9	9	58		5 00	
388	El Dara	El Dara	Pike	43	3				3			4			4	42	31 50	1	3	3	38		5 65	
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	Kankakee	122	7		1		8				3		3	127	95 25	2	6	6	116		2 00	

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE	COUNTY.	Membership 1892	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease	Present Membership 1893	Dues 1893	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois	Con. to Members, their widows and orphans	Contrib'd to those not members	Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	Coles	59	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	58	43 50	.....	2	3	53	.....	4 00	.....
391	Tolono	Tolono	Champaign	59	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	4	56	37 50	1	.....	2	43	.....	4 00	.....
392	Oconee	Oconee	Shelby	20	3	1	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	19 50	.....	3	3	26	.....	2 00	.....
393	Blair	Chicago	Cook	195	13	1	2	.....	16	.....	6	1	.....	1	8	203	152 25	.....	2	15	159	346 93	9 00	.....
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Jersey	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	3	.....	5	73	54 75	.....	.....	1	66	.....	.....	.....
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Coles	28	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	23 25	.....	1	2	31	.....	5 00	.....
397	Shiloh	La Salle	La Salle	29	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	30	23 25	.....	2	1	28	.....	2 00	.....
398	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	Marion	56	4	1	2	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	62	43 50	.....	2	1	58	15 00	2 00	.....
399	Buda	Buda	Bureau	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	43	30 00	.....	2	1	38	.....	.....	.....
400	Pacific	Knoxville	Knox	44	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	42	31 50	2	.....	1	41	40 00	.....	.....
401	Odell	Odell	Livingston	24	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	27	20 25	.....	7	4	26	.....	.....	.....
402	Kishwaukee	Kingston	De Kalb	74	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	55 50	1	8	6	78	30 00	2 00	.....
403	Mason City	Mason City	Mason	85	3	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	89	67 50	1	4	3	86	.....	7 00	.....
404	Batavia	Batavia	Kane	50	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	50	36 75	.....	2	1	45	.....	.....	.....
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	Fayette	43	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	43	32 25	.....	2	3	42	.....	8 00	.....
406	Bethalto	Bethalto	Madison	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	32	24 00	.....	.....	.....	24	8 00	2 00	.....
408	Stratton	Vermilion	Edgar	58	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	52	39 00	.....	1	1	41	.....	.....	.....
409	Thos. J. Turner	Chicago	Cook	137	9	3	.....	.....	12	.....	9	.....	3	1	16	133	99 75	.....	11	9	130	725 60	8 00	.....
410	Mithra	Chicago	Cook	121	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	126	94 50	.....	6	8	124	110 00	.....	10 00
411	Hesperia	Chicago	Cook	368	18	4	2	.....	24	7	.....	3	.....	3	13	379	284 25	.....	17	17	344	378 25	77 00	50 00
412	Bollen	Spring Hill	Whiteside	26	.....	.....	.....	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	18 75	.....	3	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
414	Evening Star	Davis	Stephenson	35	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3	1	5	34	25 50	.....	5	4	35	10 00	2 00	.....
415	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	Marshall	38	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	37	27 75	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	4 50
416	Paxton	Paxton	Ford	73	8	.....	2	.....	10	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	79	59 25	1	6	6	76	14 25	.....	.....
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	La Salle	70	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	71	53 25	3	1	.....	68	10 00	7 00	.....
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	St. Clair	45	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	1	.....	5	42	31 50	.....	.....	1	39	39 00	1 00	.....
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnel Hill	Johnson	34	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	33	24 75	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
420	Oregon	Oregon	Ogle	51	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	51	38 25	.....	1	2	48	.....	.....	.....
421	Washburn	Washburn	Woodford	12	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	9 75	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	5 50	.....
422	Landmark	Chicago	Cook	257	14	.....	4	.....	18	12	.....	.....	4	.....	16	256	192 00	3	16	19	247	254 00	39 00	.....
423	Lanark	Lanark	Carroll	58	3	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	61	45 75	.....	1	3	53	1 00	3 00	.....
424	Exeter	Exeter	Scott	34	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	26 25	1	2	2	35	.....	10 00	.....
426	Scottville	Scottville	Macoupin	44	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	44	33 00	2	4	3	43	5 00	.....	.....
427	Red Bud	Red Bud	Randolph	22	4	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	25	18 75	.....	3	4	23	45 00	27 00	.....

428	Sunbeam	Plano	Kendall	51	5				5							56	42 00	1	7	5	52		1 00	
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	Iroquois	40	5	1	1		7	2		1			3	44	38 00		5	5	39	50 00	5 00	
430	Kendrick	Mound Station	Brown	39	3	1	1		5			1	1		2	42	31 50		4	2	36		4 00	
431	Summit	Harristown	Macon	18			2		2			4			4	16	12 00		2	1	14		5 00	
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	Morgan	34	3				3			1			1	36	27 00		5	5	31			
433	Annawan	Atkinson	Henry	36	3		1		4			2			2	38	28 50		2	3	36		6 00	
434	Makanda	Makanda	Jackson	55	8				8			1	2		3	60	45 00	2	7	6	59	18 00	1 00	
436	Philo	Port Byron	Rock Island	62	2	4			6			3			3	65	48 75		1	2	25		5 00	
437	Chicago	Chicago	Cook	263	14		9		23			1	4		5	281	210 75	2	15	11	268	100 00	15 81	
440	Camargo	Camargo	Douglas	57	1				1	1		1			2	56	42 00		2	1	53			
441	Sparland	Sparland	Marshall	40	3				3			2			2	41	30 75	3	2	3	40		2 00	
442	Casey	Casey	Clark	49		1	2		3	4		4	1		9	43	32 25		3		41	19 00		
443	Hampshire	Hampshire	Kane	43	1				1				2		2	42	31 50		2	1	36			
444	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	Hardin	23	3	1	1		5			1			1	27	20 25		2	3	26	5 00		
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	Macoupin	41	2				2							43	32 25		2	2	41	1 00		
446	Watseka	Watseka	Iroquois	115	5		1		6							121	90 75	1	3	3	118			
447	S. D. Monroe	Birds	Lawrence	20				1	1							21	15 75				20			
448	Yates City	Yates City	Knox	33			1		1				1		1	33	24 75		2	1	33		6 00	1 00
449	Mendon	Mendon	Adams	58	4				4			1	1		2	60	45 00		3	3	57		2 00	
450	Loami	Loami	Sangamon	50	5				5				1		1	54	40 50		5	5	51		12 00	3 00
451	Bromwell	Assumption	Christian	51	2		1		3			2			2	52	39 00		5	5	51	100 00		
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	Pike	62			1		1			2			2	61	45 75	1	1		57	10 50	2 00	
454	Maroa	Maroa	Macon	92	6		1		7			6		1	7	92	69 00	2	8	6	78	10 50	4 00	
455	Irving	Irving	Montgomery	32	2				2			1			1	33	24 75	1	1	2	29	5 00		
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	Montgomery	45	2		2		4	1					1	48	35 25		1	2	40		4 00	
457	Moscow	Moscow	Union	21	1		1		2				1		1	22	16 50	2	1		19		2 00	
458	Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	Williamson	40	2		1		3				1		1	42	29 25	2	1	2	40	10 00		
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	Wayne	43	1	2			3			1	1		2	44	33 00				43	25 00		
461	Plainview	Plainview	Macoupin	37	3				3	3					3	37	27 75		3	3	33			
462	Tremont	Tremont	Tazewell	24	3		2		5	1			2		3	26	19 50		2	3	25		1 00	
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	Macoupin	50	5	1			6				2		2	54	40 50		4	3	54		3 50	
464	Denver	Denver	Hancock	33	4		1		5			1			1	37	27 75		4	4	37		3 00	
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	Schuyler	39		1			1			2			2	38	28 50				32		4 00	
466	Cobden	Cobden	Union	52	2	1		1	4	2		3			5	51	38 25	2	3	3	48		8 00	
467	South Macon	Macon	Macon	56	4	2	2		8	1		3	1		5	59	44 22		15	8	56	6 00		
468	Cheney's Grove	Saybrook	McLean	36	3	1	2		6			1			1	41	30 75		5	3	40		2 00	
469	McLean	McLean	McLean	66	1				1			4		1	5	62	46 50		1	1	59		3 00	
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	Champaign	49	2		1		3			1		1	2	50	36 75	1	3	2	49	120 00		
471	Kendall	Yorkville	Kendall	50	3				3		1	4	1		6	47	35 25	1	4	3	45			
472	Amity	Turner	Du Page	61	4		3		7			2	2		4	64	48 00	1	8	8	57	12 50	13 50	
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	Bond	15								1			1	14	10 50		1		14		3 50	
474	Columbia	Columbia	Monroe	34	3				3			4	3		7	30	22 50		2	3	24	74 50	14 50	
475	Walshville	Walshville	Montgomery	17									1		1	16	12 00				16		3 00	
476	Manito	Manito	Mason	26	3		1		4			3			3	27	20 25	1			27		4 00	
477	Rutland	Rutland	La Salle	22	2				2			3	1		4	20	15 00		2	2	18		3 00	
478	Pleiades	Chicago	Cook	301	43	2	2		47	6		8	8		22	326	244 50	11	37	38	290			
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	Stark	53	10	1			11	1		3			4	60	45 00	4	16	12	58	3 00		
481	Momence	Momence	Kankakee	44	1		2		3							47	35 25		2	1	47	12 00	6 00	

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1892	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error.	Total Increase	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error.	Total Decrease	Present membership 1893	Dues 1893	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois	Con. to Members, their widows and orphans	Contrib'd to those not members	Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home
482	Lexington	Lexington	McLean	42	1		1		2	1			1		2	42	31 50		1	1	38			
484	Edgewood	Effingham	Effingham	30												30	22 50				28			
485	Xenia	Clay	Clay	28	4				4							32	24 00			5	31		4 00	
486	Bowen	Hancock	Hancock	43	4		2		6			3			3	46	34 50			6	43		4 00	
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	Williamson	38	1				1	1					1	38	28 50		1		38	44 05		
488	Clay City	Clay City	Clay	49	7				7			1	1		2	54	40 50		9	9	52	10 00	7 00	
489	Cooper	Willow Hill	Jasper	32	3	1	1		5			1			1	36	27 00		1	5	36		4 00	
490	Shannon	Shannon	Carroll	31	1				1				2		2	30	22 50		2	1	27		3 00	1 00
491	Martin	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess	26	1		1		2			1			1	27	20 25			1	20		3 00	
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	Lake	61	5				5	1			2	1	4	62	46 50			3	58	89 50	3 00	
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	Shelby	17	1	5			23							40	30 00	7	23	21	40	40 00	5 00	
494	Bath	Bath	Mason	19	7	2			3		1		1		2	19	14 25		1	1	19	10 00	1 00	
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	Saline	65	9		1		11		1		1		2	73	54 00	2	8	8	72	50 00	5 50	
496	Tennessee	McDonough	McDonough	15	4		3		7							22	16 50		5	4	20			
497	Alma	Steeleville	Randolph	33						3		1			4	27	20 25	1	1	1	26	10 00	5 00	
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	Jackson	96	4		2		6	3			2		5	97	72 75	3	4	5	89	94 50	39 35	
500	St. Paul	Springfield	Sangamon	67	2		1		3			3			3	67	50 25		2	2	65	4 00	16 87	25 00
501	Stark	LaFayette	Stark	27	2				2	1			1		2	27	21 00		2	2	26			
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	Henry	34	3				3							37	27 75		4	3	36	3 00	3 00	
503	Odin	Odin	Marion	39	1				1			2			2	38	28 50		1	1	34			
504	East St. Louis	St. Clair	St. Clair	93	11	3	4		18	2		1	2		5	106	78 75		6	8	97	266 00	17 40	
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Ogle	36						1			1		2	34	25 50				33			
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	Iroquois	54		1			1				2		3	53	39 75			2	50	85		
508	Home	Chicago	Cook	308	16	1	5		22				5		7	323	242 25	2	13	14	301	83 00	93 99	
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	Richland	32		1	1		2				1		1	33	24 75				32		3 75	
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	Marion	20	2				2	1					1	21	15 75				20	12 75		
511	Clintonville	South Elgin	Kane	36	3				3	1	1				2	36	27 00		2	2	36	32 00	3 00	
512	Wade-Barney	Bloomington	McLean	104	5	1	3	2	11	1		3	1		5	110	82 50		3	6	101	100 00	45 00	
514	Bradford	Bradford	Stark	36	1		1		2			1	1		2	36	27 00		1	3	32			
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Rock Island	24	3	1			5			5		1	6	23	17 25		1	3	23		3 75	
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	Montgomery	46	1		2		3	2			1		3	46	32 25		5		29		12 00	5 00
518	Abraham Lincoln	Kirkwood	Warren	26	5				5							31	23 25			2	27		7 00	
519	Roseville	Roseville	Warren	37	3				3				2		2	38	28 50	1	4	1	36	15 00	10 00	
520	Anna	Anna	Union	35	3				3							38	28 50	1	6	4	37	50 00	5 00	

521	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	Sangamon	54			1		1			3	1		4	51	38	25	7	2	2	47	10	50	3	00	
522	Monitor	Elgin	Kane	206	6		6		12			2	2		4	214	160	50	4	9	8	197	80	00	33	00	
523	Chatham	Chatham	Sangamon	38	1				1				1		1	38	28	50		1	1	38			6	00	
524	Evans	Evanston	Cook	314	22	1	14		37	5		9	3		17	334	250	50	3	25	23	317	245	45	9	00	12 50
525	Delia	Elliottown	Effingham	15												15	11	25		1		15			3	00	
526	Covenant	Chicago	Cook	558	26	6	15		47	5		8	7		20	585	438	75	8	51	40	560	383	75	178	50	
527	Rossville	Rossville	Vermilion	78	7		1		8			3	1		4	82	61	50	4	10	8	76	55	50	3	00	
528	Minooka	Minooka	Grundy	31	1	1			2	1		3	1		5	28	21	00	2	1	1	27	6	50			
529	Adams	Plainville	Adams	45	2		1		3							48	34	50	1	1	2	39	36	00	2	00	
530	Maquon	Maquon	Knox	36	4				4							40	30	00	1	5	4	40			4	00	
531	Ashton	Ashton	Lee	37	4				4		1	1	1		3	38	28	50	1	4	4	38			5	00	
532	Seneca	Seneca	LaSalle	39	3	2		1	6			1	1		2	43	33	00		4	3	36	25	00	1	00	
533	Altamont	Altamont	Effingham	23	4		1		5			1	2		3	25	17	25		2		22			8	60	
534	Cuba	Cuba	Fulton	69	10				10	2		4	1		7	72	54	00	1	6	9	71					
535	Sherman	Orion	Henry	43	5		2		7			6		1	7	43	32	25		6	5	40	30	00	6	00	
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	Will	68	11		3		14			1			1	81	60	75	1	7	11	81			4	00	
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorus	Champaign	60	2				2	3		2	2		7	55	41	25		2	2	52	4	00			
538	Lockport	Lockport	Will	82	3		2		5	5		4	2		11	76	57	00	1	3	3	73			5	00	
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	Livingston	43	2				2	6	1	1			8	37	28	50		1		35					10 00
540	Harlem	Oak Park	Cook	211	26		11		37	6		2	2		10	238	178	50	2	23	24	230	187	00	120	50	
541	Sigel	Stewardson	Shelby	16			1		1							17	12	75				16					
542	Towanda	Towanda	McLean	29	4				4							33	24	75	2	2	4	31			15	00	
543	Cordova	Cordova	Rock Island	28	2				2	4			1		5	25	18	75		2	1	20					
544	Virginia	Virginia	Cass	37	3	1	3		7			2			2	42	31	50		3	3	41			2	00	
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Rock Island	47								3			3	44	33	00	1			41			4	00	
548	Apple River	Apple River	Jo Daviess	48	1				1			1	1		2	47	35	25		1	1	36					
550	Sharon	Tiskilwa	Bureau	44	1				1			1	1		2	43	32	25	2	1		41	33	50	1	00	
552	Long Point	Long Point	Livingston	20									1		1	19	14	25				19					
554	Plum River	Stockton	Jo Daviess	78	8	1	1		10	5		1			6	82	61	50	2	12	10	78	10	00			
555	Humboldt	Ottawa	LaSalle	69						1		3	2		6	63	47	25	1	2		51			4	00	
556	Dawson	Dawson	Sangamon	40	3		1		4			1			1	43	30	75	2	3	3	41	5	00	5	00	
557	Lessing	Chicago	Cook	93	8				8				3		3	98	73	50		10	7	95	107	00	1	00	
558	Leland	Leland	La Salle	27	3	1			4		2		1		3	28	21	00	2	4	3	28			10	00	
559	Thomson	Thomson	Carroll	35	1				1	2					2	34	25	50		1	1	28					
560	Madison	New Douglas	Madison	32	1				1							33	24	75		2	1	31			7	50	
562	Villa Ridge	Villa Ridge	Pulaski	26	3				3	1			2		3	26	19	50		3	3	26			5	00	
564	Winslow	Winslow	Stephenson	29												29	21	75				26					
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	Pike	29	5			1	6			1	1		2	33	24	75		3	5	33					
566	Albany	Albany	Whiteside	50	4				4				1		1	53	39	75	2	3	4	43	185	75	2	10	
567	Frankfort	Frankfort	Franklin	47	1				1	5			3		8	40	30	00		1	1	39	50	00	10	00	
569	Time	Time	Pike	36	2				2			3			3	35	26	25		2	2	32					
570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Morgan	100	3	1	4		8				3	1	4	104	78	00		3	3	98	25	00			
572	Bardolph	Bardolph	McDonough	35						3		2			5	30	22	50		2	2	27			8	00	
573	Gardner	Gardner	Grundy	49	5	2	1	1	9	5		2			7	51	38	25		4	4	48			5	00	
574	Pera	Ludlow	Champaign	31	1				1			2	1		3	29	21	75		3	2	26			2	00	
575	Capron	Capron	Boone	65	1	3	1		5	5		4			9	61	45	75		1	1	56			3	00	
576	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	St. Clair	31	5		2		7	1		1	1		3	35	20	25		3	5	32			1	00	5 00
577	Viola	Viola	Mercer	39	4				4	1		2	2		5	38	28	50		4	4	34	41	20	3	00	

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1892	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error.	Total Increase	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease	Present Membership 1893	Dues 1893	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois	Con. to Members, their widows and orphans	Contrib'd to those not members	Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home
578	Prairie City	Montrose	Effingham	27	5	2	.....	.....	7	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	30	22 50	.....	6	5	29	.....	5 00	.....
579	Elbridge	Ferrell	Edgar	24	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	18 75	.....	.....	.....	18	50 00	.....	.....
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	Cumberland	35	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	34	25 50	.....	1	.....	33	.....	.....	.....
581	Dongola	Dongola	Union	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	26	19 50	.....	1	.....	25	.....	3 00	.....
582	Shirley	Shirley	McLean	39	.....	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	4	37	27 75	1	.....	.....	35	.....	2 00	.....
583	Highland	Highland	Madison	33	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	33	24 75	.....	.....	6	30	.....	10 00	.....
584	Vesper	Galesburg	Knox	144	11	1	.....	.....	12	6	.....	5	.....	.....	11	145	108 75	4	9	10	131	.....	7 00	.....
585	Fisher	Grove City	Christian	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	5	23	17 25	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	4 00	.....
587	Princeton	Princeton	Bureau	97	5	1	4	.....	9	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	103	77 25	1	4	.....	92	142 30	3 00	.....
588	Troy	Troy	Madison	27	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	21 00	.....	.....	1	24	24 75	5 00	.....
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	Vermilion	46	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	44	33 00	1	.....	1	43	.....	.....	.....
591	Gilman	Gilman	Iroquois	21	4	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	25	18 75	.....	.....	5	25	.....	4 00	.....
592	Fieldon	Fieldon	Jersey	23	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	22	16 50	1	.....	1	22	.....	.....	.....
595	Miles Hart	Gays	Moultrie	40	7	.....	3	.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	49	36 00	.....	.....	6	49	.....	2 00	.....
596	National	Chicago	Cook	157	16	.....	.....	1	17	8	.....	4	1	.....	13	161	120 75	8	16	15	153	55 00	5 00	.....
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	Piatt	63	8	2	1	.....	11	2	.....	3	1	.....	6	68	51 00	1	6	6	68	7 00	5 00	.....
601	Laclede	Farina	Fayette	35	4	2	2	.....	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	37	27 75	.....	4	4	34	.....	.....	.....
602	Watson	Effingham	Effingham	31	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	25 50	.....	3	3	33	.....	.....	.....
603	Clark	Martinsville	Clark	45	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	47	35 25	.....	1	1	43	.....	4 00	.....
604	Hebron	Hebron	McHenry	50	1	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3	1	.....	5	48	36 00	.....	6	.....	43	.....	.....	.....
607	Streator	Streator	LaSalle	160	6	.....	.....	.....	6	15	.....	6	.....	.....	21	145	108 75	.....	7	6	138	78 00	27 00	.....
608	Piper	Piper City	Ford	52	11	1	.....	.....	12	7	.....	2	.....	.....	9	55	41 25	.....	11	12	52	.....	2 00	.....
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	Iroquois	37	9	1	3	.....	13	.....	6	1	1	1	3	47	35 25	1	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....
610	Union Park	Chicago	Cook	184	20	1	4	.....	25	.....	6	6	1	.....	13	196	145 50	2	20	20	187	145 00	.....	.....
611	Lincoln Park	Chicago	Cook	290	49	3	2	1	55	9	1	9	3	.....	22	323	243 00	11	45	47	312	489 50	3 00	.....
612	Rock River	Sterling	Whiteside	137	3	.....	.....	.....	3	7	.....	3	3	.....	13	127	95 25	.....	1	2	120	16 40	12 00	.....
613	Patoka	Patoka	Marion	61	2	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	61	42 75	1	3	2	55	60 50	5 25	.....
614	Forrest	Forrest	Livingston	56	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	56	42 00	1	1	1	47	150 00	25 00	.....
616	Wadley	Franklin	Morgan	22	.....	2	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	24	18 00	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
617	Good Hope	Good Hope	McDonough	50	11	1	3	.....	15	1	.....	7	.....	.....	8	57	42 75	2	13	12	50	.....	4 00	.....
618	Basco	Basco	Hancock	27	3	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	23 25	.....	1	1	29	.....	3 00	.....
619	Berwick	Cameron	Warren	20	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	20	15 00	.....	.....	.....	20	141 50	1 00	.....
620	New Hope	Colm	Clark	31	1	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	4	29	21 75	.....	.....	3	26	.....	2 00	.....
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	Tazewell	48	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	37 50	.....	.....	1	50	.....	.....	.....

623	Locust	Owaneco	Christian	24	3			1	4	1		1			2	26	19	50		1	2	26			
627	Union	Lick Creek	Union	33	2		1		3			1			1	35	26	25				34	25	00	15	00
630	Tuscan	Walpole	Hamilton	37	1				1							38	28	50		1	1	35				
631	Norton	Cabery	Ford	63	1				1		1	3	2		6	58	43	50		1	1	46	5	00	2	00
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	Vermilion	74	6				6	1		2			3	77	56	25		4	7	70	45	00	20	00
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Winnebago	82	2		3		5	1		1			2	85	62	25		3	2	75	30	00	20	00
634	Buckley	Buckley	Iroquois	29			1		1			1			1	29	21	75		1	1	28				
635	Rochester	Rochester	Sangamon	22	5				5			1			1	26	19	50		5	5	26				
636	Peotone	Peotone	Will	33	7		1		8			2			2	39	29	25		4	4	38			11	00
639	Keystone	Chicago	Cook	163	29	3	1		33			1	3		4	192	144	00	9	26	28	186	5	00	33	25	90	00
641	Comet	Minier	Tazewell	41			2		2	1		1			2	41	30	75				37			3	00		
642	Apollo	Chicago	Cook	220	41	1	3		45	2			5		7	258	193	50	9	39	40	247	370	50	5	00		
643	D. C. Cregier	Chicago	Cook	246	24		2		26		1		1		2	270	202	50		26	23	261	5	00	37	00	25	00
644	Oblong City	Oblong	Crawford	20			1		1							21	15	75	1			20			5	00	5	00
645	San Jose	San Jose	Mason	30	3				3							33	24	75		1	2	30			2	00		
646	Somonauk	Somonauk	DeKalb	45	1				1	1		1			2	44	33	00	1	1	1	42			7	00		
647	Blueville	Edinburg	Christian	41	1	1			2	2					2	41	30	75		2	2	41			3	00		
648	Camden	Camden	Schuyler	55	4	3			7			5			5	57	42	75		4	4	55			4	00		
649	Hinsdale	Hinsdale	Du Page	51		1			1					3	3	49	36	75				46						
651	Atwood	Atwood	Piatt	54	1				1			4	1		5	50	37	50		1	1	47			1	00		
653	Greenview	Greenview	Menard	47	1				1			1			1	47	35	25			1	45						
655	Yorktown	Tampico	Whiteside	29		1			1			1	1		2	28	21	60				28			2	60		
656	Mozart	Bloomington	McLean	59	3		2		5				2		2	62	46	50	1	5	4	57	55	00				
657	Lafayette	Grand Tower	Jackson	22												22	16	50				18	12	25	5	00		
658	Rock Island	Rock Island	Rock Island	63	2				2			2			2	63	47	25	2	5	3	55			4	00		
659	Lambert	Quincy	Adams	100	17		8		25	1		4			5	120	90	00		9	15	103						
660	Grand Chain	New Gr'nd Ch	Pulaski	44	3	2			5	12		3			15	34	24	75	1	4	3	30			4	50		
662	South Park	Chicago	Cook	83	6				6			4		1	5	84	63	00	3	8	4	80	70	00	27	00		
663	Phœnix	Mapleton	Peoria	26	4	4			8			5			5	29	21	75	1	4	5	28	25	00	5	00		
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	Effingham	27	1				1			1			1	27	20	25	2	1	1	27			1	00		
665	Greenland	Beecher City	Effingham	26	1				1			1			1	26	19	50		1	1	26			4	00		
666	Crawford	Eaton	Crawford	21									1		1	20	15	00	1	1		20			4	00		
667	Erie	Erie	Whiteside	38	1				1	2		1			3	36	27	00		1	1	33						
668	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	White	21	3		1		4							25	18	75		2	3	24			7	00	2	00
669	Herder	Chicago	Cook	128	13				13	1			2		3	138	103	50	8	14	11	135	285	58	16	25		
670	Fillmore	Fillmore	Montgomery	79	1		1		2	1		2	2		5	76	56	25	1	1	1	72	25	00	5	00		
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	Pope	39								1	2		3	36	27	00				36	5	00				
673	Normal	Normal	McLean	53	1			1	2			4	3		7	48	36	75		1	1	43			4	12		
674	Waldeck	Chicago	Cook	105	12		1		13	1			1		2	116	87	00	3	10	11	114	75	00	10	00	40	00
675	Pawnee	Pawnee	Sangamon	57	1		2		3			1	1		2	58	43	50		4	1	57						
676	A. O. Fay	Highland P'rk	Lake	53	8		3		11	4		2			6	58	43	50		11	8	53			6	00		
677	Enfield	Enfield	White	49	10	1	2		13	2		3			5	57	42	75	1	9	9	55	5	00	5	30		
679	Illinois City	Illinois City	Rock Island	13	1				1		1				1	13	9	75				11						
680	Clement	Cleveland	Henry	36	1				1	1		3	1		5	32	24	00			3	27						
681	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	Christian	35	1				1							36	27	00		1	2	33			4	00		
682	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	Macon	58	1		6		7			2	2		4	61	45	75	1	1	1	56			5	00		
683	Burnside	Burnside	Hancock	64	13			2	15	1		3	1		5	74	55	50	4	12	13	73			2	00		
684	Gallatia	Gallatia	Saline	25								1			1	24	18	00				24			3	00		

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1892	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error.	Total Increase	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error.	Total Decrease	Present Membership 1893	Dues 1893	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois	Con. to Members, their widows and orphans	Contrib'd to those not members	Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home
685	Rio	Rio	Knox	64	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	65	48 00	.....	2	2	62	.....	3 00	.....
686	Garfield	Chicago	Cook	328	23	1	20	.....	44	1	.....	9	3	.....	13	359	269 25	3	31	23	343	56 00	18 00	.....
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	Stephenson	40	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	31 50	.....	2	1	37	.....	1 00	.....
688	Clifton	Clifton	Iroquois	30	2	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	1	.....	6	26	19 50	1	.....	1	25	.....	4 00	.....
690	Englewood	Chicago	Cook	318	28	1	11	.....	40	1	.....	6	2	.....	9	349	261 75	6	29	33	334	606 50	77 15	.....
691	Iola	Iola	Clay	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	14	10 50	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
692	Raymond	Raymond	Montgomery	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	4	49	36 75	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	5 00	.....
693	Herrin's Prairie	Herrin's Pra'e	Williamson	37	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	36	27 00	.....	.....	.....	35	30 00	1 00	10 00
695	Shiloh Hill	Campbell Hill	Jackson	39	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	43	32 25	.....	3	.....	41	.....	4 00	.....
696	Belle Rive	Belle Rive	Jefferson	22	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	21	15 75	.....	.....	1	18	.....	2 00	.....
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	Cook	227	16	.....	3	.....	19	8	.....	.....	1	.....	9	237	177 75	2	19	14	226	175 00	11 00	.....
698	Hutton	Diona	Cumberland	67	3	.....	1	2	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	71	53 25	1	.....	4	68	.....	.....	.....
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plain	Sangamon	27	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	26	19 50	.....	2	2	26	25 50	5 00	.....
701	Temple Hill	Rose Bud	Pope	28	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	28	21 00	.....	2	1	28	3 00	3 00	.....
702	Alexandria	Alexis	Warren	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	53	41 25	.....	1	.....	54	.....	.....	.....
704	Braidwood	Braidwood	Will	123	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	120	90 00	3	4	3	104	127 50	5 00	.....
705	Ewing	Ewing	Franklin	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	18	13 50	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	3 00	.....
706	Joppa	Cowden	Shelby	22	3	1	.....	1	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	22	16 50	.....	7	3	22	50 00	.....	.....
707	Circle	Mattoon	Coles	72	2	1	.....	.....	3	5	.....	3	.....	.....	6	71	53 25	.....	3	2	60	6 24	1 00	.....
709	Star	Hoopeston	Vermilion	80	3	2	3	.....	8	8	.....	3	.....	.....	11	84	63 00	.....	4	3	71	.....	39 00	.....
710	Farmer City	DeWitt	Vermilion	58	3	1	3	.....	7	3	.....	7	.....	.....	10	55	41 25	.....	6	4	51	.....	3 00	.....
711	Providence	Jefferson	Cook	55	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	45 00	2	4	5	58	33 00	7 00	.....
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	Madison	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	48	36 00	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	Wayne	53	3	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	53	39 75	.....	3	3	51	.....	4 00	.....
714	Newtown	Pilot	Vermilion	67	4	.....	4	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	73	54 75	4	5	5	71	.....	9 00	.....
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	Hancock	22	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	22	16 50	.....	4	3	21	.....	2 00	.....
716	Calumet	Blue Island	Cook	97	10	2	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	81 75	2	12	10	107	100 00	9 00	.....
717	Arcana	Chicago	Cook	195	30	1	2	.....	33	5	...	2	1	.....	8	220	165 00	8	33	27	213	207 00	26 00	70 25
718	May	Norris City	White	34	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4	31	23 25	1	.....	1	30	.....	5 00	.....
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	Williamson	57	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	2	.....	5	54	40 50	1	4	.....	54	.....	4 00	.....
721	Rome	Dix	Jefferson	27	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	21 75	.....	2	2	24	.....	.....	.....
722	Walnut	Walnut	Bureau	67	3	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	6	.....	.....	10	53	39 75	2	4	2	48	.....	3 00	.....
723	Omaha	Omaha	Gallatin	28	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	22 50	2	4	2	29	.....	.....	.....
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Cass	28	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	28	21 00	.....	.....	.....	27	41 80	1 00	.....

725	Rankin	Rankin	Vermilion	36	7		1		8			1			1	43	32	25		8	6	41			
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	Cook	216	38		2		40			8	1		9	247	185	25	4	48	45	238	187	00	
727	Raritan	Raritan	Henderson	34	4				4				1		1	37	27	75	1	4	4	37		15	00	
728	Waterman	Waterman	De Kalb	27	2	1	1		4	1		2	1		4	27	20	25		2	2	27	40	2	00	
729	Lake Creek	Lake Creek	Williamson	20	1				1	1					1	20	15	00				20				
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	Saline	34	5		3		8			1			1	41	30	75	1	3	3	40				
731	Harbor	South Chicago	Cook	167	14		7		21			5			5	183	137	25	2	20	17	170	32	50	3	00
732	Carman	Carman	Henderson	41	1				1	1		3			4	38	28	50	1	2	1	35		5	15	
733	Gibson	Gibson City	Ford	62	5		2		7	2		4			6	63	47	25		7	6	61		3	00	
734	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton	189	13	4	4		21			2	3		5	205	153	75	1	13	11	195				
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	La Salle	39	6			1	7			2	1		3	43	33	00		4	4	43				
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	McLean	17	4		1		5	1		3			4	18	13	50	1	6	4	18		4	00	
738	Saunemin	Saunemin	Livingston	47	3		3		6	2		2			4	49	36	75		2	4	47	25	00		
739	Lakeside	Chicago	Cook	143	23		1		24			3	1		4	163	122	25	2	30	26	157		28	00	17	85
740	Grant Park	Grant Park	Kankakee	18												18	13	50				18				
741	New Holland	New Holland	Logan	19	1				1				1		1	19	14	25		1	1	19		4	00	
742	Danvers	Danvers	McLean	27	2				2	2		1	1		4	25	18	75		2	2	25				
743	Scott Land	Scott Land	Edgar	19	1				1							20	15	00				16				
744	Goode	Brayfield	Franklin	40									1		1	39	29	25				39				
745	Winnebago	Winnebago	Winnebago	23						3		2			5	18	13	50	1			18				
746	Weldon	Weldon	DeWitt	58								3	3		6	52	39	00				51		5	00	
747	Centennial	Philo	Champaign	33	2				2			2		1	3	32	24	00		1	1	24		3	00	
748	Alta	Peoria	Peoria	32	12		1		13			1			1	44	33	00	1	8	8	40	1	75	16	00
749	Akin	Akin	Franklin	38	6	1			7			2	1		3	42	31	50		6	6	42	37	60		
750	Lyndon	Lyndon	Whiteside	27	1	1			2	2		1			3	26	19	50		1	1	26				
751	Lounsbury	Barrington	Cook	37	1				1			2	1	1	4	34	25	50			1	33		2	00	
752	Allendale	Allendale	Wabash	27									1		1	26	19	50				23	48	00		
754	Ogden	Ogden	Champaign	54	1	1	1		3			3	1		4	53	39	75		2	1	47		5	00	
755	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	Mercer	50	12		1		13	2		2			4	59	44	25		11	14	56	10	00	3	00	2	00
756	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	Crawford	13	2			1	3							16	12	00				15		5	00	
757	Verona	Verona	Grundy	44	3				3			2			2	45	33	75		2	2	44		2	00	
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	Cook	165	30		3		33	4		1	3		8	190	142	50	14	23	30	181	263	00	4	75
759	Orel	Wayne City	Wayne	36									1		1	35	26	25		1		34		3	00	2	50
761	Sibley	Sibley	Ford	35	1				1			2			2	34	25	50		1	1	31		2	00		
762	Van Meter	Cantrall	Sangamon	23	3				3							26	19	50		3	3	26	5	00		
763	Crete	Crete	Will	36	3				3			1	1		2	37	27	75		6	3	35	25	00	8	00
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	Moultrie	66	1		1		2			1			1	67	50	25	1	2	1	65				
765	Palace	Pullman	Cook	153	27	2	2		31	6		5			11	173	129	75	5	30	28	159		125	00	10	00
766	Littleton	Littleton	Schuyler	34				1	1		1	2	1		4	31	23	25				31				
767	Triluminar	So. Chicago	Cook	66	8		4		12							78	58	50	5	12	12	72		4	00	
768	Mizpah	Chicago	Cook	222	42	2	9		53	5		4	2		11	264	198	00	23	49	45	254	251	92	55	00
769	St. Elmo	St. Elmo	Fayette	36	7	2	2		11			3	2		5	42	31	50	1	7	7	37		5	00	
770	La Grange	La Grange	Cook	90	15		3		18			4			4	104	78	00	4	19	15	100	735	00	9	63
771	Bay City	Bay City	Pope	31	3		2		5				1		1	35	26	25		1	1	35	25	00	3	00
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	Johnson	51	1		1		2	1		10			11	42	31	50		1	1	39				
773	Mansfield	Mansfield	Piatt	39	5				5							44	33	00	1	6	4	44	15	00		
774	Lake View	Lake View	Cook	134	28	1	1		30	1		2	2		5	159	119	25	7	27	27	152	282	45	17	00	10	00
776	Grand Crossing	Grand Cross'g	Cook	58	6		1		7	1		2			3	62	46	50		8	6	58		5	00		

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1892	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error.	Total Increase	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error.	Total Decrease	Present membership 1893	Dues 1893	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois	Con. to Members, their widows and orphans	Contrib'd to those not members	Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home
777	Ravenswood	Ravenswood	Cook	95	7		4		11							106	79 50	1	14	8	100		7 00	
778	Gurney	Allen Springs	Pope	40	1				1			1			1	40	30 00	3	2	2	40	10 00	15 00	
779	Wright's Grove	Wright's G've	Cook	82	13		3		16			2			2	96	72 00	2	17	14	91	75 00	44 00	
780	Siloam	Chicago	Cook	132	21		5		26		1	5	1		7	151	113 25	3	24	20	149	61 00	26 00	
781	Colchester	Colchester	McDonough	57	4				6			1			1	62	46 50	2	2		56		3 00	
782	Potomac	Potomac	Vermilion	38	5		3		8			5			5	41	30 75	2	7	6	41	6 00		
783	Constantia	Chicago	Cook	62	9				9		1	2			3	68	51 00	1	6		66		5 00	
784	Beacon Light	Norwood Park	Cook	29	5		2		7		2				2	34	25 50		5	1	33		5 00	
785	Stanford	McLean	McLean	20	1		1	1	3		1				1	22	16 50		1		22			
786	Riverton Union	Riverton	Sangamon	38	4				4			1			1	41	30 75	2	4		39	176 25		
787	Morris	Waterloo	Monroe	36	1		2		3			1			1	38	28 50	3	2		36		9 90	
788	Lerna	Lerna	Coles	37								1	1		2	35	26 25		2	1	35		3 00	
789	Auburn Park	Auburn Park	Cook	88	25		7		32		1		4		5	115	86 25	4	26	23	115		7 00	
790	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike	48	3		1		4			2			2	50	37 50		5	5	50		3 00	
791	Broadlands	Broadlands	Champaign	27	2				2			1			1	28	21 00		1	1	20		1 50	
792	Calhoun	Hardin	Calhoun	42	4				4							46	34 50		8	5	44	50 00		
793	A. T. Darrah	Victoria	Knox	28	4				4			1			1	32	24 00	2	5	5	30		1 50	
794	Tadmor	Karbers Ri'ge	Hardin	25								1			1	24	18 00				24	5 00	1 00	
795	Myrtle	Irving Park	Cook	48			3		14							62	46 50	1	13		60		7 00	
796	E. M. Husted	Roodhouse	Green	53	6				6				1		1	58	43 50		7		56		5 00	
797	Normal Park	Chicago	Cook	83	18		12	1	31		2	3			5	109	81 75	1	22	16	108			
798	Sidell	Sidell	Vermilion	30	3				6		1				2	34	25 50	2	5		33		4 00	
799	Colfax	Colfax	McLean	17	2		6		8			2			2	23	17 25		3	3	22	10 50		
800	Kenwood	Chicago	Cook	80	17		6		23							103	77 25	2	17	15	103		30 00	
801	Sangamon	Fisher	Champaign	21	9		2		11		1		1		2	30	22 50		9	8	27		3 00	
802	Williamson	Carterville	Williamson	22	1				1			1			1	23	17 25	2		3	27		4 00	
803	Neponset	Bureau	Bureau	24	3		3		6				1		1	29	21 75		3	3	27		3 00	
804	Kensington	Chicago	Cook	28	30		1		31							59	44 25		29	28	55	15 00	49 00	
805	S. M. Dalzell	Spring Valley	Bureau	43	2		7		9					1	1	51	38 25	2	1	3	50			
806	Nebo	Nebo	Pike	25	3				3							28	21 00			1	27			
807	Royal	Macedonia	Hamilton	15	2				2							17	12 75	1	2	2	17		2 00	
808	Cornland	Cornland	Logan	15	1				1							16	12 00		3		16		3 00	
809	Gillham	Woburn	Bond	18	3		2		5							23	17 25		5	4	23			
810	Tracy	Chicago	Cook	31	6		1		7							38	28 50		8	6	38		6 00	

811	Melvin	Melvin	Ford	13	2				2							15	11	25		1	2	15			
812	De Land	DeLand	Piatt	14	4				4			3			3	15	11	25	1	4	5	15			
813	Sigwalt	Chicago	Cook	62	13		2		15							77	57	75	3	17	15	77			
814	Ohio	Ohio	Bureau	25	2		2		4			2			2	27	20	25		4	3	27		2	00	
815	Lawn	Chicago	Cook	46	13		5		18			4	1		5	59	44	25	5	25	16	59			
816	Ridgway	Ridgway	Gallatin	20	2		3		5							25	18	75	1	4	2	25	10	00	6	00	
817	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	Williamson	25	5		2		7							32	24	00	2	6	5	32	26	00	2	00	
818	Ben Hur	Chicago	Cook	29	17				17							46	34	50	3	19	18	46			5	00	
819	Columbian	Chicago	Cook	65	2				2			1			1	66	49	50	2	3	3	65					
820	Henderson	Kenney	De Witt	26	2		3		5							31	23	25	1	11	10	28			3	00	
821	New Canton	New Canton	Pike	19	3		4		7							26	19	50	1	6	4	25			1	50	
822	Belknap	Belknap	Johnson	20	5		1		6							26	19	50	1	7	6	26					
	Pearl, U. D	Pearl City	Stephenson		12		12		24							24				11	11	24					
	Magic City, U. D	Harvey	Cook		27		16		43							43			2	35	27	43					
	Grove, U. D	Downer'sG've	Du Page		16		17		33							33			3	15	15	33					
	Arthur, U. D	Arthur	Douglas		8		20		28							28				13	9	28					
	Mazon, U. D	Mazon	Grundy		4		20		24							24			1	5	4	24					
	Sequoit, U. D	Antioch	Lake		8		15		23							23			1	11	8	23					
	Edgar, U. D	Hume	Edgar		4		8		12							12				6	6	12					
	Trinity, U. D	Mound City	Pulaski		2		17		19							19				5	2	19					
	Rockport, U. D	Rockport	Pike		2		15		17							17			1	2	2	17					
	Findlay, U. D	Findlay	Shelby		4		6		10							10				7	6	10					

NOTE.—Matteson Lodge, No. 175, paid $158 25, the amount of its Grand Lodge dues, after the above statement was prepared.

RECAPITULATION.

Membership in 1892		45,995
Increase—Raised	3,369	
Reinstated	316	
Admitted	1,054	
Added for error	63	
	4,802	
Total		50,797
Decrease—Suspended	664	
Expelled	21	
Dimitted	1,244	
Died	613	
Deducted for error	33	
	2,575	
Membership 1893		48,222

Dues 1893	$35,913 00
Rejections	672
Initiations	3,657
Passed	3,420
Membership residing in Illinois	45,041
Contributed to members, their widows and orphans	$18,399 72
Contributed to those not members	4,332 01
Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home	584 10

REPORTS

OF

District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

3100 State Street, Chicago, Sept. 12th, 1893.

M. W. Monroe C. Crawford, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: I take pleasure in submitting herewith my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the First District.

Just previous to the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge, I instituted Magic City Lodge at Harvey in this county. I have not had the opportunity to visit them since that time, but presume that they will apply to the Grand Lodge at the coming session for a charter.

I think the town of Harvey is perfectly capable of erecting a good lodge, and if their affairs are in proper shape I hope a charter will be granted them.

On October 19th, 1892, acting as your proxy and assisted by a number of distinguished brethren from this city, I constituted Lawn Lodge, No. 815, and installed its officers in due and ancient form.

The ceremonies were followed by a banquet that reflected great credit on the brethren of Chicago Lawn and to which all present did ample justice.

This flourishing little, lodge situated in one of the remote suburbs of Chicago, is doing excellent work that will ultimately reflect credit on themselves and honor to the fraternity.

During the winter I had the pleasure of visiting a great many of the lodges in the district, in many of which I installed the officers. I wish I could have visited all of them, as I believe the visitation of a Grand Lodge

officer *annually* would be productive of much good, but unfortunately I had to omit some of them.

On June 1st, 1893, I had the pleasure of assisting the Most Worshipful Grand Master in dedicating the new hall of Palace Lodge at Pullman in this city. The occasion was one long to be remembered with pleasure. The Grand Lodge being convened in the old hall, they were escorted by Palace Lodge, headed by the celebrated Pullman Masonic band, to the new hall where the dedicatory services were held. The well known hospitality of the brethren of Pullman renders it almost unnecessary for me to say that the ceremonies were followed by a magnificent banquet, and later by a dance.

On St. John's Day, June 24th, 1893, I had the pleasure of assisting the Grand Master in laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Home Temple located on Forest avenue near Thirty-first street in this city. This hall is being built by the Masonic bodies now meeting on Twenty-second street, viz.: Dearborn Lodge, No. 310; Home Lodge, No. 508; Apollo Lodge, No. 642; Chicago Chapter, No. 127, and Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, and is now rapidly nearing completion. There was a good attendance of the members of the above bodies, notwithstanding the strong counter-attraction in one of the parks south of Sixty-first street.

August 14th, 1893, the "International Masonic Congress" assembled in the Masonic Temple in this city and remained in session five days. The United States was well represented, thirty-three states (I think) responding to the roll call. Foreign countries were not so well represented, only Canada having regularly accredited delegates, and England a visitor who was accorded the privileges of the floor.

Whether the Congress accomplished any great amount of good or not, is not for me to say, but I think I voice the sentiments of all those in attendance when I say that I hope this will not be the last "Masonic Congress."

The deliberations of the Congress will be published in the near future, and I am sure will prove a valuable acquisition to Masonic literature.

Since my last annual report, the Masonic temple located in this district has been completed, and in addition to the lodges that previously met in the "down town" district, the following lodges now occupy quarters in that building, viz.: From the Second District, Thomas J. Turner, No. 409; from the Third District, Kilwinning, No. 311, and Covenant, No. 526. This makes the number of lodges now in the First District thirty-seven, with a membership of over 7000.

The opening of the World's Columbian Exposition has kept the attendance at the lodges in this city, and especially on the south side, and even during the hottest weather, far in excess of any previous year, and has fur-

nished the most convincing proof (if any were needed) of the universality of Masonry.

Thanking you for the honor of appointing me as your representative, and with sentiments of high personal regard, I am,

Yours fraternally,

WM. K. FORSYTH,
D. D. G. M. First District.

SECOND DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, September 11th, 1893.

HON. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

I have the pleasure of reporting that the several lodges in the Second District are prosperous, peace and harmony prevailing, and aside from the several matters of which you have already been informed, and which I am happy to say have been satisfactorily arranged, I am aware of nothing worthy of mention.

Thanking you for the honor conferred in my appointment at the beginning of the year, I beg to remain

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL J. AVERY,
D. D. G. M. Second District.

THIRD DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, September 16th, 1893.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master,

Dear Sir and Bro: In submitting my annual report for the Masonic year, I am pleased to say that the condition of the lodges in my district is such that I have not been called on to take any official action.

I have been called upon in a few trifling matters for advice; harmony and prosperity seems to exist in all the lodges.

The lodges have had a very prosperous year and many of them have a large amount of work on hand. Great care has been taken by the different masters in conferring the degrees, and the prosperity of the order has been advanced by their work.

Many of the visiting Masons who have found themselves stranded in the city have been relieved by the charity of the lodges and the members. I am sorry to say that only about one-fifth of those applying for relief are entitled to any assistance, the balance are Masonic frauds traveling from town to town and living on the fraternity; they are either expelled or suspended from their lodges or are not members of the lodges they hail from; too much care cannot be taken by the lodges to *know* that they are worthy Masons.

Thanking you again for the honor you have conferred upon me and the kind treatment I have received from you, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. H. DIXON,
D. D. G. M. Third District.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

AURORA, ILL., Aug. 11th, 1893.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: In pursuance of the regulations of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Fourth Masonic District.

Have visited informally several lodges in the district and have received invitations to visit officially, which I regret to say I was unable to accept on the dates mentioned.

Assisted in the laying of the corner-stone of the Sherman Hospital at Elgin, Illinois, and was very much pleased with the large attendance and the interest manifested by the brethren present.

From oral information I am safe in saying that much work has been accomplished in the district and peace and harmony prevail.

Thanking you for the honor conferred in my appointment as deputy, I am,

Yours fraternally,

W. D. JONES,
D. D. G. M. Fourth District.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

FREEPORT, ILL., August 10th, 1893.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master,

As deputy of the Fifth Masonic District, it affords me pleasure to report to you that peace and harmony prevails throughout this district.

Notwithstanding the financial crisis the country is passing through, let me assure you that Masonry is on the increase, and likewise congratulate you upon the very successful years you have had as Grand Master. May God bless and protect you.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JACOB KROHN,
D. D. G. M. Fifth District.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

MT. CARROLL, Aug. 17th, 1893.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

I am reminded by the lapse of time that my annual report is again due.

The conditions in this district are not unlike those of former years. It seems to me that the inexorable enemy, death, has been more busy in our ranks the past year than for many foregoing years, but I sometimes think these changes are more in myself than in the facts.

As our numbers are thinned by the loss of our elder brethren, they are steadily augmented by accessions from the young, vigorous and hopeful, and so the membership of our lodges is steadily increasing, and our influence and usefulness as one of the beneficent organizations of the world is enlarged and extended.

Nothing has occurred during the year to mar the harmony that has always existed between the members and the lodges of this district.

I am not unmindful of the favors you have bestowed upon me, nor the uniform kindness and courtesy with which you have always treated me.

Sincerely and fraternally,

EGBERT T. E. BECKER,
D. D. G. M. Sixth District.

NINTH DISTRICT.

MARSEILLES, ILLS., Aug. 19, 1893.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro: Another Masonic year has rolled around, and it is with pleasure I submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Ninth District.

On the evening of Oct. 28th, 1893, as your proxy, and with the assistance of Bro. Geo. Cove of Leland Lodge, and Bro. W. V. Lambe, of Naperville Lodge, instituted Grove Lodge at Downer's Grove, Ill., in due form, and I take great pleasure in reporting to you that I found the brethren, seventeen of them, located in a nicely furnished hall, the officers were well posted and ready for business; there were six petitions received for the degrees of Masonry that evening. Visiting brethren from several surrounding lodges were present to witness the starting out of this new lodge, and I must say with very flattering prospects. I hope they will receive a charter at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge.

On November 16th, 1892, I visited Leland Lodge, No. 558, for the purpose of reprimanding Bro. G. J. Herrick as per order of the last Grand Lodge. Bro. Herrick refused for some time to make any apology to the lodge, and when made it was very un-Masonic and unsatisfactory; I then administered the reprimand as ordered.

I attended the School of Instruction at Ottawa, Ills., which was largely attended by the surrounding lodges. Great interest was taken in the good work. Ottawa has one of the finest Masonic halls in the State, and I want to say right here that the members of Occidental and Humboldt Lodges know just how to entertain their brethren on all occasions.

At present peace and harmony seems to prevail throughout this Ninth District, this Columbian Masonic year.

Thanking you for past favors and with sincerest personal regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,

EBENEZER BARBER,
D. D. G. M. Ninth District.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 4th, 1893.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.: Aside from the usual inquiries, installa-

tions and occasional visits, my Masonic duties have not been onerous. Have presided at three trials which resulted satisfactory to the lodges except in one instance, where an appeal is now pending.

Thanking you for your kindness, I am,

Truly and fraternally,

F. G. WELTON,

D. D. G. M. Eleventh District.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

CANTON, ILL. Aug., 1893.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.: I am reminded that another Masonic year has well nigh gone, and that the usual report of my district must be rendered. On the receipt of my commission I sent out the usual notices, notifying the lodges of my readiness to pay them an official visit, and am glad to say that I had as many invitations to perform that part of my duty as my limited time would permit of accepting. My duties, nevertheless, have been of an exceedingly light and pleasant character, consisting of dedications, installations, paying official visits, witnessing the conferring of the sublime degree, and partaking of the hospitalities of the brethren.

Acting under your proxy, on the 17th day of November, 1892, I dedicated the new Masonic hall at Vermont, Illinois, to Masonry in ample form, a full detailed report of which was rendered you at the time. The new hall with its magnificent furnishings are among the finest in the state, and great praise is due the brethren of Vermont Lodge for their industry, skill and fidelity. Visiting brethren from the neighboring lodges of Astoria, Ipava, Canton, Bushnell and Prairie City were present, but owing to severe weather only a comparatively small attendance was had. I was ably assisted in the work and ceremonies of dedication by R. W. Bro. George W. Hamilton, of Golden Gate Lodge, and the brethren of Astoria.

December 27th, 1892, St. John's Day, on invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Lewistown Lodge, No. 104, followed by a banquet given by the ladies of the Eastern Star. The occasion was a most enjoyable one. This lodge is in a prosperous condition and has recently added some substantial improvements to their hall.

January 16th, 1893, I publicly installed the officers of Morning Star

Lodge, No. 734, Canton, Illinois, followed by a banquet. During the past two years this lodge has had a wonderful growth in new members.

So far as I know harmony prevails throughout the Twelfth District. The stated meetings are being regularly held and the records properly kept. No cases of discord have reached me. It is needless to say that in all my official visitations I have been received with that courtesy due to the Grand Master's representative.

Congratulating you on the general prosperity of Masonry in the jurisdiction during your term of office in the Grand East, and thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. V. HARRIS,
D. D. G. M. Twelfth District.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

MONMOUTH, August 25, 1893.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: In submitting my annual report for the Masonic year it gives me pleasure to be permitted to say that nothing has occurred in the Thirteenth District to mar the peace and harmony of Masonry, and that the Craft is still in a prosperous condition. Not a single case has been referred to me for official action.

I attended a communication of Alpha Lodge, June 24th, work on the third degree. Bro. Chester E. Allen presided, and the work was done in accordance with the standard work of Illinois. After the lodge closed, one hundred and twenty-five were seated at the banquet table.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

A. B. HOLLIDAY,
D. D. G. M. Thirteenth District.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

PEORIA, ILL., Aug. 19, 1893.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro: Herewith I submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Fourteenth District.

Everything is progressing quietly in this district. I have visited many lodges during the year and installed the officers in several of them. All of the lodges so far as I am aware are in a prosperous condition. A large amount of work has been done, especially in the four lodges in this city.

The School of Instruction held in this city in February was largely attended and a great amount of interest shown. I believe it was productive of a great amount of good. Peace and harmony prevail.

Again thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. F. HITCHCOCK,

D. D. G. M. Fourteenth District.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

GIBSON CITY, August 23, 1893.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: Upon entering the duties of the present year I sent out the usual circulars; but the harmony, unanimity and concord among our lodges in the Fifteenth District have been so great that I have not been called upon to decide any difficulties, important or otherwise, and aside from visits there has been but little to do.

Hoping that this state of affairs will continue, and again thanking you for the honor conferred and confidence reposed in me, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

S. J. LEFEVRE,

D. D. G. M. Fifteenth District.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

KANKAKEE, August 21, 1893.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.: During the past year there has been no call, in the Sixteenth Masonic District, for an official visit from the Deputy, and I think it can be said with truth that peace and prosperity prevail.

There is apparently the same degree of effort and success in the Masonic field as usual, and most of the lodges in the district are prosperous.

Accept my thanks for your kind consideration shown in continuing my appointment as Deputy.

Fraternally yours,

FAYETTE S. HATCH,
D. D. G. M. Sixteenth District.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

URBANA, ILL., August 16, 1893.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master,

Dear Sir and Bro.: No call has been made for official visitation during the past year. So far as I am unofficially informed, peace and harmony prevail throughout the Seventeenth District, and a fair degree of prosperity is enjoyed by all the lodges.

Homer Lodge, No. 199, and Centennial Lodge, No. 747, have completed, furnished and dedicated new homes of their own during the year, making seven lodges owning their own halls, a fair showing out of a total of twelve lodges in Champaign County. I am not so well informed as to the other counties composing the district, but find a growing desire on the part of the brethren to work to that end. I think the time not far distant when most, if not all, the lodges in this district will have homes of their own, this to me is evidence sufficient that Ancient Craft Masonry is still in the ascendency.

Again thanking you for honors conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

F. E. EUBELING,
D. D. G. M. Seventeenth District.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

BEMENT, ILL., Aug. 25, 1893.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.: Nothing outside of the usual routine of affairs has occurred in the Eighteenth District during the past year to my knowledge. I have visited a few lodges, installing their officers and assisting in the work, and this, with the answering of a few unimportant questions, comprises my entire Masonic labors of the past year.

So far as I know the lodges are fairly prosperous and there is no discord or confusion within our borders.

With personal regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. F. TENNEY,

D. D. G. M. Eighteenth District.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, August 28, 1893.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: Peace and harmony truly abound in this, the Nineteenth District. I have received but few letters, and have not been called upon to visit any of the lodges in my official capacity, and it gives me great pleasure to report that the close of your second year as Grand Master finds peace and harmony in every lodge in this district.

Hoping the Grand Lodge may be as prosperous in the future as it has been under your administration, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

R. D. LAWRENCE,

D. D. G. M. Nineteenth District.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

WINCHESTER, ILL, August 29, 1893.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro: The past Masonic year in this district has been a fairly prosperous one. Some of the lodges have not only done a considerable amount of work but have made special efforts to do better work than ever before. Still I find there is a great tendency in many country lodges to become indifferent and careless in everything they do, and their work therefore is not only incorrect but tiresome and uninteresting. A great part of that which is beautiful and impressive is utterly lost. Such lodges become in a manner lifeless and cannot be expected to make much progress. It seems to me that some steps should be taken to infuse a little life and ambition into such lodges. How this can best be done is the question.

A frequent interchange of visits among different lodges and the rendition of the work by some good team has a tendency to arouse many dormant lodges and create a friendly rivalry and a desire to improve and excel in the work.

It has occurred to me that some system of examination and inspection of lodges by some one competent and authorized to do so, together with the exemplification of the work and a subsequent report as to the exact condition of each and every lodge, would have a beneficial effect, and would in time result in great good to the order.

I am satisfied that something should be done to awaken a greater interest in some lodges and to pull them out of the ruts into which they have fallen.

Fraternally yours,

A. P. GROUT,
D. D. G. M. Twentieth District.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

LAHARPE, ILL., Aug. 17, 1893.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

I take great pleasure in reporting harmony and a fruitful year's work in this district. I have not received any official calls. Have had considerable

correspondence with many of the lodges, have met a number of the Worshipful Masters, and all report prosperity.

The brethren at Warsaw have erected a fine temple, which I had the pleasure of dedicating on January 4th, assisted by the officers and brethren in attendance. We all regretted your inability to be present.

Thanking you again for past favors, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

W. O. BUTLER,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-first District.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

CARLINVILLE, ILL., August 22, 1893.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: As to my district (the twenty-second), I respectfully report that I have not been required to visit any lodge officially during the past year. I have in a social way visited several. I have not heard of any discord or dissentions among the workmen.

All of the lodges in this district are active and progressive, excepting possibly two or three. The lodge in this city is especially blessed with a vigorous growth and abundant prosperity.

I join the brethren of this lodge and of this district in congratulating you and the brethren throughout this Grand Jurisdiction on your illustrious administration of the great and responsible duties of Grand Master.

Fraternally yours,

ALEXANDER H. BELL,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-second District.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

TAYLORVILLE, ILL., Sept. 20th, 1893.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Bro: The interests of our brotherhood, in sympathy with those of the community at large, have been somewhat depressed dur-

ing the closing months of the Masonic year. I am happy to be able to report, however, that the same conditions of harmony and good feeling prevail as during the preceding year.

Fraternally yours,

WM. T. VANDEVEER,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-third District.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

LAWRENCEVILLE, August 20, 1893.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: In rendering to you the annual account of my stewardship as District Deputy Grand Master for the Twenty-Fourth Masonic District, permit me to suggest that, if no report is a good report, that which I have to submit for the closing Masonic year must be accredited as specially felicitous.

Since receiving my commission I have not been called upon to visit a single lodge officially, and have received no communication reporting discord, confusion or irregularity from any quarter. In fact, have heard of no complaint from any one of the twenty-five constituent lodges in the district, nor from a single member of any of said lodges. From this I infer that our condition, Masonically speaking, is happy and harmonious, because not known to be otherwise, it is in a measure reinforced by impressions received from visiting the lodges, as I have during the year visited, in an informal and unofficial capacity, many of the lodges in the district.

Some of the visits made have been for the purpose of attending installation ceremonies, some for the purpose of assisting in the conferring of degrees, and not a few for the purpose of being present at the banquet, which is by some considered a material feature incident to lodge work. On each and every occasion I have been received with fraternal courtesy and treated like a prince, and the brethren have in every instance evinced the fact that the spirit of brotherly love pervades the lodges, and all the members thereof, and I believe this to be the condition prevailing throughout the district.

In closing, permit me to express to you my grateful appreciation of your manifold courtesies to me extended, and in particular of the confidence and

trust reposed in me, as manifested in making me, for the time being, the representative of the Grand East in this Masonic district.

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. H. MARTIN,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-fourth District.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

EFFINGHAM, August 21, 1893.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.: You will get but little help from anything I am able to report from the Twenty-fifth District, except such as results from the assurance of your representative that the prosperity of each lodge therein has been marked.

Work has been done in some halls where the ceremonies of conferring a degree had not been heard for, lo, these many months, and so far as my personal observation has extended the "timber" has been well selected.

The effect of the School of Instruction held here during the year, as an eye-opener and stimulant, is very perceptible, and I embrace this opportunity of expressing my individual gratitude and that of the Craft of this section of the Grand Jurisdiction of Illinois, for the appointment of the school in our midst, and for the light its position enabled it to throw into some of the "dark corners;" and for giving it as my decided opinion that any action of the Grand Lodge tending to lessen the efficacy of these schools will be a source of constant regret, a long step toward confusion and discord in the work, and to be likened only to the act of that sovereign whose laws could only be read by climbing the high pillar on which they were posted, the only logical result of which could be ignorance with consequent bigotry and darkness, with consequent short-sightedness.

With congratulations for the success of your administration, and the assurance of my personal esteem, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WM. B. WRIGHT,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-fifth District.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

UPPER ALTON, August 22, 1893.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: As your District Deputy for the Twenty-sixth Masonic District, I have the honor to report that peace and harmony prevail. I have been called upon in my official capacity only once, and then to investigate a case of alleged invasion of jurisdiction. The papers in the case were withdrawn before I had an opportunity to complete the investigation.

I have had the pleasure of visiting several of the lodges in my district, not visited last year, also a number which requested a social, rather than an official, visit. I found them all if not actively prosperous, at least passively so. A petition for the formation of one new lodge has been signed and the officers selected, and will doubtless soon be in your hands.

With kindest personal regards, and many thanks for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

H. T. BURNAP,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-sixth District.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

CHESTER, August 30, 1893.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: In compliance with the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge, I now submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-seventh District.

Immediately upon my reappointment as District Deputy Grand Master, I notified all the lodges in said district of my appointment, and of my readiness to visit them should necessity require, and am pleased to report that so far I have had no calls in that direction, as peace and harmony prevail throughout this district.

I have visited several of the lodges during the year and find a disposition to conform to the standard work of this Grand Jurisdiction.

Again thanking you for the honor conferred, and with the highest personal regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JAMES DOUGLAS,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-seventh District.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

BURNT PRAIRIE, August 22, 1893.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: In submitting my annual report I desire to say that the past Masonic year has been one of prosperity and good feeling among the Craft in this district.

Beyond the installing of officers, answering questions, and making recommendations in matters whereon I have been consulted, my official acts have been uneventful.

I have visited quite a number of the lodges in my district during the past year, more in a social way, however, than as an official, and in each of them the usual courtesies have been extended to me as your representative.

I have noticed a very commendable disposition among lodge officials in this part of the State to conform to the standard work.

Thanking you for the honor of being your representative in this district, and congratulating you upon the successful administration of your great office, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

J. R. ENNIS,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-ninth District.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

JONESBORO, September 9, 1893.

M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro.: I take great pleasure in herewith submitting my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirtieth Masonic District for the year which is now drawing to a close.

On receiving my appointment as District Deputy Grand Master, I notified all the lodges in my district of my appointment and of my willingness to visit them officially when required, on receiving proper notice. I also gave them the credit for progress they had made during the last year, commending those who had done well, and urged the others to go and do likewise.

On November 3, 1892, I went to Belknap and constituted Belknap Lodge, No. 822, installed their officers, saw them go to work, and do good work.

On March 16, 1893, I went to Mound City, Ill., and instituted Trinity Lodge, U. D. I placed Bro. Simon Willard in the East, Bro. John L. Waugh in the West, and Bro. Wm. T. Freeze in the South, and other officers, as selected by the W. M., in the various places. I then delivered to them the charges, and declared the lodge properly prepared to transact such business as might lawfully come before it.

Some time in February, 1893, Villa Ridge Lodge, No. 562, applied to me to come and instruct them in the work. I advised them to obtain a lecturer, or, better still, to attend a School of Instruction, where they could learn the "Standard Work," and *how it should be done.*

Peace and harmony appear to reign in the lodges in "Lower Egypt."

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, and rejoicing at the prosperity of Masonry in Illinois, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOSEPH H. SAMSON,
D. D. G. M. Thirtieth District.

Report of Grand Examiners,

FOR THE YEAR 1893.

To M. C. Crawford, Grand Master.

M. W. and Dear Bro.: I herewith transmit a report of the Masonic schools held pursuant to your order, by the Board of Grand Examiners, during the current Masonic year.

OTTAWA.

The first of the series was held at Ottawa, January 24, 25 and 26, 1893. There were present, M. W. Monroe C. Crawford, Grand Master; R. W. Edward Cook, J. G. W.; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. Brethren W. B. Grimes, A. B. Ashley, James John, Jos. E. Evans and Jno. W. Rose, Grand Examiners; R. W. Bro. D. D. Darrah, D. G. L.

There were forty-six lodges represented, and two hundred and eighty-six names registered.

CARLINVILLE.

The second was held at Carlinville, January 31 and February 1 and 2. There were present, M. W. Monroe C. Crawford, Grand Master; M. W. Jno. M. Pearson, P. G. M.; R. W. Edward Cook, J. G. W.; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. Brethren W. B. Grimes, A. B. Ashley, James John, Jos. E. Evans and Jno. W. Rose, Grand Examiners; R. W. Brethren J. M. Willard, H. T. Burnap, D. B. Hutchison, T. W. Wilson, J. A. Agee and I.

H. Todd, Deputy Grand Lecturers; R. W. Brethren A. P. Grout and A. H. Bell, D. D. G. M's.

There were fifty-one lodges represented, and one hundred and fifty-two names registered.

PEORIA.

The third was held at Peoria, February 14, 15 and 16, 1893. There were present, R. W. Edward Cook, J. G. W.; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. Brethren W. B. Grimes, A. B. Ashley and Jno. W. Rose, Grand Examiners; R. W. Brethren C. M. Erwin, W. O. Butler, J. J. Crowder, D. D. Darrah, O. F. Kirkpatrick, J. V. Harris, Emerson Clark, J. H. C. Dill, C. E. Allen, S. G. Jarvis and C. W Carroll, Deputy Grand Lecturers, and R. W. C. F. Hitchcock, D. D. G. M.

There were four hundred and twenty-one names registered, and one hundred lodges represented.

EFFINGHAM.

The fourth was held at Effingham, February 21, 22 and 23. There were present, M. W. Monroe C. Crawford, Grand Master; R. W. Edward Cook, J. G. W.; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. Brethren W. B. Grimes, A. B. Ashley, James John, Jos. E. Evans and Jno. W. Rose, Grand Examiners; R. W. Brethren C. F Tenney, H. A. Eidsen, G. H. B. Tolle, Chas. H. Martin, W. I. Holcomb, D. B. Robertson and Hugh A. Snell, Deputy Grand Lecturers, and R. W. Bro. Wm. B. Wright, D. D. G. M.

There were two hundred and three names registered, and fifty-eight lodges represented.

SPARTA.

The fifth and last school was held at Sparta, February 28 and March 1 and 2, 1893. There were present, M. W. Monroe C. Crawford, Grand Master; R. W. Edward Cook, J. G. W.; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. Brethren W. B. Grimes, A. B. Ashley, James John, Jos. E. Evans and Jno. W. Rose, Grand Examiners; R. W. Brethren J. H. C. Dill, W. H. Stephens, T. H. Humphrey, H. T. Burnap, L. J. Forth, J. M. James, I. H. Todd and Hugh A. Snell, Deputy Grand Lecturers.

There were one hundred and forty-six names registered, and forty-three lodges represented.

At each of the schools the opening and closing ceremonies, and the work

in each degree, were fully exemplified, general instruction given and the work in each degree done on actual candidates.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful Grand Master, I desire on behalf of the Board to tender you our personal and fraternal thanks for your uniform kindness and courtesies to the Board, and for your presence at the schools and kind words of encouragement. We also desire to render our most sincere thanks to the Deputy Grand Lecturers, the District Deputy Grand Masters and hosts of other friends for their attendance and valuable assistance at our schools.

We would further report, that since the last session of Grand Lodge the following named brethren, in addition to those formerly recommended and commissioned, have received the unanimous recommendation of the members of the Board for commissions as Deputy Grand Lecturers, viz.:

Samuel Jarvis, Victoria; H. C. Yetter, Galesburg; T. S. Simpson, Chicago; W. H. Lathrop, Newton; J. W. Quinlen, Ipava, and Hugh A. Snell, Litchfield.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted.

JNO. W. ROSE,
Secretary.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO GRAND LODGE BY-LAWS.

No. I. Amend Article X, Part First, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by adding a new section, numbered *Five*, as follows:

SECTION 5. Electioneering in any way for one's self for office in the Grand Lodge is prohibited as un-Masonic, and any member found guilty of the offense shall be ineligible to office; and, if already an officer, shall forfeit the office held by him.

No. II. Amend Article VI, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by adding to Section 2 the following:

And provided, further, That any member found guilty of electioneering for himself for office in the lodge shall be ineligible to office, and, if already an officer, shall forfeit the office held by him.

Section 2, Article VI, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, as proposed to be amended will read as follows:

SECTION 2. Any member of a lodge qualified to vote in the election of officers, shall be eligible to any office in the Lodge, except that of Master; *Provided*, That no member shall hold more than one office in the Lodge at the same time; *And, provided further*, That any member found guilty of electioneering for himself for office in the Lodge, shall be ineligible to office, and, if already an officer, shall forfeit the office held by him.

JOSEPH ROBBINS.

No. III Amend Section 1, Article XXVIII, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out all that follows the word "effected" and insert in lieu thereof the following words, "when there are not more than five negative votes."

The section, when amended, will read as follows:

SECTION 1. Any two or more lodges may consolidate their membership into one lodge; *Provided*, That the proposition for such consolidation shall be presented at a stated communication of the lodges interested, and shall not be acted upon until a subsequent stated meeting, of which all the resident members shall have due notice; and such consolidation shall only be effected when there are not more than five negative votes.

H. F. KAYSER.

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